

Tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Kecamatan Bayah Provinsi Banten mengenai pencegaham Malaria = The level of knowledge of the subdistrict community Bayah the Province Banten concerning the Malaria prevention

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Abstrak

Saat ini malaria masih menjadi sebuah permasalahan kesehatan utama di Indonesia, terutama di Kecamatan Bayah, Provinsi Banten. Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat Bayah tentang pencegahan malaria. Pada penelitian ini digunakan metode cross-sectional dan dilakukan survei. Data diambil dengan cara mewawancarai responden menggunakan kuesioner yang berisi pertanyaan mengenai pencegahan malaria yang dilakukan pada tanggal 16-18 Oktober 2009. Dari wawancara tersebut hasil menunjukkan bahwa responden yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik mengenai pencegahan malaria 4 orang (3,8%), 15 orang dengan tingkat pengetahuan cukup (14,2%), dan 87 orang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kurang (82%). Karakteristik mayoritas dari responden rata-rata berusia 18-34 tahun yaitu sebanyak 80 orang (75,5%), dengan jumlah perempuan sebanyak 88 orang (83%), berpendidikan rendah sebanyak 96 orang (90,6%), tidak bekerja sebanyak 66 orang (62,3%), dan responden yang memperoleh informasi mengenai malaria dari 1 sumber sebanyak 84 orang (79,2%). Hasil analisis dari penelitian menyebutkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p > 0,05$) antara tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai pencegahan malaria dengan karakteristik responden (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan sumber informasi). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan mengenai pencegahan malaria masyarakat Bayah tergolong kurang dan tidak memiliki hubungan dengan usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, jumlah sumber informasi, dan sumber informasi yang paling berkesan.

At this time malaria is still becoming a problem of the main health in Indonesia, especially in the Bayah Subdistrict, Banten Province. The aim of this research is knowing the level of the Bayah people's knowledge about malaria prevention. In this research, the method is cross-sectional and was carried out by the survey. The data was taken by interviewing the respondent used the questionnaire that contained the question concerning the prevention of malaria that was carried out on October 16-18 2009. From this interview results showed that the respondent who had the level of good knowledge concerning malaria prevention is 4 people (3.8%), 15 people with the level of knowledge were enough (14.2%), and 87 people had the level of bad knowledge (82%). The characteristics of the majority of the respondent in general were 18-34 years old that is as many as 80 people (75.5%), with the number of women totalling 88 people (83%), educated low totalling 96 people (90.6%), did not work totalling 66 people (62.3%), and the respondent who received information concerning malaria from 1 source totalling 84 people (79.2%). Results of the analysis of the research mentioned was not gotten by the significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between the level of the people's knowledge concerning the prevention of malaria characteristically the respondent (the age, gender, the level of education, the work, and the source of information). Could be concluded that the level of knowledge concerning of the Bayah people's malaria prevention classed as bad and did not have relations with the age, gender, the level of education, the work, the number of sources of information, and the source

that impressed most.</i>