

Sikap dan perilaku anak panti asuhan terhadap pencegahan infeksi cacing usus di Jakarta Timur, pada tahun 2012 = Orphanage attitude and behavior of intestinal helminths infection prevention in East Jakarta in 2012

Eka Adip Pradipta, author

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Abstrak

Infeksi parasit usus seperti cacing usus masih menjadi masalah di Indonesia. Infeksi cacing usus digolongkan sebagai neglected tropical diseases dan 800 juta penderita di antaranya adalah anak-anak. Anak panti asuhan tinggal di lingkungan yang padat dan rentan mengalami infeksi cacing usus sehingga diperlukan informasi mengenai sikap dan perilaku pencegahan infeksi cacing usus.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik demografi dengan sikap dan perilaku pencegahan infeksi cacing usus anak panti asuhan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada tanggal 10 Juni 2012 di Jakarta Timur dengan menggunakan kuesioner berisikan 13 pertanyaan tentang sikap dan perilaku pencegahan infeksi cacing usus. Data diolah dengan program SPSS for mac versi 20 dan dianalisis dengan uji Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney dan Spearman.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan rerata skor penilaian sikap dan perilaku pencegahan infeksi cacing masing-masing 20,2 dan 29,1. Nilai maksimal dari skor penilaian sikap dan perilaku masing-masing 25 dan 40. Terdapat hubungan antara jenis kelamin, usia dan tingkat pendidikan dengan perilaku ($p < 0,05$), serta jenis kelamin dengan sikap ($p < 0,05$). Disimpulkan sikap anak panti asuhan terhadap pencegahan infeksi cacing usus tergolong baik dan jika akan memberikan edukasi maka perlu memperhatikan usia, tingkat pendidikan dan jenis kelamin.

Intestinal parasite infection, intestinal helminths for instance, remains a major problem in Indonesia. Intestinal helminths infection is regarded as a neglected tropical diseases and 800 million children are infected globally. Orphanage live in a densely populated place and are susceptible to intestinal helminths infection, thus it is necessary to know attitude and behavior of intestinal helminths infection.

The purpose of this study is to understand the relationship between Attitude and Behavior of Street Children about Soil Transmitted Helminths Infection Prevention and demographic characteristic. This study used analytic cross sectional design. Data were collected on June 10th 2012 in East Jakarta using a questionnaire consists of 13 questions about attitude and behavior of intestinal helminths infection prevention. The data collected were processed using SPSS for Mac version 20 program and Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney and Spearman statistic test.

The results showed that attitude and behavior scores are 20,2 and 29,1, respectively. Maximum score of attitude and behavior are 25 and 40, respectively. The results indicated that there is a relationship of gender, age, and education level with behavior ($p < 0,05$), and also gender with attitude ($p < 0,05$). It can be concluded that orphanage children attitude of intestinal helminths infection prevention is good meanwhile the behavior is poor and education methods should consider age, education level and gender.