

ABSTRAK

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PENGETAHUAN MENGENAI EPILEPSI DAN SIKAP TERHADAP PENYANDANG EPILEPSI PADA MASYARAKAT DI GKI KARAWACI

Latar Belakang : Epilepsi merupakan penyakit neurologi yang mempengaruhi kehidupan sosial penyandanginya. Pengetahuan dan sikap masyarakat yang baik tentang epilepsi akan memberikan dukungan yang besar bagi penyandang epilepsi.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mendapatkan data pengetahuan tentang epilepsi dan sikap terhadap penyandang epilepsi di masyarakat GKI Karawaci.

Metode Penelitian : Studi potong lintang dengan menggunakan *Canadian Epilepsy Questionnaire Survey* yang telah dimodifikasi. Data diolah melalui dengan metode analisis *chi-square*.

Hasil : Didapatkan 115 responden dengan presentasi terbanyak adalah perempuan (52,2%), usia < 34 tahun (36%), dan tingkat pendidikan tinggi (63%). Di antara responden 95% pernah mendengar/membaca tentang epilepsi, 64% mengenal penyandang epilepsi, 70% pernah melihat serangan epilepsi, namun tidak satupun responden pernah mengalami kejang. Sebanyak 81% responden mengetahui bahwa penyebab epilepsi adalah penyakit bawaan, 93% mengetahui bentuk serangan berupa kejang, dan 35% mengetahui bahwa obat epilepsi mengalami kemajuan selama 10 tahun terakhir. Didapatkan sikap terhadap penyandang epilepsi 89% tidak keberatan anak mereka berinteraksi, 72% tidak keberatan kerabat menikahi penyandang epilepsi, 93% menyatakan penyandang epilepsi boleh memiliki anak, dan 82% boleh memiliki pekerjaan yang sama.

Kesimpulan : Didapatkan pengetahuan yang baik tentang epilepsi pada masyarakat cukup tinggi, demikian pula sikap terhadap penyandang epilepsi.

Kata Kunci : Epilepsi; Pengetahuan; Sikap

ABSTRACT

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KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EPILEPSY AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE WITH EPILEPSY IN THE GKI KARAWACI COMMUNITY

Background: Epilepsy is a neurological disease that affects the social life of sufferers. Good public knowledge and attitudes about epilepsy will provide great support for people with epilepsy.

Research Objectives: To obtain knowledge data about epilepsy and attitudes towards people with epilepsy in the GKI Karawaci community.

Research Method: Cross-sectional study using a modified Canadian Epilepsy Questionnaire Survey. Data was processed using the chi-square analysis method.

Results: There were 115 respondents with the majority of presentations being women (52.2%), age < 34 years (36%), and high education level (63%). Among the respondents, 95% had heard/read about epilepsy, 64% knew someone with epilepsy, 70% had seen an epileptic attack, but none of the respondents had ever experienced a seizure. As many as 81% of respondents knew that the cause of epilepsy was a congenital disease, 93% knew that the attack form was a seizure, and 35% knew that epilepsy drugs had progressed over the last 10 years. It was found that the attitude towards people with epilepsy was that 89% did not mind their children interacting, 72% did not mind relatives marrying people with epilepsy, 93% stated that people with epilepsy could have children, and 82% could have the same job.

Conclusion: It was found that good knowledge about epilepsy in the community was quite high, as were attitudes towards people with epilepsy.

Keywords: Epilepsy; Knowledge; Attitude