

Persepsi, Peluang Aksi, dan Infomasi serta Perilaku Pencegahan Malaria

Title	Persepsi, Peluang Aksi, dan Infomasi serta Perilaku Pencegahan Malaria
Author Order	2 of 2
Accreditation	
Abstract	<p>Di dunia, malaria masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat terutama di negara-negara tropis termasuk Indonesia. Di Jawa Tengah, kasus malaria terus memperlihatkan kecenderungan yang meningkat, salah satu daerah endemis malaria di Banyumas adalah Puskesmas II Sumpiuh. Berdasarkan survei pendahuluan masih banyak ditemukan perilaku berisiko yang dapat mengakibatkan terjadi malaria. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui persepsi masyarakat, kemungkinan aksi, dan informasi tentang malaria yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencegahan malaria di Puskesmas Sumpiuh II Banyumas. Penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional ini dilakukan pada populasi kepala keluarga di Puskesmas II Sumpiuh. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 95 kepala keluarga ditarik menggunakan metode simple random sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan metode analisis univariat dengan statistik deskriptif, analisis bivariat dengan kai kuadrat, serta analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik. Persepsi masyarakat tentang kerentanan, persepsi tentang kegawatan, kemungkinan aksi hambatan dan informasi tidak berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan malaria, kecuali kemungkinan aksi manfaat berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan malaria. Variabel yang berpengaruh pada perilaku pencegahan malaria adalah manfaat pencegahan malaria. Malaria has still been a threatening of health problem in the world, particularly in tropical countries including Indonesia. The malaria cases in Central Java continued to increase. One of the Malaria endemic areas in Banyumas is Sumpiuh Primary Health Care II. Based on preliminary survey, It was found that there were risky behavior affecting the emerge of malaria. This study aimed to find out the community perception, action probabillity and information about malaria which influenced to preventive behavior in Primary Health Care II Sumpiuh. Cross sectional study was conducted to head of household in primary health care II Sumpiuh. The number of sample that was selected with simple random sampling method was 95 household heads. Data analysis methods used in this study were univariate analysis with descriptive statistic, bivariate with chi square and multivariate with logistic regression. Community perceptions about vulnerability, seriousness of disease, obstruction and perception about information did not relate to preventive behavior of Malaria, except perception about the benefit related to preventive behavior. The influenced variable for malaria preventive behavior was prevention benefit taken by community.</p>
Publisher Name	Faculty of Public Health Universitas Indonesia
Publish Date	2013-03-01
Publish Year	2013
Doi	DOI: 10.21109/kesmas.v7i8.20
Citation	
Source	Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional
Source Issue	Vol. 7 No. 8 Maret 2013
Source Page	349-353
Url	https://journal.fkm.ui.ac.id/kesmas/article/view/20/21
Author	SIWI PRAMATAMA MARS WIJAYANTI, M.Kes, Ph.D