

# 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 cicle 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.