

The effectiveness of health education on the knowledge level of soil transmitted Helminths infection signs and symptoms among Tsanawiyah students in Pacet, Cianjur = Efektivitas penyuluhan kesehatan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan murid madrasah Tsanawiyah di Pacet, Cianjur mengenai gejala infeksi soil transmitted Helminths

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Abstrak

Soil transmitted helminths (STH) merupakan infeksi yang sering dijumpai di daerah perkebunan sehingga masyarakat perlu diberikan pengetahuan agar dapat mewaspadai infeksi STH dengan cara penyuluhan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan murid madrasah di daerah perkebunan sayur di Kecamatan Pacet, Cianjur mengenai tanda dan gejala infeksi STH. Riset dilaksanakan di Madrasah tsanawiyah (MTs) X Pacet, Cianjur menggunakan desain pre-post study dengan intervensi penyuluhan dan mengikutsertakan semua murid (total populasi). Data diambil tanggal 10 September 2011 menggunakan kuesioner berisi pertanyaan gejala infeksi STH lalu diberikan penyuluhan dilanjutkan post-test. Data diolah dengan program SPSS versi 17.0. Hasilnya menunjukkan murid terbanyak adalah laki-laki (54,1%), kelas 2 (41,4%), tidak memiliki riwayat infeksi STH (56,4%), dan terdapat riwayat infeksi STH orang sekitar (78,9%). Sebelum penyuluhan, nilai median tingkat pengetahuan 40 dan setelah penyuluhan 100. Tingkat pengetahuan dan delta score tidak berbeda bermakna terhadap jenis kelamin (Mann-Whitney,  $p>0,05$ ) dan kelas (Kruskal-Wallis,  $p>0,05$ ), tetapi berbeda dengan pengalaman terinfeksi STH dan riwayat infeksi STH orang sekitar (Mann-Whitney,  $p<0,05$ ). Tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan ditemukan berbeda bermakna (Wilcoxon,  $p<0,05$ ). Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan mengenai gejala STH tidak dipengaruhi jenis kelamin dan kelas, tetapi dipengaruhi riwayat infeksi murid dan orang sekitar serta penyuluhan kesehatan.

.....Soil transmitted helminths (STH) infection is commonly found in plantation area, therefore the community should be given health education to increase their awareness. This research's objective is to find out the effectiveness of health education on tsanawiyah students' knowledge level of STH infection signs and symptoms in vegetable plantation area Pacet, Cianjur. It was conducted in Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs) X Pacet, Cianjur using pre-post study design and participated by whole students. Data were collected on 10 Desember 2011 using questionnaire about STH infection signs and symptoms, followed by health education and post-test. Data were analyzed using SPSS 17.0. The results showed that the most students were male (54.1%), grade 2 (41.4%), have no history of STH infection (56.4%), and have surrounding with positive STH infection (78.9%). Before health education, the median score was 40 and 100 after health education. Pre-test and delta score were not significantly different with gender (Mann-Whitney,  $p>0.05$ ) and grade (Kruskal-Wallis,  $p>0.05$ ), but with students' and surrounding infected history (Mann-Whitney,  $p>0.05$ ). Wilcoxon test showed significant differences between knowledge level before and after health education ( $p<0.005$ ). In conclusion, students' knowledge level is not associated with gender and grade, but with infected history, surrounding infected history, and health education.