

Efektivitas penyuluhan kesehatan mengenai manifestasi klinis filariasis pada pekerja kesehatan primer di Jakarta selatan 2013 = Effectiveness of health education in increasing the level of knowledge on filariasis clinical manifestations among primary health care workers in south Jakarta 2013

Mikhael Yosia, author

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Abstrak

Jakarta Selatan bukan merupakan daerah endemis filariasis namun pada tahun 2013 ditemukan delapan kasus baru filariasis sehingga perlu dilakukan pencegahan agar penyakit tersebut tidak meluas. Agar dapat melakukan pencegahan filariasis dengan baik, petugas puskesmas perlu penyuluhan mengenai filariasis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan kesehatan mengenai manifestasi klinis filariasis pada petugas puskesmas di Jakarta Selatan. Desain penelitian adalah pre-post study dengan pengambilan data pada 26 Juni 2013 di Kantor Walikota Jakarta Selatan. Semua petugas puskesmas yang hadir dijadikan subyek penelitian dan diminta mengisi kuesioner berisi enam pertanyaan mengenai manifestasi klinis filariasis sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Data diproses dengan SPSS versi 20 dan diuji dengan marginal homogeneity. Terdapat 54 subyek, 24 (50%) laki-laki dan 24 (50%) perempuan. Pada pre-test, jumlah subyek dengan pengetahuan kurang 47 (87%), sedang 6 (11%) dan cukup 1 (1,9%). Setelah post-test, subyek dengan pengetahuan kurang 17 (31,5%), sedang 24 (44,4%) dan cukup 13 (24,1%). Ada perbedaan bermakna pada tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan ($p < 0.001$). Disimpulkan penyuluhan efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan petugas puskesmas mengenai manifestasi klinis filariasis.

.....South Jakarta is not a filariasis endemic area, however in 2013 there were eight new cases of filariasis being founded. In order for health care personnel to conduct prevention effectively, an education about filariasis needs to be given. The main purpose of this research was to find the effectiveness of health education in increasing the level of knowledge on filariasis clinical manifestations among primary health care workers in South Jakarta. The design of this research was pre-post study with data collection held on 26 June 2013. All attending health personnel during that day were taken as participants. Data collection is conducted via questionnaire with six questions regarding filarial clinical manifestations that were given before and after health education. The data was then analyzed using SPSS version 20 for Macintosh and tested with marginal homogeneity. The result showed 54 participants, 24 (50%) male and 24 (50%) female. During the pre-test, there were 47 (87%) participants with poor knowledge, 6 (11%) with moderate knowledge and 1 (1.9%) with good knowledge. In post-test, there were 17 (31.5%) participants with poor knowledge, 24 (44%) with moderate knowledge and 13 (24.1%) with good knowledge. Marginal homogeneity test showed that there are significant difference in pre-test and post test. It can be concluded that health education is an effective ways to increase knowledge on filariasis clinical manifestations.