

Hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku orangtua tentang campak pada balita di RSCM Kiara = Association between knowledge and attitude with parent's practice regarding measles among under five children in RSCM Kiara

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Abstrak

Campak merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tersering pada balita. Kematian tersering campak terjadi akibat komplikasi campak seperti pneumonia, diare, dan ensefalitis. Setiap 1 atau 2 dari 1000 anak yang sakit campak akan meninggal. Campak masih menjadi penyebab 4% kematian balita di Indonesia. Pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orangtua tentang campak yang rendah mungkin menjadi penyebab masih tingginya angka kejadian dan kematian campak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku orangtua serta mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku orangtua tentang campak pada balita. Penelitian potong lintang dilakukan di RSCM Kiara pada bulan September 2015. Data demografi, pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku diambil melalui wawancara berdasarkan kuesioner. Jumlah sampel dihitung dengan rumus survei sederhana. Analisis statistik dilakukan dengan uji Chi Square atau Fischer. Terdapat 91 orangtua balita yang mengikuti penelitian ini. Orangtua yang memiliki pengetahuan baik 31 subjek (34,1%), sikap baik 33 subjek (36,3%), dan perilaku baik 46 subjek (50,5%). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku orangtua tentang campak pada balita ($p=1,00$). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara sikap dengan perilaku orangtua tentang campak pada balita ($p=0,463$). Orangtua yang memiliki pengetahuan dan sikap tentang campak yang baik hanya sepertiga, dan hampir setengah orangtua masih memiliki perilaku yang kurang tentang campak. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku orangtua tentang campak pada balita.

.....Measles is one of the most leading cause of death among under-five children. Its complication such as pneumonia, diarrhea, and encephalitis be the most causes death of measles. Every one or two of 1000 children with measles will die. Measles contributes 4% in one of the most of death causes among under five children in Indonesia. Low level of knowledge, attitude, and practice of parents regarding measles may contribute in high incidence and mortality of measles. This study was to explore level of knowledge, attitude, and practices, and also the association between knowledge and attitude with parent's practice regarding measles among under five children. This cross-sectional study was conducted in RSCM Kiara on September 2015. Data of demography, knowledge, attitude, and practice was taken by interview based on questionnaire. Sample was calculated based on survey formula. The data was analyzed by Chi Square or Fischer test. There were 91 under five children parents who joined this research as our research subject. There were 31 subjects had good knowledge (34.1%), 33 subjects had good attitude (36.3%), 46 subjects had good practice (50.5%). There was no significant association between knowledge and practice with p value 1.00 nor significant association between attitude and practice with p value 0.463 regarding measles. Subjects who had good knowledge and attitude were one-third of all subjects, and almost half of the subjects still had bad practice regarding measles among under five children. There was no significant association between knowledge and practice nor significant association between attitude and practice regarding measles

among under five children.