

Efektivitas penyuluhan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan santri mengenai *Trichuris Trichiura* di pesantren X Jakarta Timur = Effectiveness of health promotion towards the knowledge improvement of students regarding *Trichuris Trichiura* in X moslem school East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Pengetahuan sangat penting dalam mempengaruhi sikap dan perilaku seseorang, begitu juga dengan pengetahuan mengenai *T. trichiura* dan upaya pencegahannya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui efektivitas penyuluhan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan mengenai *T. trichiura*. Penelitian dilakukan di pesantren X, Jakarta Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain pre-post study. Data diambil dengan memberikan kuesioner kepada 154 santri (total sampling) pada tanggal 22 Januari 2011. Kuesioner berisi pertanyaan mengenai morfologi dan siklus hidup *T. trichiura*; diberikan sebelum (pre-test) dan setelah penyuluhan (post-test).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah santri laki-laki 91 orang (59,1%) dan perempuan 63 orang (40,1%). Sebelum penyuluhan, santri yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik mengenai *T. trichiura* adalah 1 orang (0,6%), cukup 6 orang (3,9%), dan kurang 147 orang (95,5%). Setelah penyuluhan, santri yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik menjadi 11 orang (7,1%), cukup 44 orang (28,6%), dan kurang 99 orang (64,3%). Pada uji marginal homogeneity, terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan mengenai *T. Trichiura* sebelum dan setelah penyuluhan ($p < 0,01$). Disimpulkan bahwa penyuluhan efektif dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan santri mengenai *T. trichiura*.

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Knowledge is really crucial in affecting one's attitude and behavior, including knowledge regarding *T. trichiura* and deterrence attempts. The goal of this research is to find out the health promotion effectiveness in improving knowledge regarding *T. trichiura*. This research was held in X Islamic Boarding School; pre-post study method was used. Data collection was done on the 22nd of January 2011 by handing out questionnaires to 154 students of X Muslim School that were picked out with the total sampling method. The questionnaires were about the morphology and the life cycle of *T. trichiura*.

The result shows that the respondent has 91 (59.1%) boys and 63 (40.1%) girls. Before the health promotion, 1 student (0.6%) had good knowledge regarding *T. trichiura*, 6 students (3.9%) had adequate knowledge, and 147 students (95.5%) had poor knowledge. After the health promotion, the students that had good knowledge increased to 11 (7.1%), adequate knowledge increased to 44 students (28.6%), and poor knowledge decreased to 99 students (64.3%). On the marginal homogeneity test, there is significant difference on the knowledge regarding *T. trichiura* before and after health promotion ($p < 0.01$). Based on the result, health promotion is effective in improving knowledge level of students regarding *T. trichiura*.