

STUDI KOMPARATIF TENTANG PENGETAHUAN DAN UPAYA REMAJA DALAM MENCEGAH PERILAKU MEROKOK ANGGOTA KELUARGA DI RURAL DAN URBAN KABUPATEN BANTUL

INTISARI

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Latar belakang: Indonesia memasuki urutan ke 3 setelah China dan India di daerah Asia, sedangkan di ASEAN Indonesia menjadi negara dengan jumlah perokok terbanyak. Indonesia mengalami peningkatan prevalensi perokok dari tahun 1995 hingga 2013 dari 27% hingga 36,3%.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan tentang rokok pada siswa SD di rural dan urban Kabupaten Bantul serta perbedaan upaya mencegah anggota keluarga merokok oleh siswa SD rural terhadap SD urban di Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik komparatif rancangan *cross-sectional*. Responden penelitian sejumlah 274 siswa diambil menggunakan *random sampling*. Instrumen yang digunakan berbentuk kuisioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Mann-whitney.

Hasil: Sebanyak 40 siswa (29,2%) SD rural dan 70 siswa (51,5%) SD urban memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik tentang rokok. Terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan tentang rokok (p value = 0,000) pada siswa SD di rural dan urban Kabupaten Bantul. Sebanyak 121 siswa (88,3%) SD rural dan 114 siswa (82,35%) SD urban memiliki upaya positif dalam mencegah anggota keluarga merokok, namun tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan (p value = 0,716) diantara keduanya.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang cukup signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang rokok pada siswa SD rural dengan siswa SD urban. Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara upaya siswa SD rural dengan siswa SD urban dalam mencegah anggota keluarga merokok.

Kata Kunci: rokok, merokok, remaja, pengetahuan, upaya preventif

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE AND TEENAGER ABOUT
PREVENTING FAMILY SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN RURAL AND URBAN
KABUPATEN BANTUL

ABSTRACT

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Background: Indonesia not only being the third largest amount smoker in Asian community after India and China but also being the largest amount smoker in ASEAN. Indonesian smoker has been increased a lot since 1995 until 2013 which are 27% until 36,3%.

Objective: This research aims to find out the difference between elementary student's knowledge about cigarette of rural to urban area in Kabupaten Bantul and the difference between elementary student's effort of smoking prevention to their family of rural and urban area in Kabupaten Bantul.

Methods: This research is analytic comparative with cross-sectional design. Respondents about 274 students, collected using random sampling. Instruments used in the form of questionnaires and analyzed using Mann-Whitney test.

Result: A total of 40 students (29,2%) in rural elementary school and 70 students (51,5%) in urban elementary school have good knowledge about cigarette. Cigarette knowledge of elementary students in rural dan urban area of Kabupaten Bantul are different (p value = 0,000). A total of 40 students 121 students (88,3%) in rural elementary school and 114 students (82,35%) in urban elementary school have positive efforts about smoking prevention to their family, but the different is not significant (p value = 0,716).

Conclusion: Cigarette knowledge of elementary students in urban area is higher than rural area of Kabupaten Bantul, but rural student's efforts about smoking prevention to their family is higher than urban area of Kabupaten Bantul.

Keywords: cigarette, smoking prevention, smoking, knowledge, prevention

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