

## Advancing knowledge with health education regarding prevention of soil transmitted helminths among orphans in Lubang Buaya Village, East Jakarta = Memajukan tingkat pengetahuan tentang pencegahan infeksi soil transmitted helminths (STH) dengan penyuluhan pada anak di Panti Asuhan Desa Lubang Buaya Jakarta Timur

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### Abstrak

Prevalensi soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) tinggi di Indonesia, terutama di daerah padat penduduk dan berpenghasilan rendah. Pengetahuan tentang pencegahan infeksi STH adalah kunci penanggulangan masalah ini. Tujuan riset ini untuk mengetahui efektifitas penyuluhan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan tentang pencegahan infeksi STH pada anak panti. Studi eksperimental ini dilakukan di panti asuhan kelurahan Lubang Buaya, Jakarta Timur. Koleksi data dilakukan tanggal 10 Juni 2012 dimana anak panti asuhan diminta mengisi kuesioner sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Kuesioner meliputi pertanyaan tentang pencegahan infeksi STH. Data diolah menggunakan program SPSS versi 11.5 dan diuji dengan chi square test dan marginal homogeneity. Hasil yang didapat sebagai berikut; Dari 142 anak, 59 (41,5%) laki-laki dan 83 (58,5%) perempuan berpartisipasi, 78 (54,9%) berpendidikan SD, 55 (38,7%) SMP dan 9 (6,4%) SMA. Tingkat pengetahuan responden tidak berhubungan dengan karakteristik demografi (chi square,  $p>0,05$ ). Sesudah penyuluhan jumlah responden dengan tingkat pengetahuan sedang dan baik 33 (23,2%) menjadi 42 (29,6%) dan 1 (0,7%) menjadi 14 (9,9%). Tingkat pengetahuan buruk menurun dari 108 (76,1%) menjadi 86 (60,6%). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada Uji marginal homogeneity ( $p<0,001$ ). Disimpulkan penyuluhan kesehatan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan anak panti asuhan mengenai pencegahan STH.

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Prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) infection is high in Indonesia, especially amongst those who live in crowded, low-income areas. The knowledge of preventive measures towards STH infection, mainly *A. lumbricoides* and *T. Trichuria* could be the pivotal answer in reducing the spread of STH infections. The aim of this research is finding out the effectiveness of health education with the hopes of increasing the knowledge level of the subjects. This experimental study was conducted in an orphanage located in Lubang Buaya, East Jakarta on 10th of June 2012 by filling up questionnaires before and after health education was given. All subjects participated. Questionnaire contains questions pertaining preventive measures to avoid STH infections. Data was processed with SPSS version 11.5 and tested with chi-square test and marginal homogeneity. Collected information showed 59 (41.5%) male and 83 (58.5%) female participants. Of the 142 correspondents, 78 (54.9%) were in primary school, 55 (38.7%) in middle school and 9 (6.4%) in high school. Before and after health education showed an increase in knowledge levels for fair and good; from 33 (23.2%) to 42 (29.6%) and 1 (0.7%) to 14 (9.9%) respectively. Marginal homogeneity test showed a significant difference with  $p<0.001$  between the orphans' knowledge level before and after health education. To conclude, health education for respondents was effective in increasing the knowledge level towards prevention of STH.