

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA STATUS ASI EKSKLUSIF DENGAN PENYAKIT
ISPA PADA BAYI USIA 6-11 BULAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS PURWADADI KABUPATEN CIAMIS**

**FATIMAH
NIM. 1520125216**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian pada bayi, dengan prevalensi yang masih tinggi di Indonesia maupun di Kabupaten Ciamis. Pada tahun 2025, Puskesmas Purwadadi Kabupaten Ciamis mencatat 90 kasus ISPA, sementara cakupan ASI eksklusif di wilayah tersebut baru mencapai 77,4%, belum memenuhi target nasional. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara status ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian ISPA pada bayi usia 6-11 bulan. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif dengan desain retrospektif. Populasi penelitian seluruh bayi usia 6-11 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Purwadadi Kabupaten Ciamis sebanyak 137 bayi. Sampel diambil dengan teknik total sampling berjumlah 137 bayi. Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square pada tingkat kepercayaan 95%. Hasil: Sebagian besar bayi mendapatkan ASI eksklusif (51,1%) dan tidak mengalami ISPA (52,6%). Dari 70 bayi yang mendapatkan ASI eksklusif, sebagian besar tidak mengalami ISPA (71,4%), sedangkan dari 67 bayi yang tidak mendapatkan ASI eksklusif, sebagian besar mengalami ISPA (67,2%). Hasil uji statistik Chi-Square diperoleh nilai Pearson Chi-Square sebesar 20,448 dengan p-value < 0,001 ($p < 0,05$), serta nilai Odds Ratio sebesar 0,196 (95% CI: 0,095–0,405). Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara status ASI eksklusif dengan kejadian ISPA pada bayi usia 6-11 bulan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Purwadadi Kabupaten Ciamis.

Kata Kunci: ASI Eksklusif, Bayi, ISPA

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
STATUS AND ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) IN INFANTS
AGED 6-11 MONTHS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PURWADADI PUBLIC
HEALTH CENTER, CIAMIS REGENCY**

**FATIMAH
NIM. 1520125216**

ABSTRACT

Background: Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in infants, with a prevalence that remains high both in Indonesia and in Ciamis Regency. In 2025, Purwadadi Public Health Center in Ciamis Regency recorded 90 cases of ARI, while the coverage of exclusive breastfeeding in the area only reached 77.4%, still below the national target. Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between exclusive breastfeeding status and the incidence of ARI in infants aged 6-11 months. Methods: This was a quantitative study using an analytical observational design with a retrospective approach. The study population consisted of all infants aged 6-11 months in the working area of Purwadadi Public Health Center based on monthly report data from January to December 2025, totaling 137 infants. The sample was taken using a total sampling technique, comprising 137 infants. Data on exclusive breastfeeding status and ARI incidence were obtained from the health center's monthly reports using a checklist sheet. Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test at a 95% confidence level. Results: Most infants received exclusive breastfeeding (51.1%) and did not experience ARI (52.6%). Of the 70 infants who received exclusive breastfeeding, most did not experience ARI (71.4%), whereas of the 67 infants who did not receive exclusive breastfeeding, most experienced ARI (67.2%). The Chi-Square test result showed a Pearson Chi-Square value of 20.448 with a p-value < 0.001 ($p < 0.05$), and an Odds Ratio of 0.196 (95% CI: 0.095–0.405). Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between exclusive breastfeeding status and the incidence of ARI in infants aged 6-11 months in the working area of Purwadadi Public Health Center, Ciamis Regency.

Keywords: Exclusive Breastfeeding, Infant, ARI