

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP KELUARGA DENGAN  
UPAYA PENCEGAHAN MALARIA PADA BALITA DI DESA  
WAIKLIBANG,  
KECAMATAN TANJUNG BUNGA, KABUPATEN FLORES  
TIMUR, PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR**

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Intisari

Latar Belakang: Malaria merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang dapat menyebabkan kematian terutama pada risiko tinggi yaitu bayi, anak balita, ibu hamil. Angka kejadian infeksi malaria banyak didapatkan di daerah Indonesia Timur yaitu Nusa Tenggara Timur 21%, Papua 17,2 %, dan Jawa Tengah 9,8%.

Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga dengan pencegahan malaria.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah orang tua yang memiliki balita dan tinggal di Desa Waiklibang, Kecamatan Tanjung Bunga, Kabupaten Flores Timur, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur Sampel ditentukan secara *total sampling* sebanyak 30. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan Uji *Kendall Tau* untuk mengetahui apakah ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap dengan upaya pencegahan malaria pada balita.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan upaya pencegahan penyakit malaria  $p=0,047$  dan terdapat hubungan antara sikap dengan upaya pencegahan penyakit malaria  $p=0,004$ .

Kesimpulan; berdasarkan hasil analisis diketahui bahwa terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dan sikap keluarga dengan pencegahan malaria pada balita di desa Waiklibang, Kecamatan Tanjung Bunga, Kabupaten Flores Timur, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Saran; Upaya penyuluhan tentang malaria, termasuk pencegahannya harus didukung komitmen yang kuat dari masyarakat agar tercipta masyarakat yang sehat dan terhindar dari malaria.

**Kata Kunci; Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Upaya Pencegahan Malaria Pada Balita**

**RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND FAMILY ATTITUDE WITH  
MALARIA PREVENTION ON TODDLERS AT WAIKLIBANG  
VILLAGE, TANJUNG BUNGA SUB-DISTRICT, EAST FLORES  
REGENCY, NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR PROVINCE**

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Essence

Background: Malaria is one of the public health problems that can cause death, especially high risk, specifically infants, toddlers, pregnant women. The incidence of malaria infection is mostly found in eastern Indonesia, specifically East Nusa Tenggara 21%, Papua 17.2%, and Central Java 9.8%.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of families with malaria prevention.

Method: This study is a type of quantitative research with a cross sectional approach. The study population was parents who had toddlers and lived in Waiklibang Village, Tanjung Bunga Subdistrict, East Flores Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Samples were determined by a total sampling as much 30. Data was collected using a questionnaire. Bivariate analysis using the Kendall Tau Test to find out whether there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with malaria prevention efforts in infants.

Results: The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and malaria prevention efforts  $p = 0,047$  and there was a relationship between attitude and malaria prevention efforts  $p = 0,004$ .

Conclusion; Based on the results of the analysis, it is determined that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of families with prevention of malaria in toddlers at Waiklibang village, Tanjung Bunga District, East Flores Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Suggestion; Extension efforts on malaria, including prevention, must be supported by a strong commitment from the community to create a healthy and protected community of malaria.

**Keywords; Knowledge, Attitudes, and Prevention of Malaria in Toddlers**