

# Pengetahuan pemahaman persepsi dan sikap terhadap gangguan pemusatan perhatian hiperaktivitas GPPH diantara dokter umum di Jakarta = Knowledge understanding perception and attitude towards attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ADHD among general practitioners in Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Pengetahuan / pemahaman, persepsi, dan sikap dokter umum yang baik terhadap Gangguan Pemusatan Perhatian / Hiperaktivitas (GPPH) merupakan suatu nilai tambah bagi mereka. Hal ini dikarenakan dokter umum yang bekerja pada pusat layanan primer berperan dalam diagnosis dan penanganan awal pasien dengan GPPH. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan / pemahaman, persepsi, dan sikap terhadap GPPH diantara dokter umum di Jakarta, serta hubungannya dengan lama pengalaman praktik mereka.

Penelitian menggunakan rancangan potong lintang. Sampel adalah 384 dokter umum di Jakarta yang dipilih dengan metode uji acak sederhana. Data diperoleh dari kuisioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya (Pearson alpha >0.25; Cronbach's alpha >0.7). Data yang didapat dianalisis dengan piranti lunak SPSS versi 20 untuk Macintosh.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar subjek penelitian mempunyai tingkat pengetahuan / pemahaman (54.9%), persepsi (58.1%), dan sikap (60.7%) terhadap GPPH yang rendah dan sangat rendah, dan adanya hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik dengan lama pengalaman praktik. Disimpulkan bahwa diperlukan adanya edukasi lebih lanjut mengenai GPPH kepada dokter umum di Jakarta terlepas dari pengalaman praktik yang dimiliki.

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A good knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude among general practitioners towards Attention – Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is an own privilege. This is because general practitioners who work in primary health care have the role in early diagnosis and management of ADHD patients. This research has the objectives to know the level of knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude towards ADHD among general practitioners in Jakarta, and to identify the association to their length of practice experience.

This research used cross-sectional design. The samples were 384 general practitioners in Jakarta who were selected through simple random sampling method. Data obtained from questionnaires that have been tested for its validity and reliability (Pearson alpha >0.25; Cronbach's alpha >0.7), and were analyzed utilizing SPSS software 20th version for Macintosh.

The result showed that majority of the research subjects were have poor and very poor levels of knowledge / understanding (54.9%), perception (58.1%), and attitude (60.7%) towards ADHD, and there was a significant association with the length of practice experience statistically. Overall, further education regarding to ADHD is required to general practitioners in Jakarta regardless of their practice experience.