

Hubungan karakteristik pengetahuan dan persepsi ibu balita terhadap pneumonia dengan pencarian pengobatan pertama di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Jagakarsa tahun 2015 = Relationship between characteristic knowledge and perceptions of under five mothers about pneumonia with first care seeking behaviour in Jagakarsa community health center working area in the year 2015 / Andri Widayati

Andri Widayati, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20412172&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik, pengetahuan dan persepsi ibu balita terhadap pneumonia dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan pertama di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kecamatan Jagakarsa Tahun 2015. Desain penelitian cross sectional dan metode pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diujicoba, digunakan pada 100 ibu balita (0-59 bulan) yang dipilih dengan tehnik simple random sampling. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan 60.0% ibu balita melakukan pencarian pengobatan pertama ke bukan fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan, dimana 54% ibu balita memilih mengobati sendiri. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ($p=0.040$), persepsi manfaat ($p=0.000$), persepsi hambatan ($p=0.003$), dan pendorong untuk bertindak ($p=0,002$) mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the relationship between characteristics, knowledge and perceptions of under-five mothers? about pneumonia with first care-seeking behavior in Jagakarsa Community Health Center Working Area in the Year 2015. This research is a descriptive study with cross sectional design and method of collecting data through interviews using a questionnaire that had been tested, used in 100 mothers (0-59 months) were selected by simple random sampling technique. The study result showed 60.0% mothers did not search first treatment to health care facilities, where 54% of mothers choose to self-medication. The results of bivariat analysis showed that knowledge ($p = 0.040$), perceived benefits ($p = 0.000$), perceived barriers ($p = 0.003$), and the cues to action ($p =0,002$) has a significant relationship with first care-seeking behavior.