

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Survailans GAKY merupakan salah satu upaya yang dapat menyediakan data dan informasi permasalahan GAKY sebagai bahan untuk perencanaan penanggulangan GAKY. Namun survailans GAKY dengan empat indikator merupakan kegiatan yang baru, sehingga perlu diawali dengan pelatihan terutama bagi petugas puskesmas di daerah endemik berat.

**Tujuan :** Untuk mengetahui pengaruh pelatihan survailans GAKY terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek.

**Metode Penelitian :** Penelitian *quasi experiment* dengan rancangan *one group pre and post design*.

Subyek Penelitian sebanyak 15 orang petugas puskesmas yang bertugas dan bertanggungjawab di desa kecamatan Lamaknen. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pengamatan dan penilaian dengan menggunakan kuesioner dan cek list. Penilaian dilakukan terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan praktek survailans GAKY. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji t dan korelasi. Subyek penelitian untuk praktek survailans GAKY adalah keluarga yang dipilih secara proporsional dengan pengambilan data secara *cross sectional*.

**Hasil penelitian :** ada prevalensi gondok sebesar 19,2% di Kecamatan Lamaknen, terjadi peningkatan nilai rerata pengetahuan  $4,60 \pm 0,737$  ( $p < 0,05$ ), peningkatan nilai rerata sikap  $5,53 \pm 2,236$  ( $p < 0,05$ ) dan terdapat hubungan yang kuat dan positif antara sikap dan praktek dengan nilai  $r = 0,953$  ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Ada peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap setelah pelatihan dan dapat melaksanakan kegiatan survailans GAKY.

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** IDD surveillance is one of the efforts to provide data and information of IDD problem as a material for IDD control planning. IDD surveillance with four indicators is a new activity, so that it needs to be commenced with training especially for Primary Health Care officers in the heavy endemic area.

**Objective:** To find out the influence of IDD surveillance training toward knowledge, attitude and practice.

**Method:** This was a quasi experimental research with one group pre and post design. The subject of this research was 15 Primary Health Care officers who were in charge and responsible in a village in *Lamaknen* sub district. Data was collected by using observation and evaluation used questioner as well as check list. Evaluation was done toward knowledge, attitude and practice of IDD surveillance. Data analysis was done with t test and correlation. The subject of this research for IDD surveillance practice was families who were selected proportionally with data which was collected with cross sectional method.

**Result:** The goiter prevalence was 19,2% in the sub district of *Lamaknen*, the improvement of knowledge mean value was  $4,60 \pm 0,737$  ( $p < 0,05$ ), the improvement of attitude mean value was  $5,53 \pm 2,236$  ( $P < 0,05$ ) and there was a strong and positive relationship between attitude and practice with value of  $r = 0,953$  ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There was an improvement of knowledge and attitude after training and hence, the primary health care officers could implement the activity of IDD surveillance.