

Persepsi dan sikap terhadap gangguan pemusatan perhatian hiperaktivitas gpph di antara dokter anak di Indonesia = knowledge understanding perception and attitude towards attention deficit hyperactivity disorder adhd among pediatricians in Indonesia / Amanda Ayu Putri

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Dokter anak merupakan lini pertama penanganan masalah kesehatan pada anakanak. Gangguan Pemusatan Perhatian/Hiperaktivitas (GPPH) adalah gangguan perkembangan mental dan perilaku yang sering terjadi pada anak-anak usia sekolah dasar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara pengalaman praktek dengan tingkat pengetahuan/pemahaman, persepsi, dan sikap terhadap GPPH diantara dokter anak di Indonesia. Rancangan studi potong lintang dan metode uji acak sederhana digunakan dalam pemilihan sampel penelitian ini. Data yang didapat adalah hasil dari kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya menggunakan formula Pearson Alpha dan Cronbach's Alpha. Hasil dianalisis dengan uji korelasi spearman menggunakan program SPSS versi 20. Dari total 109 responden, penelitian ini mengambil 96 responden melalui randomizer sesuai formula sampel. Hasil dari 96 responden menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pengetahuan/pemahaman, persepsi, dan sikap terhadap GPPH berada pada tingkat yang sangat rendah dan rendah (65.6%, 57.3%, dan 76%). Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa hanya terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara persepsi dengan pengalaman praktek ($p < 0.05$), sehingga terdapat korelasi antara pengalaman praktek dengan persepsi terhadap GPPH. Kesimpulannya, tingkat pengetahuan/pemahaman, persepsi, dan sikap terhadap GPPH adalah sangat rendah dan rendah dikalangan dokter anak, sehingga memerlukan edukasi lebih lanjut terhadap ADHD kepada dokter anak tanpa melihat pengalaman praktek yang dimiliki.

ABSTRACT

Pediatricians are the first primary care to seek for children's health problem. Attention – Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a common mental and behavioral developmental disorder in children. In Indonesia, pediatricians usually do not realize ADHD and effect to its inappropriate management thus leads to high prevalence of ADHD. The aim of this research is to identify the correlation between practice experience and level of knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude towards ADHD among pediatricians in Indonesia. For the sample selections, a cross-sectional study design with simple random sampling method was

used in this research. The data that has been acquired from questionnaire is analyzed with spearman correlation test method using SPSS program 20th version. The result from 96 respondents showed the level of knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude towards ADHD were in very poor and poor levels (65.6%, 57.3%, and 76% respectively). Statistical analysis showed that there were no significant differences in between knowledge / understanding and attitude with practice experience ($p > 0.05$) that imply there are no correlation between practice experience and level of knowledge / understanding and attitude towards ADHD. On the other hand, there was a significant difference in between perception with practice experience ($p < 0.05$) that implies there is a correlation between practice experience and level of perception towards ADHD. In conclusion, the levels of knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude towards ADHD were very poor and poor on knowledge / understanding, perception, and attitude among pediatricians in Indonesia, so that a follow-up about ADHD is necessary among pediatricians without considering their practice experience.