

Efektivitas ceramah dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang siklus hidup filariasis pada petugas puskesmas di Jakarta Selatan = The effectiveness of a lecture in improving knowledge on the lifecycle of filariasis among primary healthcare workers in South Jakarta

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Abstrak

Filariasis adalah masalah kesehatan masyarakat terutama di Indonesia Timur, namun pada tahun 2013 muncul delapan kasus baru di Jakarta Selatan sehingga perlu dilakukan pemberian obat masal pencegahan (POMP) filariasis. Untuk melaksanakan POMP, petugas perlu diberikan pengetahuan mengenai filariasis. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efek penyuluhan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan petugas pusat kesehatan masyarakat di Jakarta Selatan mengenai siklus hidup filariasis. Penelitian menggunakan desain pre-posttest study. Data diambil dengan total sampling pada tanggal 26 Juni 2013 di kantor Suku Dinas Kesehatan Jakarta Selatan. Pengetahuan dinilai berdasarkan jawaban di kuesioner yang berisi enam pertanyaan mengenai siklus hidup filariasis. Survei dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan. Peserta yang hadir 52 orang, laki-laki 26 orang dan perempuan 26 orang. Pada pretest 20 orang berpengetahuan baik, 19 orang sedang dan 13 orang kurang. Pada posttest 39 orang berpengetahuan baik, 8 orang sedang dan 5 orang kurang. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada hasil pretest dan posttest (Marginal Homogeneity Test, $p < 0,001$). Disimpulkan pendidikan kesehatan dalam bentuk kuliah efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan petugas puskesmas.

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Filariasis is a public health problem, especially in eastern Indonesia, but in 2013 eight new cases emerged in South Jakarta making it necessary that preventive mass drug administration (POMP) for filariasis be carried out. To implement POMP, healthcare workers should be given knowledge on filariasis. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of education on increasing the knowledge of workers from health centres in South Jakarta about the life cycle of filariasis. This research was conducted using a pre-posttest study design. The data was taken by total sampling on June 26 2013 in a Health Sub-Department in South Jakarta. Knowledge was assessed based on answers to a questionnaire containing six questions about the life cycle of filariasis. Surveys were conducted before and after health education. There were 52 participants; 26 men and 26 women. 20 people had good pretest knowledge, 19 people moderate and 13 people poor. 39 people had good posttest knowledge, 8 people moderate and 5 people poor. There was a significant difference in the pre and posttest results (Marginal Homogeneity Test, $p < 0.001$). It is concluded that health education in the form of a lecture session is effective in increasing the knowledge of healthcare workers.