

ABSTRACT

RELATIONS BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND BEHAVIOR TO FALCIPARUM MALARIA PATIENTS AND THE DEGREE OF INFECTION IN HANURA PUBLIC HELTH WORKING AREA TELUK PANDAN SUBDISTRICT PESAWARAN REGENCY LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Background: Malaria is a contagious disease which is still being a public health problems in indonesia. Knowledge, attitude, and behavior of the society is one of the factor which affect the incidence of malaria. morbidity in patients with malaria depends on the degree of infection.

Results: Relations between knowledge, attitude, and behavior to *falciparum* malaria patients and the degree of infection in Hanura public health working area Teluk Pandan Subdistrict Pesawaran Regency Lampung Province.

Methods: The method used in this research is analytic observational with cross sectional approach. The variables studied were knowledge, attitude, behavior and the degree of infection. The study involved 50 respondents.

Objective: The result showed that the number of respondents with middle knowledge were 30%, good knowledge were 70%, respondents with middle attitude were 4%, and good attitude were 96%, respondents with middle behavior were 4% and good behavior were 96%. Analytical results showed that knowledge has ($p = 0,30$), attitude has ($p = 0.04$) and behavior has ($p = 0,04$).

Conclusoin: There is a relation between attitude and behavior with the degree of infection in new patients of falciparum malaria.

Keywords: Attitude, Behavior, Knowledge

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP DAN PERILAKU PENDERITA MALARIA *FALCIPARUM* DENGAN DERAJAT INFEKSI DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS HANURA KECAMATAN TELUK PANDAN KABUPATEN PESAWARAN PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Malaria merupakan salah satu penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia. Pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku masyarakat merupakan salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian malaria. Angka kesakitan dari penderita malaria tergantung dari derajat infeksi.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku penderita malaria *falciparum* dengan derajat infeksi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Hanura Kecamatan Teluk Pandan Kabupaten Pesawaran Provinsi Lampung.

Metode: Metode yang digunakan adalah analitik yang bersifat observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Variabel yang diteliti adalah pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku dan derajat infeksi dengan melibatkan 50 responden.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa responden yang berpengetahuan sedang 30% dan berpengetahuan baik 70%, responden yang bersikap sedang 4% dan bersikap baik 96% serta responden yang perilaku sedang 4% dan berperilaku baik 96%. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan ($p = 0,30$), sikap ($p = 0,04$) dan perilaku ($p = 0,04$).

Simpulan: Terdapat hubungan sikap dan perilaku dengan derajat infeksi pada penderita malaria *falsiparum* baru.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Sikap