

Pengetahuan sikap dan perilaku mengenai penyakit jantung koroner pada kelompok dewasa dan remaja di jakarta selatan tahun 2012 = Knowledge attitude and practice of adult and adolescent regarding coronary heart disease at south jakarta in 2012

Widdy Winarta, author

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK]

Penyakit jantung koroner merupakan penyakit berbahaya dengan berbagai faktor risiko. Penelitian ini pun bertujuan untuk meneliti tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku kelompok remaja dan dewasa di Jakarta Selatan agar nantinya dapat dijadikan acuan dalam upaya pencegahan penyakit jantung koroner. Penelitian ini merupakan sebuah studi cross sectional analitik yang dilakukan pada kelompok remaja dan dewasa di Jakarta Selatan dengan jumlah total sampel 104 orang yang terdiri atas 52 orang remaja dan 52 orang dewasa. Data penelitian diambil dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji reliabilitas dan validitasnya sebelum pengambilan data dilakukan. Hasil dari penelitian memperlihatkan rerata usia kelompok remaja dan dewasa adalah 16,85 dan 45(\pm 8,197). Selain itu terdapat 27 laki-laki dan 25 perempuan pada kelompok remaja serta 24 laki-laki dan 28 perempuan pada kelompok dewasa. Dari hasil penelitian, didapatkan data bahwa persentase remaja dengan pengetahuan dan perilaku baik hanya 36,5%. Pada kelompok dewasa, didapatkan pengetahuan baik sebesar 34,6% dan perilaku baik sebesar 67,3%. Selain itu, pada kedua kelompok didapatkan hasil bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku. Dengan demikian, upaya perbaikan perlu dilakukan dengan fokus utama pada pengetahuan dewasa dan remaja serta perilaku remaja.

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

;Coronary heart disease is a serious health problems which has many risk factors related to it. This research aims to study the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of adults and adolescents towards coronary heart disease in South Jakarta for future implementation of its result on prevention of coronary heart disease. A cross-sectional study was performed on 104 people of South Jakarta which encompass 52 adolescents and 52 adults. The questionnaire which has been tested for its reliability and validity were used for data collection. Mean scores of the adolescents and adults age were 16.85 and 45(\pm 8.197) respectively. There were 27 men, 25 women; and 24 men, 28 women respectively in adolescents and adults group that participated in this research. Main problem that was obtained from this research is a low level of good knowledge and attitude of the adolescent group which is only 36.5%. Besides that, a problem was also seen in adults group which level of good knowledge and practice is 34.6% and 67.3% respectively. In both groups, relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice is not significant. In conclusion, improvements in knowledge and practice of adults and adolescents is necessary because low percentage was seen in each group.

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