

# Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang demam dan manajemen demam anak di rumah = The relationship of the knowledge of parents about fever and children s fever management at home / Esti Cahyaningrum

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Abstrak

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Salah satu masalah kesehatan yang umum dialami oleh anak adalah demam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang demam dan manajemen demam anak di rumah. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif korelasi dengan cross sectional di RSUD Cibinong pada bulan Mei-Juni 2014. Alat penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner.. Uji hipotesis dalam penelitian ini adalah menggunakan uji Fihser's Exact. Jumlah responden yang terlibat dalam penelitian adalah 56 orang, 77% diantaranya jenis kelamin perempuan, 91% kategori dewasa awal, 57% memiliki tingkat pendidikan SMA/SMK dan 64%-nya tidak bekerja/Ibu Rumah Tangga (IRT). Tingkat pengetahuan tentang demam yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini adalah 0% kategori baik, 50% kategori cukup dan 50% kategori kurang. Sebanyak 86% tidak mampu melakukan manajemen demam di rumah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan orang tua tentang demam dan manajemen demam anak di rumah ( $p=0,0022$ ). Oleh sebab itu diperlukan usaha peningkatan tingkat pengetahuan orang tua mengenai demam, sehingga kemampuan manajemen demam juga akan ikut meningkat.

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One of the common diseases suffered by children is fever. This research aims at finding out the relationship of the knowledge of parents about fever and children's fever management at home. This research was conducted with the descriptive-coorelative research design with the cross sectional in RSUD Cibinong on May-June 2014. The tools of this research was questionnaire. The hypothesis examination done for this research was Fisher's Exact test. The number of respondents involved in this research were 56 parents, with 77% female respondents, 91% were categorized as early adults, 57% with Senior High School/ Vocational School education, and 64% were unemployed/ housewives. The data for the knowledge of these parents about fever that was collected in this research were 0% for good category, 50% for sufficient category, and 50% for insufficient. There were 86% of parents could not do the fever management at home. This result showed that there was a meaningful relationship between the parents' knowledge about fever and the children fever management at home ( $p=0,0022$ ). Therefore efforts to improve the level of knowledge of parents about fever until fever management capability will also follow up.