



UNIVERSITAS PELITA HARAPAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN USIA ORANG TUA BALITA DAN SUMBER INFORMASI TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA BALITA TENTANG DIFTERI

(xvii + 84 halaman: 3 bagan; 10 tabel)

Latar belakang: Penyakit difteri bisa menular cepat dengan *case fatality rate* yang cukup tinggi. Vaksin menurunkan insiden secara drastis. Pandemi COVID-19 muncul, sehingga cakupan imunisasi di Indonesia menurun. Dikhawatirkan kemunculan wabah Penyakit yang Dapat dicegah dengan Imunisasi, termasuk penyakit difteri. Cakupan imunisasi dan perilaku kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan; kepatuhan imunisasipun dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan tentang imunisasi. Penelitian dilakukan karena tidak adanya penelitian serupa, adanya penurunan cakupan imunisasi, dan kemungkinan wabah difteri.

Tujuan: Untuk melihat hubungan usia orang tua balita dan sumber informasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan orang tua balita tentang difteri.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan studi analitik dengan metode potong lintang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Populasi penelitian berupa orang tua balita di tempat praktek mandiri Kecamatan Margahayu Bandung dengan 75 sampel. Uji statistik menggunakan *Chi Kuadrat*.

Hasil: Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 11 responden memiliki pengetahuan baik, 35 memiliki pengetahuan cukup, dan 29 memiliki pengetahuan kurang tentang difteri. Usia orang tua balita mayoritas 26-35 tahun (68,0%), jenis kelamin mayoritas perempuan (76,0%), tingkat pendidikan mayoritas SMA/ sederajat (34,7%) dan S1 (34,7%), pengalaman mayoritas tidak pernah kontak dengan penderita difteri atau tidak memiliki keluarga penderita difteri (96,0%), status ekonomi mayoritas >Rp3.500.000,00 per bulan (64,0%), dan pekerjaan mayoritas swasta (37,3%). Usia orang tua balita dan sumber informasi tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan tingkat pengetahuan ($p=1,000$).

Simpulan: Mayoritas (46,7%) orang tua balita memiliki pengetahuan cukup tentang difteri. Usia orang tua balita dan sumber informasi tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan tingkat pengetahuan tentang difteri.

Kata kunci: difteri, tingkat pengetahuan, usia, sumber informasi, COVID-19, orang tua balita



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ABSTRACT

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(xvii + 84 pages; 3 diagrams; 10 tables)

Background: *Diphtheria can spread swiftly with a fairly high case fatality rate. Vaccines lowered the incidence drastically. The COVID-19 pandemic came, lowering immunization scopes in Indonesia. There is fear of an epidemic of Diseases that can be Prevented by Immunization, including diphtheria. Immunization scopes and health behaviours are affected by knowledge; immunization obedience are also influenced by knowledge about immunization. This study is done because there are no similar studies, the decrease in immunization scopes, and the possibility of a diphtheria epidemic.*

Objectives: *To see the association of age parents of five-year-olds and under and source of information with level of knowledge of parents of five-year-olds and under about diphtheria.*

Methodology: *This study used an analytic study with a cross-sectional method. Data collection was done by questionnaire. The study population were parents of five-year-olds and under in a private practice place in Margahayu District Bandung with 75 samples. Statistical test used Chi Square.*

Results: *This study showed that 11 of the respondents have good knowledge, 35 have enough, and 29 have deficient knowledge about diphtheria. The majority of age of parents of five-year-olds and under is 26-35 years (68.0%), the majority of*

gender are women (76.0%), the majority of level of education are highschool/those of equal rank (34.7%) and Bachelor (34.7%), the majority experience no contact with diphtheria sufferers or have no family that suffer diphtheria (96.0%), the majority of economic status is >Rp3.500.000,00 per month (64.0%), and the majority of occupation is private (37.3%) Age of parents of five-year-olds and under and source of information have no significant association with level of knowledge ($p=1.000$).

Conclusions: The majority (46.7%) of parents of five-year-olds and under have enough knowledge about diphtheria. Age of parents of five-year-olds and under and source of information have no significant association with level of knowledge about diphtheria.

Keywords: diphtheria, level of knowledge, age, source of information, COVID-19, parents of five-year-olds and under