

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS ON BEHAVIOR OF DIABETIC RETINOPATHY SCREENING IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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Background: Diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of visual impairment and blindness in patients with diabetes. Vision impairment and blindness due to diabetic retinopathy can be prevented through early diagnosis and early treatment of diabetic retinopathy. Implementation of the early detection program requires the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of general practitioners to support program implementation.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional method conducted on general practitioners in primary health care facilities in Lampung province.. Collecting data using a KAP questionnaire that assesses the knowledge, attitude, practice of respondents regarding diabetic retinopathy. Data analysis using Chi-Square test.

Results: The study was conducted on 67 general practitioners. The level of good knowledge was obtained in 46 (68.7%) respondents, 45 (67.2%) respondents had a positive attitude, and 50 (74.6%) respondents had good behavior. The relationship between knowledge and behavior shows a p value of 0.044. The relationship between attitudes and behavior shows a p value of 0.728.

Conclusion: This study shows that general practitioners have good knowledge, positive attitude and good behavior. There is a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior.

Keywords: diabetic retinopathy, general practitioner, screening.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DOKTER UMUM TERHADAP PERILAKU SKRINING RETINOPATI DIABETIK DI FASILITAS KESEHATAN PELAYANAN PRIMER PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Retinopati diabetik merupakan penyebab utama gangguan penglihatan dan kebutaan pada pasien dengan diabetes. Gangguan penglihatan dan kebutaan akibat retinopati diabetik dapat dicegah melalui diagnosis dini dan pengobatan dini retinopati diabetik. Pelaksanaan program deteksi dini tersebut memerlukan pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku dokter umum untuk mendukung pelaksanaan program.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode potong lintang yang dilakukan pada dokter umum di fasilitas kesehatan pelayanan primer provinsi Lampung. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner KAP yang menilai *knowledge, attitude, practice* responden mengenai retinopati diabetik. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Penelitian dilakukan pada 67 dokter umum. Tingkat pengetahuan baik didapat pada 46 (68,7%) responden, sikap positif dimiliki 45 (67,2%) responden, dan 50 (74,6%) responden memiliki perilaku baik. Hubungan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku menunjukkan *p value* 0,044. Hubungan pada sikap dan perilaku menunjukkan *p value* 0,728.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan dokter umum memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, sikap yang positif dan perilaku yang baik. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara antara pengetahuan dan perilaku.

Kata Kunci: dokter umum, retinopati diabetik, skrining