

## Pengetahuan santri di Pesantren X, Kecamatan Bayah mengenai pemberantasan *Aedes aegypti* setelah mendapat penyuluhan = the Knowledge level of students in Pesantren X, Bayah subdistrict about Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Vector control after education

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### Abstrak

Kecamatan Bayah merupakan daerah endemis Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) yang sering mengalami kejadian luar biasa (KLB). Untuk memberantas DBD, masyarakat perlu diberikan pengetahuan mengenai DBD dan kemudian dievaluasi. Dalam penelitian ini, masyarakat diwakili oleh santri.

Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan santri mengenai pemberantasan vektor DBD setelah mendapat penyuluhan. Penelitian menggunakan desain crosssectional. Data diambil di Pesantren X Kecamatan Bayah pada tanggal 16-18 Oktober 2009. Analisis data menggunakan uji chi-square. Sebanyak 60% santri adalah perempuan dan 40% laki-laki. Santri yang mendapat informasi dari 2 sumber sebanyak 37,9%. Sumber informasi paling berkesan bagi 45,3% santri adalah petugas kesehatan. Hanya 17,9% santri yang memiliki riwayat DBD. Sebanyak 19 santri (20,0%) memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, 46 santri (48,4%) cukup, dan 30 santri (31,6%) kurang.

Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan jumlah sumber informasi ( $p = 0,003$ ), namun tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dengan jenis kelamin ( $p = 0,079$ ), sumber informasi paling berkesan ( $p = 0,950$ ), dan riwayat DBD ( $p = 0,101$ ). Disimpulkan tingkat pengetahuan santri mengenai pemberantasan vektor DBD umumnya cukup dan berhubungan dengan jumlah sumber informasi.

<i>Bayah Subdictrict is an epidemic area of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) with frequent outbreaks. To control DHF, the people should be educated and then evaluated. In this study, people are represented by students.

The objective was to determine the knowledge level of students after health education and association with their demographic characteristics. The design was cross-sectional. Data was collected in Pesantren X in 16-18 October 2009 and analyzed using chi-square test. As many as 60% students are female and 40% are male. There were 37,9% students who received information from two sources. The most impressive information source for 45.3% students was healthcare workers. Only 17.9% students had DHF history. A total of 19 students (20.0%) had good knowledge level, 46 (48.4%) adequate, and 30 (31.6%) poor.

There?s association between the knowledge level and the number of information sources ( $p = 0.003$ ). There?s no association between the knowledge level and gender ( $p = 0.079$ ), the most impressive information source ( $p = 0.950$ ), and history of DHF ( $p = 0.101$ ). It is concluded that the knowledge level of the students are generally adequate and influenced by the number of information sources.</i>