

Efektivitas penyuluhan mengenai pertolongan pertama DBD pada guru sekolah swasta di Jakarta Utara, 2011 = Effectiveness of health education on first aid of Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever on school teachers in North Jakarta, 2011

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Abstrak

Jakarta Utara merupakan daerah dengan insidens demam berdarah dengue (DBD) tinggi di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Untuk mengurangi mortalitas dan morbiditas akibat DBD masyarakat khususnya guru sekolah perlu diberikan pengetahuan mengenai pertolongan pertama pada DBD. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan mengenai pertolongan pertama DBD pada guru swasta di Jakarta Utara. Desain penelitian ini adalah pre-post study dan data diambil pada tanggal 22 September 2011. Semua guru yang hadir saat penyuluhan dijadikan subyek penelitian. Data diambil dengan kuesioner yang berisi lima pertanyaan mengenai pertolongan pertama sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Data diproses dengan SPSS versi 11,5 dan diuji dengan marginal homogeneity. Hasilnya menunjukkan dari 82 responden, guru perempuan 34 orang (41,5%) dan laki-laki 48 orang (58,5%). Hasil pre-test, guru yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik adalah 3 orang (3,7%), cukup 13 orang (15,9%), dan kurang 66 orang (80,5%). Pada post-test jumlah guru dengan pengetahuan baik menjadi 5 orang (6,1%), cukup 26 orang (31,7%), dan kurang 51 orang (62,2%). Uji marginal homogeneity menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna pada tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan ($p < 0,01$). Disimpulkan penyuluhan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan guru mengenai pertolongan pertama DBD.

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Abstract
North Jakarta has high incidence of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF). To reduce DHF mortality and morbidity, teachers need to be educated on DHF first aid. The purpose of this research is to determine the effectiveness of health education on DHF first aid on private teachers in North Jakarta. Research design was pre-post study and data was taken on September 22nd, 2011. Teachers who attended the session were taken as subjects. Data was taken by questionnaires consisting of 5 questions about DHF first aid, and was tested before and after the education. Data was processed using SPSS version 11.5 and tested with marginal homogeneity. Out of 82 respondents, 34 (41.5%) were female teachers and 48 (58.5%) were male teachers. Pretest results showed level of knowledge as follows: 3 (3.7%) were good, 13 (15.9%) were moderate, and 66 (80.5%) were poor. After the education, it was as follows: 5 (6.1%) were good, 26 (31.7%) were moderate, and 51 (62.2%) were poor. Marginal homogeneity showed significant difference on knowledge before and after the education ($p < 0.01$). To conclude, health education is effective to increase knowledge on DHF first aid.