

Tingkat pengetahuan murid madrasah Tsanawiyah negeri Bayah Banten mengenai pertolongan pertama DBD setelah mendapat penyuluhan = The knowledge level of madrasah Tsanawiyah negeri Bayah Banten students about first aids in DHF people after having an education

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Abstrak

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) adalah penyakit yang gejalanya cepat memburuk sehingga dapat menyebabkan kematian. Karena itu masyarakat perlu diberikan pengetahuan agar dapat memberikan pertolongan pertama jika keluarganya mengalami DBD. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan pertolongan pertama DBD pada murid Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Bayah (MT's). Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode cross-sectional pada murid MT's yang telah mendapat penyuluhan DBD. Sampel dihitung dengan rumus besar sampel dan diambil acak. Data diambil tanggal 16-18 oktober 2009 menggunakan metode wawancara dengan bantuan kuesioner. Data diuji dengan chi-square dan Kolmogorov-Smirnov, yang menggunakan chi-square yaitu hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan jenis kelamin ($p=0,967$), jumlah sumber informasi ($p=0,140$), dan sumber informasi paling berkesan ($p=0,340$). Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan pertolongan pertama dengan riwayat terkena DBD menggunakan Kolmogorov Smirnov ($p=0,610$). Hasil lain menunjukkan terdapat 29 orang (27,9%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, cukup 23 orang (27,1%) dan kurang 52 orang (50%). Perempuan berjumlah 61 orang dan laki-laki 43 orang. Semua responden pernah mendapat informasi. Uji chi square dan Kolmogorov Smirnov menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan karakteristik responden. Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap pertolongan pertama DBD tergolong kurang dan tidak berhubungan dengan jenis kelamin, sumber informasi, dan riwayat terkena DBD.

Dengue High Fever (DHF) is a disease with symptoms that can deteriorate quickly, resulted in mortality. Thus people in community needs to be educated to be able to give first aids if there is one of their family members has this disease. The objective of this study is to find out the knowledge level about DHF first Aids in Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri Bayah (MT's) Students. The study was conducted with cross-sectional method in MT's Students who already had DHF education. Sample was calculated with sample amount formula and was taken randomly. Data were collected from 16-18 October 2009 using interview method with questionnaires, then tested either with chi-square or Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. The data tested using chi-square were the relationship between knowledge level and gender ($p=0.967$), between knowledge level and the amount of information sources ($p=0.140$), and between knowledge level and the most memorable source of information ($p=0.340$). The relationship between the knowledge level and DHF history was tested using Kolmogorov Smirnov ($p=0.610$). Other results showed that there were 29 students (27.9%) with good knowledge level, 23 students (27.1%) with medium knowledge level, and 52 students (50%) with poor knowledge level. The composition of sample was 61 females and 43 males. All respondents had received DHF educational information before tested. The chi-square and Kolmogorov Smirnov tests showed that there was no significant difference between the knowledge level and the respondents' characteristics. It is concluded that the knowledge level of DHF first aids was poor and had no relationship with gender, source of information, and DHF history.