

HUBUNGAN SIKAP DAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU TERHADAP PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN KECACINGAN DI POSYANDU RAJAWALI 1 KELURAHAN MERUYUNG KECAMATAN LIMO

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ABSTRAK

World Health Organization melaporkan melampaui 1,5 milyar orang di dunia terinfeksi cacing golongan *Soil Transmitted Helminth*. Tingkat kejadian kecacingan di Indonesia berada pada rentang 2,5% hingga 65%. Balita lebih rentan terhadap infeksi cacing karena sering berinteraksi dengan tanah dan memiliki kebersihan yang kurang baik. Akibatnya, balita yang terinfeksi cacing mengalami kekurangan gizi dan gangguan pertumbuhan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap dan tingkat pengetahuan ibu terhadap perilaku pencegahan kecacingan. Penelitian ini bertempat di Posyandu Rajawali 1, Kelurahan Meruyung, Kecamatan Limo, yang menerapkan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan teknik sampel *Purposive Sampling* menggunakan rumus *Lemeshow*. Hasil analisis data dari 106 responden menunjukkan sikap (91,1%), tingkat pengetahuan (69,8%), dan perilaku (84%) yang baik terhadap pencegahan kecacingan. Sikap berhubungan secara signifikan dengan perilaku pencegahan kecacingan ($\text{sig}=0,004$) serta tingkat pengetahuan juga berhubungan secara signifikan dengan perilaku pencegahan kecacingan ($\text{sig}=0,006$). Pada penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa, ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap dan tingkat pengetahuan terhadap perilaku ibu dalam pencegahan kecacingan.

Kata Kunci : Kecacingan, Pencegahan, Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Sikap.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDE AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF PREVENTING HELMINTHIASIS IN POSYANDU RAJAWALI 1, MERUYUNG SUB-DISTRICT, LIMO DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization reports that more than 1.5 billion people worldwide are infected with Soil Transmitted Helminths. The incidence of helminthiasis in Indonesia ranges from 2.5% to 65%. Toddlers are more susceptible to worm infections because they often interact with the soil and have poor hygiene. As a result, toddlers infected with worms experience malnutrition and impaired growth. This study aimed to identify a significant relationship between the attitude and knowledge level of mothers towards helminth prevention behavior. This study took place at Posyandu Rajawali 1, Meruyung Village, Limo District, which applied quantitative methods with a cross-sectional approach and Purposive Sampling technique using the Lemeshow formula. The results of data analysis from 106 respondents showed a good attitude (91.1%), knowledge level (69.8%), and behavior (84%) towards preventing helminthiasis. Attitude was significantly associated with helminthiasis prevention behavior ($\text{sig}=0.004$) and the level of knowledge was also significantly associated with helminthiasis prevention behavior ($\text{sig}=0.006$). This study concluded that there is a significant relationship between attitude and level of knowledge on maternal behavior in preventing helminthiasis.

Keywords : Attitude, Behavior, Helminthiasis, Knowledge, Prevention