

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Guru memiliki pengaruh dalam menyaring dan memberi informasi bagi peserta didiknya. Pengetahuan guru terkait TB memiliki peranan yang besar dalam mengurangi stigma.

Tujuan: mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan tentang penyakit TB anak dengan stigma guru sekolah

Metode: Penelitian observasional rancangan *cross sectional* pada 300 guru anak usia sekolah di 4 kecamatan Kota Yogyakarta. Pemilihan sampel menggunakan *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner telah dilakukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis univariat menggunakan *chi square* dan *Fisher test*. Analisis multivariat menggunakan analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil: Pengetahuan guru tentang penyakit TB secara keseluruhan baik. Akan tetapi, pada domain penularan TB pengetahuan guru masih kurang tepat tentang penyakit TB masih dapat menular setelah pengobatan rutin 6 bulan sebanyak 112 responden guru (37,3%). Stigma guru sekolah tentang penyakit TB secara keseluruhan rendah. Akan tetapi, masih terdapat hampir setengah dari responden guru merasa tidak nyaman berdekatan dengan siswa yang menderita TB (47,3%) dan lebih dari sepertiga guru setuju jika terdapat siswa yang sakit TB, guru akan menjaga jarak selama siswa tersebut bersekolah (43,4%). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan guru tentang penyakit TB anak dengan kejadian stigma guru sekolah di Kota Yogyakarta ($p=0,013$). Guru yang memiliki pengetahuan yang baik berpeluang 1,8 kali memiliki stigma yang rendah pada TB anak. Pengetahuan merupakan variabel dominan yang memengaruhi stigma guru sekolah ($p = 0,012$)

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan guru tentang penyakit TB anak merupakan faktor yang memengaruhi stigma. Semakin baik pengetahuan guru tentang penyakit TB anak maka semakin rendah stigma guru sekolah

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis anak, Pengetahuan, guru sekolah; stigma

Background: Teachers have a great influence in filtering and providing information for their students. Teachers' knowledge of TB plays a major role in reducing stigma.

Objective: To determine the relationship between knowledge of childhood TB disease and school teachers' stigma.

Methods: Observational study of cross sectional design on 300 teachers of school-age children in 4 sub-districts of Yogyakarta City. The sample selection used proportionate stratified random sampling. The instrument used in the form of a questionnaire has been tested for validity and reliability. Univariate analysis used chi square and Fisher test. Multivariate analysis used logistic regression analysis.

Results: Teachers' overall knowledge of TB disease was good. However, in the TB transmission domain, teachers' knowledge is still inaccurate about TB disease still being contagious after 6 months of routine treatment as many as 112 teacher respondents (37.3%). School teachers' stigma about TB disease was low overall. However, almost half of the teacher respondents did not feel comfortable around students with TB (47.3%) and more than a third of teachers agreed that if a student was sick with TB, teachers would keep their distance while the student was in school (43.4%). There was an association between teachers' knowledge of childhood TB disease and the incidence of stigma among school teachers in Yogyakarta City ($p=0.013$). Teachers with good knowledge were 1.8 times more likely to have low stigma in childhood TB. Knowledge was the dominant variable influencing school teachers' stigma ($p=0.012$).

Conclusion: Teachers' knowledge of childhood TB disease is a factor that influences stigma. The better the teacher's knowledge about childhood TB disease, the lower the stigma of school teachers.

Keywords: Childhood tuberculosis, Knowledge, school teachers; stigma