

## Hubungan antara faktor sosio ekonomi ibu terhadap pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis = Relationship between socio economic factors with the mother's knowledge about tuberculosis

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### Abstrak

#### [<b>ABSTRAK</b>]

Kasus tuberkulosis dan kematian akibat infeksiya merupakan salah satu masalah utama di Indonesia Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis dengan faktor sosio ekonomi Desain penelitian adalah cross sectional dengan menggunakan kuesioner Sampel penelitian sebesar 2419 ibu yang dipilih secara acak menggunakan sistem polygonal random sampling dari 11 kelurahan terpadat di Jakarta Timur Data yang dikumpulkan diuji dengan chi square untuk menemukan nilai p rasio prevalens dan interval kepercayaan Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hanya 335 responden 14 yang menjawab seluruh pertanyaan dengan benar dan berhubungan dengan status kerja penghasilan keluarga pendidikan terakhir dan sumber informasi Pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis yang tinggi berhubungan dengan status ibu yang tidak bekerja p 0 004 RP 0 894 IK95 0 83 0 97 penghasilan keluarga yang tinggi p 0 001 RP 1 33 IK95 1 12 1 15 pendidikan terakhir yang tinggi p 0 001 RP 1 41 IK95 1 31 1 51 dan mendapatkan informasi p 0 001 RP 0 082 IK95 0 037 0 178 Pengetahuan yang benar mengenai tuberkulosis masih terbilang rendah pada ibu di Jakarta Timur Sumber informasi seperti televisi memiliki peran besar dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis pada ibu yang berada di Jakarta Timur Disimpulkan kalau pengetahuan mengenai tuberkulosis berhubungan dengan faktor faktor sosioekonomik ibu dan dapat ditingkatkan dengan sumber informasi yang tepat.

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#### <i><b>ABSTRACT</b></i>

;Tuberculosis cases and deaths caused by its infection is major problem in Indonesia This study was done to describe the association between socio economic factors and tuberculosis rsquo knowledge The design of this study was cross sectional survey Research subjects were 2419 housewives from 11 most populated districts within East Jakarta selected at random by using polygonal random sampling Collected data would be tested with Chi square test to find significance risk prevalence and confidence interval Result showed that 335 respondents 14 answered correct all question regarding etiology curability transmission and length of treatment Chi square test showed that tuberculosis rsquo knowledge was significantly associated with level of formal education employment status monthly income level and information source Better knowledge of tuberculosis was significantly related with unemployment p 0 004 PR 0 894 CI95 0 83 0 97 high level of monthly income p 0 001 PR 1 33 CI95 1 12 1 15 high level of formal education p 0 001 PR 1 41 CI95 1 31 1 51 and receiving information about TB p 0 001 PR 0 082 CI95 0 037 0 178 Overall level of tuberculosis knowledge without misconception on housewives within East Jakarta is low Based on the result level of tuberculosis knowledge related to socioeconomic status and can be improved by effective source of information , Tuberculosis cases and deaths caused by its infection is major problem in Indonesia This study was done to describe the association between socio economic factors and tuberculosis rsquo knowledge The design of this study was cross sectional survey Research subjects were 2419 housewives from 11 most

populated districts within East Jakarta selected at random by using polygonal random sampling. Collected data would be tested with Chi square test to find significance, risk prevalence, and confidence interval. Result showed that 335 respondents, 14 answered correctly all questions regarding etiology, curability, transmission, and length of treatment. Chi square test showed that tuberculosis knowledge was significantly associated with level of formal education, employment status, monthly income level, and information source. Better knowledge of tuberculosis was significantly related with unemployment ( $p = 0.004$ ,  $PR = 0.894$ ,  $CI_{95} = 0.83 - 0.97$ ), high level of monthly income ( $p = 0.001$ ,  $PR = 1.33$ ,  $CI_{95} = 1.12 - 1.51$ ), high level of formal education ( $p = 0.001$ ,  $PR = 1.41$ ,  $CI_{95} = 1.31 - 1.51$ ), and receiving information about TB ( $p = 0.001$ ,  $PR = 0.082$ ,  $CI_{95} = 0.037 - 0.178$ ). Overall level of tuberculosis knowledge without misconception on housewives within East Jakarta is low. Based on the result, level of tuberculosis knowledge related to socioeconomic status and can be improved by effective source of information.]