

Tingkat pengetahuan murid Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Bayah mengenai gejala DBD setelah mendapat penyuluhan = Knowledge level of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Bayah student about DHF Symptoms after education was given

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Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit yang dapat menimbulkan syok dan kematian sehingga masyarakat perlu waspada dengan mengenal gejalanya. Untuk mengenali gejala DBD, masyarakat perlu diberikan pengetahuan melalui penyuluhan lalu dievaluasi. DBD banyak menginfeksi murid sekolah, sehingga penyuluhan diberikan kepada murid sekolah.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan murid Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) Negeri Bayah yang telah mendapat penyuluhan DBD. Desain penelitian ini adalah crosssectional. Data diambil pada tanggal 16-18 Oktober 2009 dengan mewawancarai 107 murid yang dipilih secara random.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 1,9% murid tingkat pengetahuannya tergolong baik dan 94,2% tergolong kurang. Uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan murid MTs mengenai gejala DBD dengan jenis kelamin ($p = 1,000$), jumlah sumber informasi ($p = 0,958$), sumber informasi yang paling berkesan ($p = 0,993$) serta riwayat sakit DBD ($p = 1,000$). Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan murid MTs mengenai gejala DBD tidak berhubungan dengan karakteristik mereka. Oleh karena itu pengetahuan perlu ditingkatkan dengan memberikan penyuluhan yang lebih menarik tanpa memandang karakteristik murid.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease that can cause shock and death, therefore the community has to be aware about those symptoms. To recognize DHF symptoms, it is necessary to give education to the community and then evaluated. DHF infects many students, so education must be given to them.

The objective of this study was to find out the knowledge level of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Bayah (MTs) students that had received information about DHF. This cross-sectional study was conducted on October 16th-18th 2009 by interviewing 107 students that were selected randomly.

The results showed that knowledge level of 1,9% students were classified as good and 94,2% were bad. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test showed that there were no significant differences between knowledge level of MTs student about DHF symptoms with sex ($p = 1,000$), number of information sources ($p = 0,958$), the most impressive source of information ($p = 0,993$) and family history of DHF ($p = 1,000$). It was concluded that there were no associations between knowledge level of DHF with their characteristics. Therefore knowledge has to be increased by giving education which is more attractive regardless of the student's characteristics.