

# Hubungan antara Tingkat Pengetahuan Pencegahan Infeksi Soil Transmitted Helminth dan Tingkat Pendidikan pada Murid Madrasah di Desa Pacet, Cianjur = Association between the knowledge level on prevention of soil transmitted helminth infection and education level of madrasah students in pacet village cianjur

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Prevalensi soil-transmitted helminth (STH) di Indonesia tinggi terutama pada anak usia sekolah. Untuk mencegah infeksi, murid perlu diberikan edukasi mengenai STH. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan mengenai infeksi STH pada murid madrasah di Desa Pacet, Cianjur. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional dengan semua murid sebagai subyek. Data diambil pada tanggal 10 dan 11 September 2011 menggunakan kuesioner yang berisi 6 pertanyaan mengenai karakteristik demografi dan 5 pertanyaan mengenai pencegahan STH. Data diolah dengan program SPSS 11,5 dan dianalisis dengan uji chi-square. Dari 196 subyek didapatkan murid laki-laki sedikit lebih banyak 99 (50,5%) daripada perempuan 97 (49,5%) dan 88 (44,9%) pernah terinfeksi oleh STH. Murid tsanawiyah yang mempunyai pengetahuan kategori baik, sedang dan buruk adalah 45,9 %, 24,7%, dan 29,4%, sedangkan aliyah 62%, 12%, dan 26%. Uji chi-square menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan bermakna ( $p=0,087$ ) antara tingkat pengetahuan dan tingkat pendidikan siswa. Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan murid masih kurang dan tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan pencegahan infeksi STH dengan tingkat pendidikan. Murid madrasah baik tsanawiyah maupun aliyah perlu diberikan penyuluhan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuannya

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

The prevalence of soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infections is high in Indonesia especially among school-age children. To prevent the infection, the students should be given education about STH. The aim of this research was to know the knowledge level on prevention of STH infection in madrasah students in Pacet Village, Cianjur. This research used cross-sectional design with all students as the subjects. The data were taken on September, 10th and 11th 2011 using a questionnaire which consists of 6 demographic characteristics questions and 5 prevention of STH infections questions. The data were processed by SPSS 11.5 program and analyzed by chi-square test. The result of 196 subjects showed male students were slightly more 99 (50.5%) than female 97 (49.5%) and 88 (44.9%) had been infected by STH. Madrasah students who had knowledge level good, fair, and poor were 45,9 %, 24,7%, and 29,4%, meanwhile, aliyah students were 62%, 12%, and 26%, respectively. Chi-square test showed that there was no significant difference ( $p=0.087$ ) between knowldge level and education level of the students. In conclusion, madrasah students were lack of knowledge and no association between education level and knowledge level. Madrasah students, both tsanawiyah and aliyah had to be given health education to improve their knowledge