

Pengetahuan tentang morfologi dan siklus hidup Soil Transmitted Helminths dalam analisis Pre Post (study kepada murid Madrasah Aliyah di Pacet, Cianjur) = The knowledge of soil transmitted helminths morphology and life cycle in pre-post (study analysis to Madrasah Aliyah students in Pacet, Cianjur)

Faza Yuspa Liosha, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20412083&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Infeksi soil transmitted helminths (STH) menjadi masalah, terutama di negara tropis dan subtropis, termasuk di Indonesia. Penyuluhan kesehatan merupakan salah satu solusi untuk mengurangi infeksi. Sanitasi penduduk di sekitar perkebunan rendah sehingga bisa mencemari tanaman hasil perkebunan. Studi dilakukan untuk mengukur efektifitas penyuluhan tentang STH terhadap murid Madrasah Aliyah di Cianjur. Metode pre-post study dengan intervensi penyuluhan. Koleksi data dilakukan pada tanggal 10 September 2011 pada 49 murid Madrasah Aliyah dengan menggunakan kuisisioner berisikan lima pertanyaan seputar morfologi STH. Hasil memperlihatkan bahwa mayoritas murid adalah perempuan sebesar 51%, kelas satu 49%, mempunyai riwayat infeksi STH 57.1%, dan orang di sekitar pernah mengalami infeksi STH 77.6%. Nilai median pre tes 52 (0-80). Berdasarkan tes Mann-Whitney dan Kruskal-Wallis, skor delta dari tingkat pengetahuan tidak mempunyai hubungan dengan karakteristik demografi kecuali riwayat infeksi orang sekitar ($p=0.008$). Nilai median meningkat setelah pemberian penyuluhan 72 (28-92). Ditemukan perbedaan bermakna ($p<0.001$) dalam tingkat pengetahuan terhadap morfologi STH dan siklus hidup pada pre dan post-tes dengan menggunakan tes Wilcoxon. Kesimpulan: penyuluhan kesehatan efektif dalam meningkatkan tingkat pengetahuan murid Aliyah terhadap morfologi dan siklus hidup STH.

<hr>

Soil transmitted helminths (STH) infection becomes problem, especially in tropical and subtropical country, including Indonesia. Health education appears as one of the solutions to mitigate the infections. The local's sanitation surround the plantation area is low that it will contaminate the vegetables. The study was conducted to measure the effectiveness of health education about STH among Madrasah Aliyah students located in Cianjur. The pre-post study with the intervention of health education was applied. Data collection held on 10 September 2011 which participated by 49 Madrasah Aliyah students using questionnaire which consist five questions regarding STH morphology. The result depicts that most of them were female with 51% of the total number, first grade 49%, have history toward STH infection 57.1%, and their surrounding people had been infected to STH 77.6%. The median score of the pre test was 52 (0-80). Based on the Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis test, the delta score of the knowledge level has no association with the demographic characteristics excluding surrounding infected history ($p=0.008$). The median score increase after health education 72 (28-92). There was significant difference ($p<0.001$) in the knowledge level of STH morphology and life cycle in pre and post-test using Wilcoxon Test. Conclusion: health education was effective in increasing the knowledge level of Aliyah students regarding STH morphology and life cycle.