

# Hubungan sikap dengan prevalensi masalah kesehatan respirasi pada masyarakat perumahan di kelurahan bintaro = Relationship of attitude with prevalence of respiratory health problems among urban society of kelurahan bintaro

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## Abstrak

Latarbelakang: Indonesia merupakan negara dengan prevalensi masalah kesehatan respirasi cukup tinggi di dunia, contohnya TB paru.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini mencari hubungan sikap dengan prevalensi masalah respirasi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross-sectional dengan teknik pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner dan wawancara langsung (guided questionnaire). Penelitian dilakukan di Kelurahan Bintaro yang termasuk daerah perumahan di Jakarta Selatan.

Hasil: Latarbelakang pendidikan dan sosioekonomi responden (n = 97) menunjukkan 41.2% memiliki tingkat pendidikan akhir SMA dan 61.9% memiliki penghasilan keluarga di atas Rp 1.200.000,00 perbulan. Berdasarkan wawancara juga ditemukan prevalensi permasalahan respirasi dialami 29.9% dari seluruh jumlah responden. Analisis chi-square menemukan perbedaan bermakna antara sikap preventif dalam kehidupan sehari-hari dengan prevalensi masalah respirasi (CI 95%, p = 0.032), namun tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna dengan sikap healthcare seeking (CI 95%, p = 0.376).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara sikap preventif dalam kegiatan sehari-hari dengan prevalensi masalah kesehatan respirasi

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Background: Indonesia is one of the world's highest prevalence in respiratory health problems such as pulmonary TB.

Objective: This study aims to seek out the relationship between respondents' attitude with the prevalence of respiratory problems.

Method: Research design is cross-sectional with questionnaire and direct interview as the data-gathering means for prevalence and attitude. This study was conducted in Kelurahan Bintaro, an urban residential area in Jakarta Selatan.

Result: The respondents' background in this study were generally good in education, the majority of whom were high-school graduates, and also socioeconomically (majority had an income of Rp 1.200.000,00 or higher per month). Direct interview with the respondents also pronounced that as high as 29.9% of respondents has had respiratory problems within the past year. Chi-square analysis found there is a

significant relationship between respiratory problems prevalence and preventive attitude on daily routines (CI 95%,  $p = 0.032$ ), but not with healthcare seeking attitude (CI 95%,  $p = 0.376$ ).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between preventive attitude on daily routines with the prevalence of respiratory health problems, suggesting more preventive measures be taken and/or encouraged on everyday daily routines.