

ABSTRAK

World Health Organization (WHO, 2018) menyebutkan bahwa terdapat 151,8 juta kasus ISPA pada anak yang terjadi di negara berkembang salah satunya yaitu Indonesia dengan persentase kematian sebanyak 22,3% dalam pravelensi negara berkembang. Kejadian batuk pilek pada anak sekolah diakibatkan oleh adanya penularan sehingga diperlukan pengetahuan mengenai penularan ISPA melalui batuk dan pilek. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan tentang penularan batuk pilek pada anak sekolah dasar di SDN 1 Ciparay. Jenis penelitian *deskriptif kuantitatif*. Populasi pada penelitian ini sebanyak 465 orang, dengan sampel sebanyak 46 orang yang dipilih dengan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *quota sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan kuesioner dan Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan distribusi frekuensi. Hasil penelitian didapatkan lebih dari setengah siswa yaitu sebanyak 26 orang (56,5%) memiliki pengetahuan kurang mengenai batuk pilek dikarenakan anak sekolah belum menerima informasi secara tepat mengenai batuk pilek. Beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi pengetahuan batuk pilek pada anak sekolah dasar diantaranya diantaranya jenis kelamin dan pengalaman. Kesimpulan penelitian yaitu lebih dari setengah anak sekolah di SDN 1 Ciparay dengan pengetahuan kurang mengenai batuk pilek. Oleh karena itu, hasil penelitian ini disarankan untuk tempat penelitian bekerjasama dengan instansi kesehatan maupun pendidikan untuk mengadakan pendidikan kesehatan mengenai penularan ISPA melalui batuk dan pilek serta tata cara batuk dan pilek yang benar.

Kata Kunci : Anak Sekolah Dasar, Batuk Pilek, Pengetahuan

Sumber : 8 Buku (Tahun 2018-2021)
15 jurnal (Tahun 2013-2022)

ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO, 2018) states that there are 151.8 million cases of ARI in children that occur in developing countries, one of which is Indonesia with a mortality rate of 22.3% in the prevalence of developing countries. The occurrence of coughs and colds in school children is caused by transmission, so knowledge is needed about the transmission of ARI through coughs and colds. The purpose of the study was to determine the description of knowledge about the transmission of coughs and colds in elementary school children at SDN 1 Ciparay. The type of quantitative descriptive research. The population in this study was 465 people, with a sample of 46 people selected using the quota sampling technique. Data collection was carried out by providing questionnaires and data analysis using univariate analysis with frequency distribution. The results of the study showed that more than half of the students, namely 26 people (56.5%) had less knowledge about coughs and colds because school children had not received accurate information about coughs and colds. Several factors that influence knowledge of coughs and colds in elementary school children include gender and experience. The conclusion of the study is that more than half of the school children at SDN 1 Ciparay have less knowledge about coughs and colds. Therefore, the results of this study suggest that research sites collaborate with health and education institutions to conduct health education regarding the transmission of ARI through coughs and colds as well as the correct procedures for coughing and colds.

Keywords : Coughs and Colds, Knowledge ,School Children

*References : 8 Books (2018-2021)
15 journals (2013-2022)*