

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare di kabupaten Jayawijaya tahun 2010 (analisis data survey rumah tangga "baseline coverage survey" program reach-UNICEF tahun 2010) = Related factors of health care seeking behavior toward under five years old children diarrhea at kabupaten jayawijaya in 2010 the analysis of household survey data baseline coverage survey 2010 reach UNICEF program

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Abstrak

Berdasarkan hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar, diketahui bahwa dari tahun ke tahun diare masih menjadi penyebab utama kematian balita di Indonesia. Prevalensi diare pada balita di Provinsi Papua berada di atas rata-rata nasional, yakni sebesar 19,0%. Prevalensi diare pada balita yang tinggi tersebut tidak diimbangi dengan pemanfaatan pelayanan kesehatan yang baik, cakupan penemuan penderita diare di Provinsi Papua tahun 2010 masih di bawah Standar Pelayanan Minimum (SPM), yaitu sebesar 48,15%. Tujuan Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare di Kabupaten Jayawijaya Tahun 2010. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder hasil Survey Rumah Tangga "Baseline Coverage Survey" Tahun 2010, dengan menggunakan desain studi cross sectional (potong lintang). Perilaku ibu dalam mencari pengobatan untuk anak balitanya yang mengalami diare di Kabupaten Jayawijaya tahun 2010 menunjukkan, 52,5% ibu mencari pengobatan ke Fasilitas Kesehatan, 30,2% ibu mencari pengobatan ke pelayanan non kesehatan dan 17,3% ke UKBM. Persepsi bahaya dan pengetahuan ibu secara statistik memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare, biaya oralit memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare ke Fasilitas Kesehatan, sedangkan jarak dan waktu tempuh ke pelayanan kesehatan memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare ke UKBM. Adanya darah dalam tinja secara statistik tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan balita diare. Komunikasi, Informasi, dan Edukasi (KIE) mengenai penyakit diare khususnya penanganan balita diare di rumah perlu dilakukan kepada masyarakat, khususnya para ibu.

.....The result of today's Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) shows that diarrhea has become a leading cause of under five years old children death in Indonesia. The prevalence of diarrhea tends to vary among under five years old children in Papua. It even exceeds the national average level of 19%. Moreover, the high prevalence of diarrhea in Papua is not followed by good health facilities utilization like it supposed to be. In addition, the 2010 coverage of diarrhea patient in Papua still stayed on the level of 48,15% which is under the Minimum Standard of Treatment (SPM). The purpose of this research is to examine the related factors of health care seeking behavior toward diarrhea children under five at Kabupaten Jayawijaya, Papua in 2010. This research use a secondary data from result of analysis of household survey data "Baseline Coverage Survey" in 2010 by cross sectional study method. Based on mother's behavior in finding the treatment when they had diarrhea children, shows that 52,5 % of mother will looking for treatment to healthcare facilities, 30,2% mother go to non-health services facility, and the rest 17,3% go to Community Oriented Primary Care (UKBM). The result of this study clearly indicates that the mother's perception and acknowledgement

toward diarrhea statistically has significant relation with their behavior in finding the right treatment for their diarrhea children. In the other hand, the cost of oralit significantly related to mother's behavior to bring their diarrhea children to the healthcare facilities. Time and distance to the healthcare facilities significantly related with mother's behavior to bring their diarrhea children to the UKBM. Otherwise, the existence of blood in feces statistically has no significant relation with the mother's behavior in treat diarrhea children. Indeed communication, information, and education (KIE) towards diarrhea especially in house diarrhea treatment still has to be applied to society especially mother.