

ABSTRACT

THE DIFFERENCES OF COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN BEFORE AND AFTER EDUCATION OF LONG LASTING INSECTICIDE NET AS A PREVENTIVE PROGRAM AGAINST MALARIA DISEASES IN SUKA JAYA VILLAGE LEMPASING PESAWARAN LAMPUNG

By

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Background: Suka Jaya Lempasing is a village in Lampung which has been designated as malaria endemic area with malaria patient number reaching 2,187 people in July 2016. The village experienced an increase of Annual Parasite Incidence (API) from 2015 that was 1.7 of 1,000 populations to 2.2 of 1,000 populations by 2016. Although the village had API higher than Indonesia's API, 0.84 of 1,000 populations, the village had only three health cadres handling malaria cases. Prevention efforts had been widely practiced. One of them with the program of division of insecticide-treated bed nets, or could be called Long Lasting Insecticide Net (LLIN). However, the program had not been effective in reducing the number of malaria patients due to low public knowledge about the use of mosquito nets.

Method: This research used quasi experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique was total sampling. The study was conducted from April to July 2017, located in Suka Jaya Lempasing Village, Pesawaran, Lampung. The number of sample was 25 people. Data were obtained from a knowledge questionnaire.

Result: Univariate analysis results obtained abnormal data distribution with p value of test = 0,017 and p post test = 0.001. Due to the abnormal data distribution used the non parametric test bivariate test Wilcoxon which shows the value $p = 0.011$.

Conclusion: There is a difference of knowledge of use and treatment of insecticide treated nets before and after health education in Suka Jaya Lempasing

Keywords: Health education, knowledge, malaria, mosquito net.

ABSTRAK

PERBEDAAN PENGETAHUAN MASYARAKAT SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH PENDIDIKAN KELAMBU BERINSEKTISIDA SEBAGAI UPAYA PREVENTIF PENYAKIT MALARIA DI DESA SUKA JAYA LEMPASING KABUPATEN PESAWARAN LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Desa Suka Jaya Lempasing telah ditetapkan sebagai daerah endemis malaria dengan peningkatan *Annual Parasite Incidence* (API) dari tahun 2015 yaitu 1,7 per 1.000 penduduk menjadi 2,2 per 1.000 penduduk pada tahun 2016. Desa tersebut memiliki angka API lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan API nasional di Indonesia yaitu 0,84 per 1.000 penduduk. Upaya pencegahan telah banyak dilakukan. Salah satunya melalui program pembagian kelambu berinsektisida. Namun, program tersebut belum efektif mengurangi jumlah penderita malaria dikarenakan rendahnya pengetahuan masyarakat tentang penggunaan kelambu.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *quassy experimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest design*. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Penelitian dilaksanakan periode April- Juli 2017, bertempat di Desa Suka Jaya Lempasing, Pesawaran, Lampung. Sampel yang berhasil didapatkan adalah 25 orang. Data diperoleh dari kuesioner pengetahuan.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariate didapat distribusi data tidak normal dengan nilai p *pre test*=0,017 dan p *post test*=0,001. Karena dsitribusi data tidak normal digunakan analisis bivariat uji non parametrik *Wilcoxon* yang menunjukkan nilai p =0,011.

Simpulan: Terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan penggunaan dan perawatan kelambu berinsektisida sebelum dan sesudah pendidikan kesehatan pada masyarakat Desa Suka Jaya Lempasing

Kata Kunci: Kelambu, malaria, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan.