

Hubungan Fungsi Perawatan Kesehatan Keluarga dengan Perilaku Jajan Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar di Jakarta Selatan = Relationship between Family Health Care Function and Snacking Behavior for Elementary School-Aged Children in South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Anak usia sekolah mengalami masa pertumbuhan dan perkembangan yang cukup pesat. Jika pemenuhan kebutuhan pada masa ini tidak terpenuhi kemungkinan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan akan terganggu. Faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan risiko masalah gizi anak usia sekolah adalah kebiasaan jajan. Hal tersebut bisa disebabkan karena tidak sarapan pagi sebelum ke sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan fungsi perawatan kesehatan keluarga dengan perilaku jajan anak usia sekolah dasar di Jakarta Selatan. Desain penelitian menggunakan korelasi deskriptif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 380 siswa. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square dan uji kanonikal. Hasil analisis bivariat terhadap kedua variabel ini memiliki kemaknaan yang signifikan (p value = 0.000 dan = 0.05). Kesimpulan penelitian Terdapat hubungan fungsi perawatan kesehatan keluarga dengan perilaku jajan. Fungsi perawatan kesehatan keluarga menjadi faktor yang paling dominan. Saran penelitian dapat menggunakan desain penelitian eksperimen atau kualitatif sehingga dapat melihat secara langsung hubungan sebab akibat fungsi perawatan Kesehatan keluarga.

.....School age children are experiencing a period of rapid growth and development. If the fulfillment of the needs at this time is not fulfilled, then the possibility of growth and development will be disrupted. Another factor that is related to the risk of nutritional problems in school-age children is the habit of eating snacks. This snacking habit can be caused by not having breakfast before leaving for school. This study aims to determine the relationship between the family health care function and the snacking behavior of elementary school aged children in South Jakarta. This research method or design is a descriptive correlational study. This research is a quantitative study using a approach cross sectional. The research sample from the calculation results obtained that the number of research samples was 380 students. This data analysis used frequency distribution variance, bivariate analysis, chi-square test and canonical test multivariate analysis. The results of the bivariate analysis on these two variables had significant significance (p value = 0.000 and = 0.05). Research conclusions There is a relationship between family health care functions (recognizing problems, deciding action, caring for sick children, modifying the environment and utilizing health services) with snacking behavior towards knowledge, attitudes and skills / practices. In this study, there were also the most dominant variables controlled by confounding variables. Research suggestions can use experimental or qualitative research designs so that they can see directly the causal relationship of the family health care function.