

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Nurul Yasin. 2010. **The Correlation of Mother's Knowledge on Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ISPA) and House Ventilation Width to ISPA incidence in Infant Under Five in Working Area of Bantarbolang Puskesmas (Public Health Center), Pemalang Regency.** Final Project. Public Health Department, Faculty of Sports Sciences, Semarang State University, Advisors: I. dr. Yuni Wijayanti, M.Kes., II. Arum Siwiendrayanti, SKM.

Keywords: Mother's Knowledge, House Ventilation Width, ISPA, Infant Under Five

The factors possibly influenced the health of a child were mother's knowledge on ISPA and house ventilation width. Mother's knowledge on ISPA should be high enough in order to prevent and to deal with ISPA disease in infant under five. The house ventilation width should be concerned to prevent the air pollution from occurring, thus, it would not infect the infant. The problem reviewed in this research was whether there was a correlation of mother's knowledge level on ISPA and the house ventilation width to ISPA incidence in infant under five in working area of Bantarbolang *Puskesmas* (Public Health Center), Pemalang Regency. The study aimed at discovering the correlation of mother's knowledge level on ISPA and the house ventilation width to ISPA incidence in infant under five in working area of Bantarbolang *Puskesmas*, Pemalang Regency in 2010.

This research was one of observational study using cross sectional design. The population in this research were 431. The sample was taken using accidental sampling, and as many as 85 samples were obtained. The instruments used in this research were questionnaire, meter and observation sheet. The data was analyzed in univariate and bivariate manners (using chi square test and Correlation Rank Spearman).

From the research result, it was found that there was a correlation between mother's knowledge on ISPA and ISPA incidence in infant under five with p value: 0,001 and there was also a correlation between the house ventilation width and ISPA incidence in infant under five with p value: 0,022.

The conclusion of this research was that there was a correlation between mother's knowledge on ISPA and ISPA incidence in infant under five, and there was also a correlation between the house ventilation width and ISPA incidence in infant under five. The suggestions the researcher could offer were: 1) For health institution to provide the society with a counseling on health; 2) for the society to be more active in attending health counseling and to concern more their house ventilation condition; and 3) for the following researcher to use different design and variables to discover the factors related to ISPA incidence in infant under five.