INTISARI

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP KELUARGA TERHADAP PERILAKU PENANGANAN DIARE PADA BALITA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS COLOMADU II KARANGANYAR

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Latar Belakang: Perilaku hidup masyarakat yang kurang baik dan sanitasi lingkungan yang buruk menyebabkan seseorang mudah terserang penyakit diare. Pada balita, kejadian diare bila tidak segera ditangani secara serius maka dapat menimbulkan kematian.Berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan di Puskesmas Colomadu II Karanganyar kejadian diare balita masih bersifat fluktuatif, oleh karena itu peran pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga sangat penting demi menurunkan angka kejadian diare tersebut.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga terhadap perilaku penanganan diare pada balita di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Colomadu II Karanganyar.

MetodePenelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif analitik dengan menggunakan rancangan *Cross Sectional*. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 55 balita yang pernah mengalami diare di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Colomadu II Karanganyar.Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuisioner.Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis deskriptif, *Chi-Square*dan analisis regresi linier berganda.

Hasil Penelitian: Pengetahuan keluarga tentang diare mayoritas baik (85,5%) didukung dengan sikap keluarga mayoritas juga baik (92,7%) dan perilaku penanganan diare mayoritas juga baik (91%). Hasil analisis *Chi-Square*diperoleh p value < 0,05. Hal ini berarti secara parsial baik pengetahuan maupun sikap keluarga mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan terhadap perilaku penanganan diare pada balita. Hasil analisis regresi linier berganda diketahui bahwa diperoleh p value < 0,05. Hal ini berarti Ho ditolak yang artinya secara bersama-sama pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga berpengaruh signifikan terhadap perilaku penanganan diare pada balita.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat pengaruh yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga terhadap perilaku penanganan diare pada balita di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Colomadu II Karanganyar.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku dan diare.

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ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND FAMILY ATTITUDE TOWARD BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT OF DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER COLOMADU II KARANGANYAR

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Background: *Bad lifestyle and poor sanitation cause someone susceptible to diarrhea. The case of diarrhea in infants can lead to the death if it is not taken seriously. Based on the results of preview studies in PHC Colomadu II Karanganyar, the case of diarrhea in infants is still fluctuating so knowledge and attitude of the family plays important role for decreasing the incidence of diarrhea.*

Objective: *To determine and analyze the correlation between knowledge and family attitude toward behavioral treatment of diarrhea in children at public health center Colomadu II Karanganyar.*

Method: *This study belongs to descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. Samples are 55 infants who had experienced diarrhea in public health center Colomadu II Karanganyar. Data collection techniques used questioner. Meanwhile, Data were analyzed by using descriptive analysis, Chi - Square and multiple linear regression analysis.*

Results: *Family knowledge of diarrhea is good in general (85, 5%). It is supported by the good attitude from the majority of families (92, 7%) and the good behavioral treatment of diarrhea in majority (91%). The result of Chi - Square analysis points to p value <0.05. It means that partially either knowledge or families attitude have a significant correlation to the behavioral treatment of diarrhea in infants. The results of multiple linear regression analysis shows that p value <0.05. It means that Ho is rejected, which indicates both of the knowledge and attitudes from the families have a significant effect on the behavior treatment of diarrhea in infants.*

Conclusion: *There is a significant correlation between knowledge and family attitude toward behavioral treatment of diarrhea in infants at public health center Colomadu II Karanganyar.*

Keyword: *knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and diarrhea*

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