

The increase of knowledge related to prevention of soil-transmitted helminth infection after health education among Tsanawiyah students in Pacet, Cianjur = Peningkatan pengetahuan murid Tsanawiyah di Pacet, Cianjur mengenai pencegahan infeksi soil transmitted helminth

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui efektifitas penyuluhan mengenai pencegahan infeksi STH pada murid madrasah tsanawiyah di Pacet, Cianjur. Desain penelitian adalah pre-post study dengan intervensi penyuluhan kesehatan. Data diambil menggunakan kuesioner yang berisi pertanyaan mengenai pencegahan infeksi STH pada 10 September 2011. Semua murid Madrasah Tsanawiyah X Pacet, Cianjur diikutsertakan pada penelitian ini (total populasi). Data diolah dengan program SPSS 16.0 dan dianalisis dengan uji Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, dan Wilcoxon.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 133 murid madrasah yang terbanyak adalah laki-laki (54,1%), kelas 2 (41,4%), riwayat belum pernah terinfeksi (56,4%), dan riwayat orang sekitar pernah terinfeksi (78,9%).

Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan kelas (Kruskal Wallis, $p>0,05$), riwayat terinfeksi (Mann-Whitney, $p>0,05$), dan riwayat sekitar terinfeksi (Mann-Whitney, $p>0,05$) namun berbeda bermakna dengan jenis kelamin (Mann-Whitney, $p<0,05$). Ditemukan pula perbedaan bermakna antara delta score dengan jenis kelamin (Mann-Whitney, $p<0,05$) dan kelas murid tsanawiyah (Kruskal Wallis, $p<0,05$), namun tidak pada riwayat infeksi murid dan orang sekitar (Mann-Whitney, $p>0,05$). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada tingkat pengetahuan murid tsanawiyah sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan (Wilcoxon, $p<0,05$).

Disimpulkan bahwa penyuluhan kesehatan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan murid tsanawiyah di Pacet, Cianjur mengenai pencegahan infeksi STH. Peningkatan pengetahuan dipengaruhi oleh jenis kelamin dan kelas, tetapi tidak dipengaruhi oleh riwayat infeksi murid dan orang sekitar.

.....This research was aimed to know the effectiveness of health education on knowledge level of prevention of STH infection among tsanawiyah students in Pacet, Cianjur. The design used was pre-post study with health education as the intervention. The data was taken using questionnaire regarding prevention of STH infection on 10 September 2011. All students in Madrasah Tsanawiyah X Pacet, Cianjur were involved (total population). Data was processed using SPSS 16.0 and analyzed with Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, and Wilcoxon test.

The results from 133 students showed the highest proportions of students were male (54.1%), second grader (41.4%), had never been infected (56.4%), and had their surroundings infected (78.9%). There was no significant difference between knowledge level and grade (Kruskal Wallis, $p>0.05$), infected history (Mann-Whitney, $p>0.05$) and surrounding infected history (Mann-Whitney, $p>0.05$), although there was a significant difference with gender (Mann-Whitney, $p<0.05$). Moreover, there was significant difference between delta score and gender (Mann-Whitney, $p<0.05$) and grade (Kruskal Wallis, $p<0.05$), but not in students and surrounding infected history (Mann-Whitney, $p>0.05$). There was significant difference in knowledge level before and after health education (Wilcoxon, $p<0.05$).

In conclusion, health education was effective in improving the knowledge level of prevention of STH

infection among tsanawiyah students in Pacet, Cianjur. The improvement was associated with gender and grade, but not with infected history and surrounding infected history.