

Pengetahuan mahasiswa FKUI mengenai pencegahan infeksi acanthamoeba pada pengguna lensa kontak dan hubungannya dengan karakteristik mahasiswa

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Pemakaian lensa kontak akhir-akhir ini semakin marak terlihat dari tersedianya lensa kontak yang didapatkan bebas tanpa perlu adanya resep dokter. Hal ini bisa meningkatkan terjadinya infeksi mata terutama Acanthamoeba pada pengguna lensa kontak yang tidak mengetahui cara pemakaian dengan baik dan benar. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan mahasiswa kedokteran FKUI mengenai pencegahan infeksi Acanthamoeba pada pengguna lensa kontak dan hubungannya dengan jenis kelamin dan tingkat pendidikan. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan cross sectional melalui penyebaran kuesioner. Hasilnya adalah responden dengan tingkat pengetahuan baik 41,24%, cukup 29,89%, dan kurang 28,87%. Dengan uji chi-square hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara jenis kelamin dengan tingkat pengetahuan ($p=0,036$) dan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan dengan tingkat pengetahuan ($p=0,009$). Oleh karena adanya hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik diantara kedua variabel ini maka perlu adanya edukasi lebih lanjut mengenai pengetahuan pemakaian lensa kontak sehingga diharapkan infeksi Acanthamoeba dapat dicegah

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ABSTRACT

Nowdays, there is a trend of using contact lenses. Contact lenses are available everywhere and can be obtained without prescription. This condition can increase the incidence of eye infections, particularly Acanthamoeba on contact lenses users who don't know how to use it properly. Therefore, this reseacrh aim to know about the knowledge level of FKUI student about prevention of Acanthmoeba Infection on contact lenses user and that relation with gender and education. This study uses cross-sectional design with questionnaire. The result of this study is that the precentage of respondent with high knowledge level is 41,24%, moderate knowledge level is 29,9% and low knowledge level is 28,87%. Chi-square analysis shows that there is a relation between gender and knowledge level ($p=0,036$. There is also a significant relation between education and knowledge level ($p=0,009$). This relation suggests the need of further education about knowledge on how to use contact lenses to prevent Acanthamoeba infection, Nowdays, there is a trend of using contact lenses. Contact lenses are available

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