

Efektivitas penyuluhan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan santri tentang gejala Pedikulosis di sebuah Pesantren, Jakarta Timur = The effectiveness of health education in improving knowledge level of student about the symptoms of pediculosis at islamic boarding school, East Jakarta

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Pediculosis kapitis banyak terdapat pada orang yang hidup berkelompok seperti di pesantren sehingga santri perlu diberikan edukasi mengenai gejala klinisnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan terhadap pengetahuan santri tentang gejala pedikulosis. Desain penelitian menggunakan pre-post study dengan intervensi penyuluhan kesehatan. Data diambil di sebuah Pesantren, Jakarta Timur bulan Mei 2012 dengan memberikan kuesioner yang berisi enam pertanyaan gejala pedikulosis kepada 181 santri (total sampling). Jumlah responden tersebut terdiri dari 109 responden laki-laki dan 72 perempuan, berusia 11-19 tahun, dengan tingkat pendidikan madrasah aliyah 71 responden dan madrasah tsanawiyah 110 responden. Skor pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan diuji dengan uji marginal homogeneity pada program SPSS versi 20. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebelum penyuluhan tingkat pengetahuan responden: 4 (2,2%) orang baik, 19 (10,5%) cukup dan 158 (87,3%) kurang. Setelah penyuluhan, responden berpengetahuan baik 18 (9,9%), cukup 51 (28,2%) dan kurang 112 (61,9%). Uji marginal homogeneity menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,01$) pada tingkat pengetahuan mengenai gejala pedikulosis sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Disimpulkan bahwa penyuluhan efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan santri mengenai gejala pedikulosis.

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ABSTRACT

Pediculosis capitis is often found in group-based population such as pesantren, thus students should be given an education about its symptoms. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of health education on student's knowledge improvement about the symptoms of Pediculosis. The pre-post study design was used. Data was taken from the pesantren, East Jakarta on May 2012. The questionnaire was distributed which consist of 6 questions about pediculosis symptoms to 181 students. The students consisted of 109 male students and 72 female students, aged 11-19 years old, with level education of students were 71 Madrasah Aliyah and 110 Madrasah Tsanawiyah. Score of knowledge before and after health education was calculated statistically using Marginal homogeneity test at SPSS version 20 software. The result showed the level of knowledge before health education was 4 (2.2%) good, 19 (10.5%) average, and 158 (87.3%) poor. After health education was held, there was improvement on the result: 18 (9.9%) good, 51 (28.2%) average, and 112 (61.9%) poor. Marginal homogeneity test shows significant difference ($p < 0.01$) on level of knowledge before and after the health education was held. This finding concludes that health education effectively improved student's knowledge on symptoms of pediculosis.