

Asosiasi antara perilaku membersihkan diri yang berhubungan dengan Soil-Transmitted Helminths dengan tingkat pendidikan siswa madrasah di Pacet, Cianjur = The association between self hygiene behavior related to soil transmitted helminths and level of education of madrasah students in Pacet Village Cianjur

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) adalah penyakit yang menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia terutama di daerah terpencil dan kumuh. Desa Pacet, Cianjur merupakan daerah pertanian yang penduduknya bekerja sebagai petani dan anak-anaknya sering membantu orang tuanya berkebun/atau kontak dengan tanah sehingga berisiko terinfeksi STH. Tujuan riset ini adalah mengetahui hubungan perilaku membersihkan diri murid yang berhubungan dengan STH dan tingkat pendidikannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross-sectional dengan subyek semua murid madrasah X, di desa Pacet, Cianjur. Data dikumpulkan pada 10-11 September 2011 dengan meminta murid untuk mengisi kuesioner yang berisi pertanyaan mengenai perilaku membersihkan diri. Data dianalisis dengan program SPSS versi 20 dan diuji dengan chi square. Hasilnya menunjukkan murid tsanawiyah yang berperilaku buruk adalah 11,7%, sedang 54%, dan baik 34,1% sedangkan aliyah 18%, 9.5%, dan 46%. Pada uji chi-square tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara Tingkat perilaku membersihkan diri dengan tingkat pendidikan ($p=0.210$). Disimpulkan perilaku membersihkan diri murid tidak berhubungan dengan tingkat pendidikan di madrasah.

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ABSTRACT

Soil-transmitted helminthes (STH) is a disease that has always been a health problem in Indonesia especially in the rural areas, slums, and densely-populated areas. Pacet Village, Cianjur is a plantation area in which the villager's profession is usually agricultural-related. In addition, their children often help their parents at the plantation which cause the children to be exposed to soil and thus at risk for STH infection. The purpose of this research is to know the association between the self-hygiene behavior related to STH infection and their level of education. This study uses a cross-sectional study design with all of the students in madrasah X in Pacet Village, Cianjur as the subject. The data was collected in 10-11 September 2011. During data, all of the students are asked to fill the questionnaire to assess their level of self-hygiene behavior. The data is analyzed using SPSS 20.0 and are tested with chi-square. The result shows that tsanawiyah students that have poor self-hygiene behavior are 9.5%, tsanawiyah students that have 'fair' score are 56.8%, and tsanawiyah student that have 'good' score are 33.5% whereas 18% of aliyah students had 'poor' score, 46% of tsanawiyah student have 'fair' score and 36% of tsanawiyah student had 'good' score. Result analysis using Chi-square shows that there is no significant association between the level of self-hygiene behavior and level of education ($p=0.210$). In conclusion, there is no association between self-hygiene behavior and level of education in madrasah students