

Pengetahuan manifestasi klinis askariasis dan hubungannya dengan karakteristik anak di panti asuhan Jakarta Timur = Knowledge of ascariasis clinical manifestation and its relation to the characteristics of children in the orphanage in East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Indonesia yang beriklim tropis merupakan tempat pertumbuhan yang baik bagi *A. lumbricoides*. Infeksi *A. lumbricoides* biasanya bersifat asimtomatik, namun dapat menimbulkan gejala seperti sakit perut, mual, diare, dan gangguan pernapasan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengetahuan manifestasi klinis askariasis dan hubungannya dengan karakteristik anak di Panti Asuhan Jakarta Timur.

Pada penelitian ini digunakan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada tanggal 10 Juni 2012 melalui pengisian kuesioner berisi lima pertanyaan mengenai manifestasi klinis askariasis.

Kuesioner diberikan kepada 153 siswa; 64 laki-laki dan 89 perempuan. Sebanyak 90 orang berada di jenjang pendidikan SD, 58 orang SMP, dan 15 SMA. Siswa yang berpengetahuan baik sebanyak 14 orang, cukup 47 orang, dan kurang 92 orang. Berdasarkan uji chi-square tingkat pengetahuan manifestasi klinis askariasis tidak berbeda bermakna ($p > 0,05$) dengan jenis kelamin, usia, dan pengalaman cacingan, namun berbeda bermakna ($p < 0,05$) pada tingkat pendidikan.

Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan anak panti asuhan umumnya tergolong kurang dan tidak berhubungan dengan jenis kelamin, usia dan pengalaman cacingan namun berhubungan dengan tingkat pendidikan.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut tingkat pengetahuan perlu ditingkatkan dengan memberikan penyuluhan kepada semua anak dengan memperhatikan tingkat pendidikan tetapi tidak memperhatikan jenis kelamin, usia dan riwayat cacingan.

Indonesia as tropical country is a good place for the growth of *A. lumbricoides*. Infection of *A. lumbricoides* usually asymptomatic, but it can manifest symptoms such as abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and respiratory disorder. This study was conducted to determine the knowledge of ascariasis clinical manifestations and its relation to the characteristics of children in the orphanage in East Jakarta.

This study design used cross-sectional. Data collection was done on June 10, 2012 through a questionnaire containing five questions about the ascariasis clinical manifestations. The questionnaire was given to 153 students, 64 men and 89 women. A total of 90 people were in elementary school education, 58 junior high and 15 senior high school. Students who are well knowledgeable as many as 14 people, middle 47 people, and less 92 people. Based on chi-square test of the level of knowledge of ascariasis clinical manifestations was not significant ($p > 0,05$) by sex, age and history of helminth infection, but significantly different ($p < 0,05$) in the level of education.

It concluded the knowledge of orphanage is generally classified as less and not associated with gender, age and history of helminth infection but related to the educational level. Based on this study, levels of knowledge need to be increased by giving counseling to all children with pay attention to the education level but did not pay attention to gender, age and history of helminth infection.