

Persepsi, peluang aksi, dan informasi serta perilaku pencegahan malaria./ Elviera Gamelia, Siwi Pramatama Mars Wijayanti

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Abstrak

Di dunia, malaria masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat terutama

di negara-negara tropis termasuk Indonesia. Di Jawa Tengah, kasus malaria terus memperlihatkan kecenderungan yang meningkat, salah satu

daerah endemis malaria di Banyumas adalah Puskesmas II Sumpiuh.

Berdasarkan survei pendahuluan masih banyak ditemukan perilaku berisiko

yang dapat mengakibatkan terjadi malaria. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persepsi masyarakat, kemungkinan aksi, dan informasi tentang malaria yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan malaria di Puskesmas

Sumpiuh II Banyumas. Penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan cross

sectional ini dilakukan pada populasi kepala keluarga di Puskesmas II

Sumpiuh. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 95 kepala keluarga ditarik menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan

menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan metode

analisis univariat dengan statistik deskriptif, analisis bivariat dengan kai

kuadrat, serta analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik. Persepsi masyarakat tentang kerentanan, persepsi tentang kegawatan, kemungkinan aksi

hambatan dan informasi tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan

malaria, kecuali kemungkinan aksi manfaat berhubungan dengan perilaku

pencegahan malaria. Variabel yang berpengaruh pada perilaku pencegahan malaria adalah manfaat pencegahan malaria.

Malaria has still been a threatening of health problem in the world, particularly in tropical countries including Indonesia. The malaria cases in Central Java continued to increase. One of the Malaria endemic areas in Banyumas is Sumpiuh Primary Health Care II. Based on preliminary survey, It was found that there were risky behavior affecting the emerge of malaria. This study aimed to find out the community perception, action probability and information about malaria which influenced to preventive behavior in Primary Health Care II Sumpiuh. Cross sectional study was conducted to head of household in primary health care II Sumpiuh. The number of sample that was selected with simple random sampling method was 95 household heads. Data analysis methods used in this study were univariate analysis with descriptive statistic, bivariate with chi square and multivariate with logistic regression. Community perceptions about vulnerability, seriousness of disease, obstruction and perception about information did not relate to preventive behavior of Malaria, except perception about the benefit related to preventive behavior. The influenced variable for malaria preventive behavior was prevention benefit taken by community.