

## Personal hygiene sebagai intervensi untuk menjaga kesehatan organ reproduksi wanita = Personal hygiene as an intervention to keep reproductive health in woman

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### Abstrak

Efek samping obat anti tuberkulosa pada penderita TB dapat diatasi oleh peran keluarga dalam melaksanakan tugas perawatan kesehatan keluarga . Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui gambaran pelaksanaan tugas perawatan kesehatan keluarga dengan anggota keluarga yang mengalami efek samping obat TB di wilayah Puskesmas Pabuaran Tumpeng. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif univariat,dengan pendekatan survey pada 29 keluarga penderita TB paru, menggunakan teknik total sampling.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa distribusi karakteristik keluarga terdiri dari: umur rata-rata responden 41.62 tahun; 86,2% responden berjenis kelamin perempuan; 69% responden berasal dari suku Sunda; 79,3% responden berpendidikan rendah; 86,2% responden tidak bekerja; dan 96,6% responden mempunyai penghasilan yang rendah.

Hasil penelitian mengenai tugas perawatan kesehatan keluarga yaitu: kemampuan keluarga dalam mengenal efek samping obat anti TB kurang baik (58,6%); kemampuan keluarga dalam pengambilan keputusan baik (62,07%); kemampuan keluarga dalam merawat anggota keluarga kurang baik (55,17%); kemampuan keluarga dalam memodifikasi lingkungan kurang baik (51,72%); dan kemampuan keluarga dalam memanfaatkan Puskesmas baik (68,97%).

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Side effects of anti-tuberculosis drugs in patients with TB can be addressed by the family's role in family health care task. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the implementation of the health care task families with family members who experience the side effects of TB drugs in the health centers Tumpeng Pabuaran. This research is descriptive univariate, with survey approach to the 29 families of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, using total sampling technique.

This study suggests that the distribution of respondent characteristics comprises: the average respondent age 41.62 years, 86.2% of respondents were female, 69% of respondents were from the Sundanese, 79.3% lower educated respondents, 86.2% of respondents does not work, and 96.6% of respondents have a low income. Results of research on family health care tasks to family members who had pulmonary TB drug side effects are: the ability of families to know the side effects of TB drugs is less well (58.6%), the ability of families to make decisions is good (62.07%), the ability of families to care for family members is not good (55.17%), family's ability to modify the environment is less well (51.72%), family's ability to utilize health services is good (68.97%).