

Access to health information may improve behavior in preventing Avian influenza among women

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Peningkatan perilaku terhadap Flu burung dapat menurunkan risiko infeksi Flu burung. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor dominan yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan penyebaran penyakit Flu burung pada masyarakat.

Metode: Desain studi potong lintang dilakukan dalam bulan Juli 2008 untuk mengetahui perilaku yang diukur dengan menghitung skor pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di suatu kecamatan di Depok, Jawa Barat, yang merupakan wilayah berisiko terjadinya penyebaran kasus Flu burung. Dalam menentukan unit sampel, untuk memilih kepala rumah tangga digunakan metode multi stage sampling.

Hasil: Dari 387 responden 29,5% responden berperilaku baik terhadap penyakit Flu burung. Perilaku subjek yang baik dipengaruhi oleh jenis kelamin dan akses terhadap informasi kesehatan. Perempuan dibandingkan lelaki 67% lebih tinggi berperilaku baik terhadap penyakit Flu burung [risiko relatif (RRa) = 1,67; 95% interval kepercayaan (CI) = 0,92-3,04; P = 0,092]. Sedangkan, subjek yang mempunyai dibandingkan yang tidak yang mempunyai akses terhadap informasi kesehatan 3,4 lipat berperilaku baik terhadap penyakit flu burung (RRa = 3,40; 95% CI = 0,84-13,76; P = 0,087).

Kesimpulan: Akses terhadap informasi mengenai flu burung terutama efektif di antara perempuan untuk meningkatkan perilaku penyakit flu burung.

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Abstract

Background: Improving human behavior toward Avian influenza may lessen the chance to be infected by Avian influenza. This study aimed to identify several factors influencing behavior in the community.

Method: A cross-sectional study was conducted in July 2008. Behavior regarding Avian influenza was measured by scoring the variables of knowledge, attitude, and practice. Subjects were obtained from the sub district of Limo, in Depok, West Java, which was considered a high risk area for Avian influenza. The heads of household as the sample unit were chosen by multi-stage sampling.

Results: Among 387 subjects, 29.5% of them had good behavior toward Avian influenza. The final model revealed that gender and access to health information were two dominant factors for good behavior in preventing Avian influenza. Compared with men, women had 67% higher risk to have good behavior [adjusted relative risk (RRa) = 1.67; 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.92-3.04; P = 0.092]. Compared to those with no access to health information, subjects with access to health information had 3.4 fold increase

to good behavior (RRa = 3.40; 95% CI = 0.84-13.76; P = 0.087).

Conclusion: Acces to health information concerning Avian infl uenza was more effective among women in promoting good behavior toward preventing Avian influenza.