

Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku tentang Perubahan Iklim pada Perempuan dengan Riwayat Dismenore = Knowledge, Attitude, and Behavior of Climate Change on Women with a History of Dysmenorrhea

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Abstrak

Perubahan iklim, yang merupakan perubahan pada sistem iklim akibat berbagai faktor, telah menjadi isu global yang mendapatkan banyak perhatian masyarakat. Perubahan iklim berdampak pada berbagai hal, termasuk kesehatan. Perempuan menjadi kelompok rentan terhadap perubahan iklim, terutama pada masa kehamilan dan usia subur di mana kesehatan reproduksi mereka bisa terkena dampak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku tentang perubahan iklim pada perempuan riwayat dismenore. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif eksploratif dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional pada 110 perempuan riwayat dismenore pada rentang usia 18–40 tahun di Jabodetabek menggunakan teknik quota sampling. Instrumen yang digunakan mencakup data demografi dan riwayat menstruasi, WaLLID Score Instrument, dan instrumen penelitian KAP Climate Change oleh Plotnikoff, Wright, dan Karunamuni pada tahun 2004. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas perempuan riwayat dismenore memiliki pengetahuan tinggi (64,55%), sikap peduli (79,09%), dan perilaku peduli (75,45%) tentang perubahan iklim. Penelitian lanjutan perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui dampak perubahan iklim terhadap kesehatan reproduksi lebih spesifik.

.....Climate change, defined as a change in the climate system due to various factors, has become a global issue that has received significant public attention. Its impacts are far reaching, passing various aspects, including health. Women, especially those in pregnancy and childbearing age, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which can impact their reproductive health. This study aims to examine the knowledge, attitudes and behaviour regarding climate change among women with a history of dysmenorrhea. This research is a descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach, involving 110 women with a history of dysmenorrhea aged 18–40 years by utilising quota sampling. The research instruments tools include demographic data and menstrual history, the WaLLID Score Instrument, and the KAP Climate Change by Plotnikoff, Wright, and Karutemani in 2004. The finding indicates that the majority of women with a history of dysmenorrhea have high levels of knowledge (64.55%), caring attitude (79.09%), and caring behaviour (75.45%) about climate change. Further research needs to be carried out to determine the specific impact of climate change on reproductive health.