

Upaya pencegahan flu burung masyarakat di kabupaten tangerang./ Selfi Octaviani Lestari, Zakianis Zakianis, Wibowo Ady Sapta

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Abstrak

Flu burung di Indonesia masih merupakan masalah kesehatan. Tahun

2005-2008 terdapat 30 kasus suspek flu burung di Kabupaten Tangerang,

meliputi 18 kasus confirmed dan 16 kasus meninggal (case fatality rate =

CFR 87,5%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui upaya pencegahan

flu burung di tengah masyarakat Kecamatan Cikupa, Curug, Pasar Kemis

dan Sepatan, Kabupaten Tangerang pada tahun 2009. Penelitian ini meng-
gunakan data sekunder dari Yayasan Bangun Indonesia, yang dilakukan

terhadap masyarakat dengan sumber informasi terdiri dari ibu rumah tang-
ga, remaja, tokoh agama, tokoh masyarakat dan peternak. Survei dilakukan

terhadap pengetahuan responden tentang flu burung, kebersihan perora-
ngan responden, sanitasi makanan, dan sanitasi lingkungan. Jumlah sam-
pel 320 responden yang diperoleh dari 4 Kecamatan. Hasil penelitian ini

menemukan bahwa pengetahuan responden tentang flu burung masih

belum baik (62,2%), kebersihan perorangan terkait flu burung masih buruk

(57,1%), sanitasi makanan bersumber unggas belum baik (61%) dan se-
cara umum semua variabel sanitasi lingkungan sudah baik, hanya sanitasi

kandang unggas yang sebagian besar masih buruk (57,1%). Penghasilan

rata-rata masyarakat Tangerang yang masih rendah, menyebabkan pe-
ngeluaran mereka masih diprioritaskan untuk membeli kebutuhan pokok

rumah tangga daripada pencegahan flu burung.

Avian Influenza is still a major health problem in Indonesia. In Tangerang district within the period of 2005-2008, 30 suspect cases were found, 18 confirmed. Sixteen (16) died because of this disease (case fatality rate = 87,5%). The objective of this research was to study prevention measures towards Avian Influenza within the community at Cikupa, Curug, Pasar Kemis and Sepatan sub-districts, Tangerang in 2009. A descriptive study was carried out towards community involving the households, teenagers; religious leader, community leader and poultry business as selected respondent. Information to collect consisted of knowledge about Avian Influenza, personal hygiene, food sanitation based on bird and environmental sanitation.

Total of sample were 320 respondents from each sub-District. Data were taken from secondary data of Bangun Indonesia Foundation as research executor. This research found that more than a half of respondents (62.2%) have good knowledge about AI, (57.1%) about personal hygiene related to Avian Influenza, 61% about food sanitation based on bird were good enough (61%). In general environmental sanitation variables were somewhat good except for cage where 51% still bad. In the effort to prevent Avian Influenza in Cikupa, Curug, Pasar Kemis, and Sepatan communities, Tangerang District, 2009, one of variables were still poor (57.1%) that was sanitation of bird cages. Avian Influenza cases in Tangerang District is still high, due to non supportive people behavior and poor environment sanitation proven by poor sanitation of bird's nest. Low household income of Tangerang district's people, bringing about them to spend more on basic goods rather than Avian Influenza preventive action.