

Open Access: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons AttributionCONCLUSION. There is a religious initip between that it weight, exposure to organize shrives, casual shacks, knowledge of mothers, and exclusive breastfeeding with the incidence of ARI in children under five in the work area of the UPTD Stak Hulu II Community Health Center, Stak Hulu District, Kampar Regency.

## Introduction

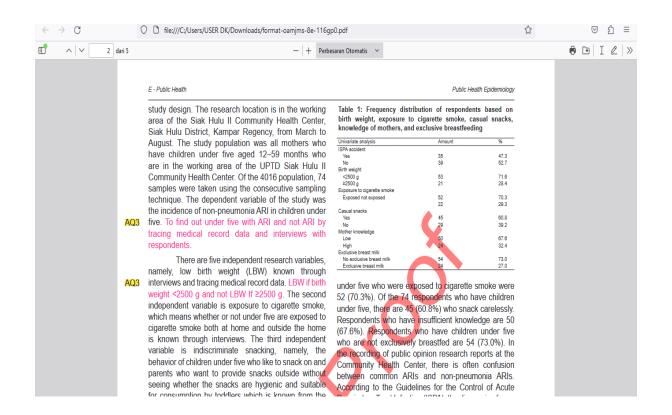
Acute respiratory infections (ARIs) in children are a significant public health problem, especially in developing countries. As per the World Health Organization estimates, ARI causes 3.9 million deaths worldwide each year [1]. Acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) remains a significant public health problem that is widely recognized as the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in children under five [2]. Globally, onefifth of deaths among children under five are due to ARI, primarily pneumonia, which accounts for 18% of all under-five deaths in particular [3], [4]. ARI continues to be the single largest contributor to morbidity among children and is responsible for approximately 70% of under-five morbidity in developing countries [5]. About 3.5% of the global disease burden is caused by ARIs [6]. ARI always ranks first in the group of infants and toddlers in Indonesia. The mortality rate among this group of children in this country is around 33/1000 live births [7]. Underfive mortality due to pneumonia remains higher than child mortality caused by other preventable infectious diseases [8]. Besides, ARI is also often in the first position on the list of 10 most infections in hospitals and health

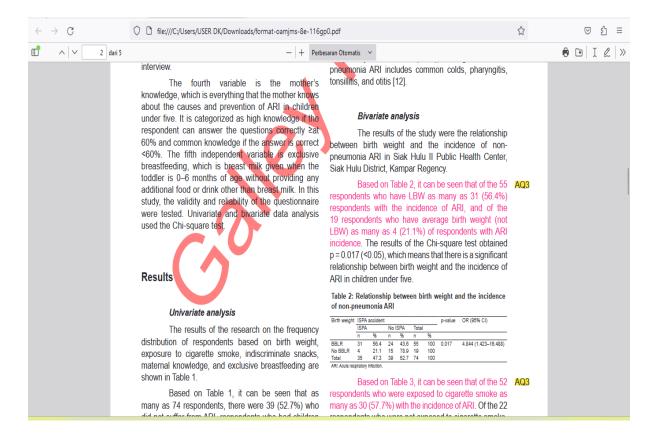
centers 2. Based on data from the Riau Province Health Profile (2018), the number of toddlers suffering from ARI is 43.9% with patients with ARI pneumonia by 0.79% and cough not pneumonia by 24.8% [9]. Based on data from the Kampar District Health Office in 2016, ISPA ranks first in the most extensive disease in Kampar district with 13,413 (0.17%) people, and in 2017, ARI cases increased to 59,576 (0.75%) cases. In 2018, there were 24,929 (0.29%) cases of ARI [10]. ISPA disease ranks first in the spread of illness in the Siak Hulu II Public Health Center. In 2018, the proportion of ARI cases in children under five was 1079 (26.8%) cases [11]. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the proportions and determinants (factors) associated with the incidence of ARI in children under five in the UPTD working area of Siak Hulu II Public Health Center, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency.

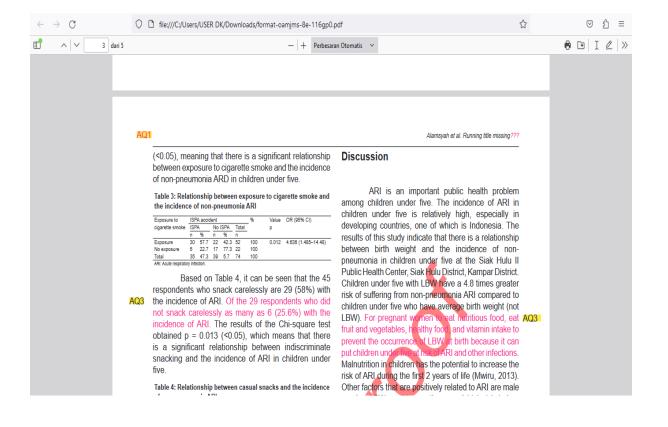
## Methods

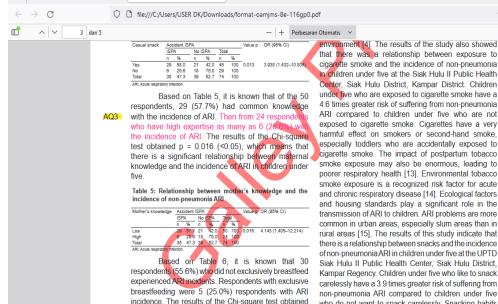
This study used a quantitative analytic approach that was observational with a cross-sectional

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p = 0.038 (<0.05), which means that there is a significant

relationship between exclusive breastfeeding and the

incidence of ARI in children under five.

cigarette smoke and the incidence of non-pneumonia in children under five at the Siak Hulu II Public Health Center, Siak Hulu District, Kampar District, Children under five who are exposed to cigarette smoke have a 4.6 times greater risk of suffering from non-pneumonia ARI compared to children under five who are not exposed to cigarette smoke. Cigarettes have a very harmful effect on smokers or second-hand smoke, especially toddlers who are accidentally exposed to cigarette smoke. The impact of postpartum tobacco smoke exposure may also be enormous, leading to poorer respiratory health [13]. Environmental tobacco smoke exposure is a recognized risk factor for acute and chronic respiratory disease [14]. Ecological factors and housing standards play a significant role in the transmission of ARI to children. ARI problems are more common in urban areas, especially slum areas than in rural areas [15]. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between snacks and the incidence of non-pneumonia ARI in children under five at the UPTD Siak Hulu II Public Health Center, Siak Hulu District, Kampar Regency. Children under five who like to snack carelessly have a 3.9 times greater risk of suffering from non-pneumonia ARI compared to children under five who do not want to snack carelessly. Snacking habits are also an inseparable part of children's lives. Snack food in the school environment varies, such as fried. moonlight and soft drinks. These snacks can pose a 0

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