

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DENGAN PRAKTIK IBU BALITA DALAM PENATALAKSANAAN PENDERITA DIARE DI PUSKESMAS SIWALAN KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN

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Penyakit diare masih merupakan masalah utama kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Diare dengan dehidrasi merupakan penyebab kematian anak. Tatalaksana diare di rumah oleh ibu secara tepat dan efektif merupakan salah satu upaya untuk menekan angka kematian dan kesakitan diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan praktik ibu dalam penatalaksanaan di rumah pada balita penderita diare.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah Observasional dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden (73,1%) mempunyai pengetahuan yang kurang baik, 60,6% masih bersikap kurang baik dalam penatalaksanaan diare, 84,6% responden mempunyai praktek kurang baik. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan ada hubungan antara pendidikan dengan pengetahuan, ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap, ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan praktek dan ada hubungan antara sikap dengan praktek. Hasil analisis stratifikasi menunjukkan bahwa status pekerjaan dan tingkat pendapatan mempunyai peran pada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan praktik ibu dalam penatalaksanaan diare.

Disarankan bagi Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Pekalongan adanya peningkatan komunikasi, informasi dan edukasi tentang penyakit diare dan penatalaksanaannya dengan mengikutsertakan masyarakat khususnya para pemuka masyarakat, pemuda dan kader kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: Diare, Balita, Praktik penatalaksanaan Diarrhoea

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF MOTHER OF CHILDREN FIVE YEARS OLD CHILDREN'S MOTHER IN MANAGING DIARRHOEA CAUSES IN WORKING AREA OF SIWALAN PREMARI HEALTH CENTRE, DISTRICT OF PEKALONGAN

Diarrhoea is one of the most main health problem in Indonesia. Diarrhoea with dehydration is one of the causes of the death of children. One effort to limit the amount of death that caused by diarrhoea is by having the capability of mother to handle the disease accurately and effectively. The research is done because the writer hopes to be able to get the same factors that have correlation between knowledge, attitude and the practice of children five years old children's mother in managing Diarrhoea causes.

The writer uses observative method by using cross sectional type. Mother have children suffered from Diarrhoea causes in working area of Siwalan primary health centre were taken by the writer as samples. The writer got the data through interview and observation directly by using questionnaire. The data is analysis by univariate, bivariate and stratification.

The result of the research shows that most of the responden (about 73,1%) have limited knowledge, 60,6 % respondents have limited attitude in handling diarrhoea and 84,6 % respondents have limited practice. The result of bivariate analysis shows that there is a correlation between knowledge, attitude and practice. And the result of stratification analysis shows that social status and level of income owned by mother has a role in the relationship between knowledge and practice and handling diarrhoea disease.

It's suggested that the health office of pekalongan regency should improve its service in communication, information and education about diarrhoea disease and its handling. The role of leaders community and the village's role should be also involved in the activity.

Keyword: Children five years old children's mother, Practice in managing causes diarrhoea.