

Pengaruh edukasi kesehatan terstruktur terhadap perilaku pencegahan penularan tuberkulosis paru dan stigma masyarakat = The effect of structured health education to pulmonary tuberculosis transmission preventive behavior and public stigma in Bogor Regency / Verra Widhi Astuti

Verra Widhi Astuti, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Nama : Verra Widhi Astuti Program Studi : Magister Ilmu Keperawatan Judul Tesis : Pengaruh Edukasi Kesehatan Terstruktur Terhadap Perilaku Pencegahan Penularan TB Paru dan Stigma Masyarakat Tuberkulosis TB merupakan penyakit infeksi yang sangat mudah menular melalui percikan dahak. Pengetahuan dan kesadaran masyarakat akan TB paru sangat penting karena kurangnya pengetahuan tentang TB paru dapat berakibat pada kurangnya perilaku pencegahan dan menimbulkan kesalahpahaman mengenai cara penularannya yang berdampak pada munculnya stigma. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh intervensi edukasi kesehatan terstruktur terhadap perilaku pencegahan TB paru dan stigma masyarakat di kabupaten Bogor, Indonesia. Desain penelitian kuasi eksperimen jenis pretest and posttest with control group. Penelitian dilakukan pada 41 responden untuk masing-masing kelompok yang diseleksi dengan purposive sampling. Intervensi ini diberikan dalam 4 sesi yang dilaksanakan 2 kali seminggu. Setelah 10 hari, analisis t-test menunjukkan peningkatan rerata pengetahuan, sikap, dan keterampilan yaitu sebesar 1,56; 3,73; dan 9,61, serta penurunan rerata stigma masyarakat sebesar 6,97. Edukasi terstruktur dapat meningkatkan perilaku pencegahan penularan TB paru p value = 0,000 dan menurunkan stigma masyarakat p value = 0,000 . Hasil penelitian diharapkan mampu memberikan alternatif pilihan intervensi keperawatan komunitas yang dapat diberikan kepada masyarakat berisiko TB paru.

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ABSTRACT

Name Verra Widhi Astuti Study Program Master in Nursing, Community Health Nursing Specialization Judul Tesis The Effect of Structured Health Education to Pulmonary Tuberculosis Transmission Preventive Behavior and Public Stigma in Bogor Regency Tuberculosis TB is a common infectious disease that easily transmitted through sputum splashes. Community knowledge and awareness of pulmonary TB transmission is very important. It may result in a lack of prevention behavior and it leads to misconceptions about the mode of transmission that affects the emergence of stigma. This study aims to determine the effect of structured health education intervention on pulmonary TB prevention behavior in the Bogor district of Indonesia. A quasi experimental research design applied with pre and post test with control group types. The study involved 41 respondents for each group selected by purposive sampling. Intervention consisted of 4 sessions that was held 2 times a week. After 10 days, the t test analysis showed an average increase of knowledge, attitude, and skill were 1.56 3.73 and 9.61, and a decrease in average stigma was 6.97. Structured health education can improve the prevention behavior of pulmonary tuberculosis transmission p value 0,000 and reduce the public stigma p value 0,000 . The results are expected to provide an alternative choice of community nursing interventions that can be given to people at risk of pulmonary

TB.