

## Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pengetahuan & sikap kepala keluarga dan tokoh masyarakat tentang kusta di Kabupaten Kuningan, Propinsi Jawa Barat, tahun 1996

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kabupaten Kuningan, tepatnya di 3 kecamatan yaitu Kecamatan Ciawigebang, kemantren Japara dan Kecamatan Keramatmulya.

Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mendapatkan gambaran tentang pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap kusta dari kepala keluarga dan tokoh masyarakat dan hubungannya dengan karakteristik menurut umur, jenis kelamin, pendidikan dan pekerjaan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei terhadap kepala keluarga dengan pendekatan "Cross Sectional" dan penelitian kualitatif terhadap tokoh masyarakat dengan menggunakan diskusi kelompok terarah (Fokus Group Diskusi).

Pengambilan data kuantitatif dilakukan melalui wawancara dengan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur terhadap 120 kepala keluarga yang dipilih secara acak. Data yang diperoleh kemudian diolah secara statistik menggunakan teknik analisa distribusi frekuensi dan Chi-Square dengan menggunakan program komputer SPSS/PC. Sedangkan pengambilan data kualitatif dilakukan dengan menggunakan diskusi kelompok terarah (Fokus Group Diskusi) terhadap 6 kelompok yang masing-masing kelompok terdiri dari 6 sampai 8 peserta. Data yang diperoleh dari hasil diskusi diolah dan kemudian dijelaskan berdasarkan analisa isi.

Hasil penelitian kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik berdasarkan jenis kelamin, umur, tingkat pendidikan dan jenis pekerjaan mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik dengan pengetahuan tentang penyakit kusta. Sedangkan terhadap sikap, hanya karakteristik berdasarkan umur dan tingkat pendidikan yang bermakna karakteristik.

Dari hasil kelompok diskusi terarah (Fokus Group Diskusi) diketahui bahwa sebagian besar tokoh masyarakat mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik dan sikap positif terhadap penyakit kusta.

*The Factor Related To The Knowledge Attitude Of The Heads Of Household And The Community Leaders On Leprosy In Kuningan Regency, The Province Of West Java* The research employ quantitative and qualitative research method. Survey technique is employed as quantitative research method, while focus group discussion is used to collect qualitative information.

The Purpose of the research is to obtain the description on the relationship between age, sex, education and occupation characteristics to the knowledge and attitude of the community on the idea of leprosy disease and to examine knowledge and attitude of the community leader.

The primary data obtained from the survey collected from respondent who are selected through the random sampling technique. The data gathering is carried out through the used of interview, using structured questionnaires. The data they are arranged and organized, after they have been given codes and scores, by using the computer programme SPSSIPC.

The research conducted in 3 sub districts of Kuningan Regency i.e. Kecamatan Keramat Mulya, Kemantren Japara and Kecamatan Ciawi gebang The sample for survey were 120 heads of households, while focus group discussion were carried out among community leaders.

The research result implies that the age based characteristics is statistically associated significantly to the knowledge on how leprosy spreads. and the attitude of the respondents when any member of their families or neighbor has skin disorder, and their attitude when there is a member of the community suffers from leprosy.

The level of education has statistically significant association with the knowledge on leprosy including the first symptom, how the disease spreads, the appropriate place of medicinal treatment, how to get the medicine, and the regularity of taking the medicine. It is also associated significantly with the respondent, attitude on the problem of isolating the leprosy sufferers, the communities attitude when there is a member of them who suffers leprosy, and their attitude to a leprosy sufferer who sells food.

The types of occupation are associated with the knowledge on the first symptom of leprosy, how the disease spreads, the place of medicinal treatment, and how to get the medicine. In addition, the types of occupation are also associated with the attitude of taking the medicine regularly and in facing leprosy sufferers.

It can be know from the result of FGD that most of the figures of the community have understood what leprosy is and its symptoms. On the other hand, their knowledge on how the disease spreads seems to be insufficient. Mean while, the result of FGD indicated that the attitude of the respondents is negative ( they are afraid of being infected).