

ABSTRAK

Pneumonia merupakan penyakit infeksi yang menyerang parenkim paru yang disebabkan oleh berbagai mikroorganisme sehingga menyebabkan peradangan parenkim paru. Salah satu faktor risiko pneumonia adalah gizi kurang/buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan korelasi antara status gizi dengan derajat *Community Acquired Pneumonia* (CAP) pada Balita di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian retrospektif dengan desain *cross-sectional* dan teknik pengambilan sampel secara *purposive sampling*. Data diperoleh dari rekam medik pasien di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dengan populasi sebanyak 94 pasien dan sampel pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi pasien sebanyak 69 pasien. Data korelasi status gizi dengan derajat keparahan pneumonia dianalisis menggunakan statistik Uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil penelitian adalah $p < 0,05$ sehingga disimpulkan ada korelasi bermakna antara status gizi dengan derajat pneumonia pada balita di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. OR yang didapat adalah 38.235 bermakna secara statistik, balita dengan gizi buruk memiliki risiko pneumonia berat 38 kali lebih tinggi dibanding dengan balita dengan gizi baik.

Kata Kunci : balita, *Community Acquired Pneumonia* (CAP), status gizi



ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is an infectious disease that attacks the lung parenchyma caused by various microorganisms causing inflammation of the lung parenchyma. One of the risk factors for pneumonia is malnutrition. This study aims to determine the correlation between nutritional status and the degree of Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) in toddlers at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. This research is a retrospective type of research with a cross-sectional design and the sampling technique is purposive sampling. Data obtained from the medical records of patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta with a population of 94 patients and a sample of patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria of patients as many as 69 patients. Data on the correlation of nutritional status with pneumonia severity were analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

The results of the study were $p < 0.05$, so it was concluded that there was a significant correlation between nutritional status and degree of pneumonia in children under five at Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The OR obtained was 38.235, statistically significant, toddlers with malnutrition have a risk of severe pneumonia 38 times higher than those with good nutrition.

Keywords: toddlers, Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP), nutritional status

