

Pengetahuan sikap dan perilaku mengenai penyakit jantung koroner pada kelompok remaja dan dewasa di Jakarta Pusat tahun 2012 = Knowledge attitude and practice about coronary heart disease in adolescent and adult groups at Central Jakarta in 2012

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK]

Penyakit jantung koroner (PJK) telah menjadi penyebab utama mortalitas di seluruh dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Prevalensi PJK semakin lama semakin meningkat di negara berkembang. Hal tersebut terutama dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan risiko mayor PJK. Modifikasi faktor risiko tersebut memerlukan peran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku mengenai penyakit jantung koroner. Kelompok remaja dan dewasa menjadi sasaran yang tepat untuk pencegahan PJK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku penyakit jantung koroner pada kelompok remaja dan dewasa di Jakarta Pusat sebagai bentuk upaya pencegahan penyakit. Penelitian menggunakan desain potong lintang. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari kelompok remaja dan dewasa di daerah Rawasari, Jakarta Pusat. Jumlah sampel penelitian 102 orang, yaitu 51 kelompok remaja dan 51 kelompok dewasa yang diambil melalui kuesioner. Dari data yang telah dikumpulkan, didapatkan 43,1% remaja dan 25,5% dewasa memiliki tingkat pengetahuan kurang, sebanyak 3,9% remaja memiliki sikap yang kurang, serta 3,9% remaja dan dewasa memiliki perilaku yang kurang. Selain itu, didapatkan pula bahwa pengetahuan dan sikap tidak memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan perilaku pada kelompok remaja dan dewasa. Walaupun tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku, perbaikan pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku sangat dibutuhkan karena masih banyak kelompok remaja dan dewasa yang belum memiliki pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku baik.

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

;Coronary heart disease is amongst mortality in the world, including Indonesia. The prevalence of coronary heart disease is increasing in Indonesia. It is caused by increasing risk factors, especially the major risk factor. Knowledge, attitude, and practice have important parts to minimize the risk factor of coronary heart disease. Adolescent and adult group are the important group to prevent the disease. This research aims to know the knowledge, attitude, and practice about coronary heart disease in adolescent and adult groups at Central Jakarta for preventing the disease. This research use cross sectional design and the sample is 102 people, including 51 adults and 51 adolescents group in Rawasari, Central Jakarta. The results show that 43.1% adolescents and 25.5% adults have poor knowledge, 3.9% adolescents have poor attitude and 3.9% adolescents and adults have poor practice . There is no relation between knowledge, attitude, and practice both in adolescent and adult group in this research ($p > 0.05$). However, it is needed to improve knowledge, attitude, and practice in adult and adolescent group because of poor knowledge, attitude, and practice .

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