

## Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku orangtua tentang diare pada balita di rscm kiara = The association between parental knowledge and attitude towards their behavior regarding diarrhea in under five children at rscm kiara

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### Abstrak

Di Indonesia diare masih merupakan penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian pada balita dengan insidensi mencapai 6.7%. Tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orangtua tentang diare mungkin berhubungan dengan angka kejadian diare pada anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku, serta mengetahui hubungan antara ketiga variable.

Penelitian potong lintang dengan menggunakan data primer berdasarkan wawancara kuesioner dilakukan di RSCM Kiara pada bulan September 2015 terhadap 102 subjek. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan metode Chi square atau Fischer. Ditemukan sebanyak 101 subjek (99%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, 55 subjek (53.9%) memiliki sikap positif, dan 55 subjek (53.9%) memiliki perilaku baik tentang diare.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut dapat disimpulkan hampir seluruh orangtua memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik namun hampir setengah orangtua masih memiliki sikap dan perilaku yang kurang. Ditemukan hubungan yang tidak bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap ( $p = 0.353$ ) dan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku orangtua tentang diare. ( $p=0.29$ ).

.....In Indonesia, diarrhea is still considered as the main cause of child's death with numbers of incidence reaching 6.7%. Parental knowledge, attitude, and behavior towards diarrhea is probably associated with the rise of diarrhea incidence in child. This study aims to explore the parental knowledge, attitude, and behavior, also the association between the three variable.

A cross sectional study was conducted in RSCM ? Kiara on September 2015 in 102 subjects. Chi-square / fischer hypothesis testing was used to conduct bivariate analysis. Among 102 subjects, 101 subjects (99%) had good knowledge , 55 subjects (53.9%) had positive attitudes, and 55 subjects (53.9%) had good behavior regarding childhood diarrhea.

This study confirms that almost all of the parents had a good knowledge, yet almost half of them still had unfavourable attitude and behavior. There was no significant association between parental knowledge towards behaviour ( $p = 0.353$ ) nor between parental attitudes towards behavior regarding childhood diarrhea ( $p = 0.29$ ).