

The effectiveness of health education to increase the knowledge on the life cycle of *A. Lumbricoides* among orphans in Lubang Buaya Village, East Jakarta = Efektifitas penyuluhan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan tentang siklus hidup *A. Lumbricoides* pada anak panti asuhan di Kelurahan Lubang Buaya, Jakarta Timur

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Abstrak

Askariasis memiliki angka prevalensi yang masih tinggi di Indonesia terutama pada anak yang tinggal di daerah padat penghuni. Pengetahuan akan *A. lumbricoides* merupakan kunci pencegahan askariasis. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui efektifitas penyuluhan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan anak panti asuhan mengenai *A. lumbricoides*. Penelitian experimental (pre-post study) dilakukan di panti asuhan X di Kelurahan Lubang Buaya, Jakarta Timur. Data diambil pada tanggal 10 Juni 2012 dengan mengisi kuesioner sebelum dan setelah penyuluhan. Semua anak yang hadir saat penyuluhan dijadikan subyek penelitian (total population). Kuesioner berisi pertanyaan tentang siklus hidup *A. lumbricoides*. Data diolah dengan program SPSS versi 11,5 dan diuji dengan marginal homogeneity.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 59 (41.5%) responden adalah laki-laki dan 83 responden (58.5%) perempuan; terdiri dari 78 murid (54.9%) SD, 55 murid (38.7%) SMP, dan 9 murid (6.4%) SMA. Sebelum penyuluhan, tingkat pengetahuan baik, sedang, dan kurang adalah 1 responden (0.7%), 11 responden (7.7%), dan 130 responden (91.6%). Setelah penyuluhan, jumlah responden dengan pengetahuan baik dan sedang meningkat menjadi 8 responden (5.6%) dan 50 responden (35.2%) sedangkan responden dengan pengetahuan kurang menurun menjadi 84 responden (59.2%). Uji marginal homogeneity memberikan $p < 0.001$, berarti ada perbedaan bermakna dalam hasil sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Disimpulkan penyuluhan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan responden mengenai *A. lumbricoides*.

.....The prevalence of ascariasis in Indonesia remains high, especially in children who live in crowded area. Knowledge on *A. lumbricoides* is the key in preventing ascariasis. The purpose of this research is to know the effectiveness of health education in increasing the knowledge on the life cycle of *A. lumbricoides* among the orphans. This experimental study (pre-post study) was conducted at orphanage in Lubang Buaya Village, East Jakarta. The data was taken on June, 12th 2012 by handing out questionnaires about the life cycle of *A. lumbricoides* to the subjects before and after health education. All orphans who gathered were becoming the research subjects. Data was processed using SPSS 11.5 and tested with marginal homogeneity.

The results show the numbers male subjects and female subjects are 59 (41.5%) and 83 (58.5%), 78 primary school (54.9%), 55 junior highschool (38.7%), and 9 senior highschool students (6.4%). Before health education, the numbers of respondents with good, fair, and poor knowledge level of *A. lumbricoides* were 1 (0.7%), 11 (7.7%), 130 subjects (91.6%). After education, the number of subjects with good and fair knowledge increased to 8 (5.6%) and 50 subjects (35.2%), while poor knowledge decreased to 84 (59.2%). Marginal homogeneity test showed a significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between the orphans' knowledge before and after health education. In conclusion, health education is effective to increase knowledge of *A. lumbricoides* in orphans.