

INTISARI

PERBEDAAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PERILAKU HIGIENE SANITASI ANTARA PENJAMAH MAKANAN DI KANTIN SEKOLAH SEHAT DAN NON-SEKOLAH SEHAT

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Latar Belakang : Penjamah makanan diketahui berkontribusi dalam terjadinya keracunan makanan yang berkaitan dengan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku higiene sanitasi penjamah makanan. Keracunan makanan sering terjadi di lembaga pendidikan. Di Indonesia, beberapa sekolah telah mendapat penghargaan sebagai “Sekolah Sehat” berkat partisipasi dan kemenangannya dalam Lomba Sekolah Sehat (LSS) tingkat nasional dengan pengawasan kantin sehat sebagai salah satu poin penilaian.

Tujuan : Mengetahui perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku higiene sanitasi penjamah makanan di kantin sekolah sehat dan non sekolah sehat.

Metode : Penelitian ini adalah penelitian *case-control* dengan sekolah sehat sebagai kasus dan non-sekolah sehat sebagai kontrol. Subjek penelitian adalah 34 penjamah makanan dengan perbandingan 1:1 untuk setiap kelompok. Variabel penelitian berupa status sekolah serta pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku penjamah makanan. Penilaian pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku penjamah makanan dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Metode analisis Mann Whitney dilakukan untuk mengetahui perbedaan skor pada kedua kelompok

Hasil : Skor pengetahuan dan sikap tidak berbeda antara penjamah makanan di kantin sekolah sehat dan non-sekolah sehat ($p=0,734$ dan $p=0,140$). Sementara itu, skor perilaku higiene sanitasi berbeda antara penjamah makanan di kantin sekolah sehat dan non-sekolah sehat ($p=0,001$). Perilaku penjamah makanan berhubungan dengan status sekolah ($p=0,001$, $r=0,561$).

Kesimpulan : Perilaku higiene sanitasi penjamah makanan di kantin sekolah sehat dan non-sekolah sehat berbeda, sedangkan pengetahuan dan sikap tidak berbeda. Perilaku penjamah makanan berhubungan dengan status sekolah.

Kata Kunci : pengetahuan, sikap dan, perilaku (PSP), higiene sanitasi, penjamah makanan, kantin sekolah sehat

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ABSTRACT

The Difference of Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice Among Food Handlers in the Healthy and Non-Healthy School Canteen

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Background : Food handler is known to contribute to the occurrence of foodborne disease, which is related to their knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) in term of hygiene and sanitation. Foodborne diseases are common to happen in educational institutions. In Indonesia, there are several school titled as “Healthy School” because of their success in the Healthy School Competition with one of the main assessment point is healthy canteen supervision.

Objective : To identify the difference of knowledge, attitude, and practice among food handlers in the healthy and non-healthy school canteens

Method : A total of 34 food handlers from healthy and non-healthy school canteens with the proportion of 1:1 participated in this case control study. Healthy school was considered as case and non-healthy school as control. Data were collected by using a KAP questionnaire. Mann Whitney analysis method was conducted to analyze the difference of knowledge, attitude, and practice among food handlers in the two groups.

Results : There were no significant differences of knowledge and attitude among food handlers from healthy and non-healthy school canteens ($p=0.734$ and $p=0.140$). A significant difference was shown in the hygiene practice among food handlers from healthy and non-healthy school canteens ($p=0.001$). Food handler's practice was related to their workplace, either healthy or non-healthy school ($p=0.001$, $r=0,561$).

Conclusion : There is a significant difference of hygiene practice among food handlers from healthy and non-healthy school canteens, while the knowledge and attitude have no significant differences. Food handler's practice is related to their workplace, either healthy or non-healthy school

Keyword : knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP), hygiene and sanitation, food handler, healthy school canteen

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