

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN BAHAYA MINUMAN ALKOHOL YANG DIOPLoS PADA SISWA KELAS XI IPA DAN IPS DI SMA NEGERI 9 YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2017

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ABSTRAK

LATAR BELAKANG : Minuman alkohol oplosan merupakan salah satu produk alkohol yang telah dicampurkan dengan air atau dengan menambahkan bahan beracun seperti metanol atau *ethylene glycol* untuk memanipulasi kualitas dari minuman beralkohol itu sendiri. 8 dari 100.000 laki-laki Indonesia meninggal akibat sirosis hepar karena mengonsumsi minuman alkohol oplosan setiap tahunnya yang salah satunya diakibatkan oleh keracunan metanol dalam kandungan minuman alkohol oplosan.

TUJUAN : Untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan bahaya minuman alkohol yang dioplos pada siswa kelas XI IPA dan IPS SMA Negeri 9 Yogyakarta.

METODE : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 91 siswa SMA jurusan IPA dan IPS memberikan persetujuannya dalam mengikuti penelitian ini dengan melengkapi kuesioner *pre-test* dan *post-test* yang berisi 15 pertanyaan setelah diberikan penyuluhan oleh peneliti.

HASIL : Sebagian besar siswa berpengetahuan kurang (90.1%) pada pengisian kuesioner *pre-test* dan tingkat pengetahuan siswa menjadi berpengetahuan baik (56.04%) setelah pengisian kuesioner *post-test*.

KESIMPULAN : Penyuluhan yang diberikan oleh peneliti sebelum pengisian kuesioner *post-test* meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa SMA Negeri 9 Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, alkohol oplosan, *ethylene glycol*, methanol, kuesioner, penyuluhan

AWARENESS ABOUT THE DANGERS EFFECT OF ADULTERATED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS OF XI IPA AND IPS CLASS OF SMA NEGERI 9 YOGYAKARTA IN 2017

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Adulterated alcoholic beverage is an alcoholic product mixed with water, which could also be made by adding poisonous product, i.e. methanol or *ethylene glycol*, to manipulate the quality of beverage. Every year, 8 out of 100,000 Indonesian male adolescents are dead because of hepatic cirrhosis due to adulterated alcoholic consumption, in which root cause is methanol poisonous contained in the beverage.

PURPOSE: Understanding the awareness level within high school students of XI IPA and IPS class of SMA Negeri 9 Yogyakarta, and how well educated they are regarding the dangers of adulterated alcoholic beverages.

METHODOLOGY: This study is part of cross-sectional descriptive research, with 91 high school students of IPA and IPS class provided consent to participate in the pre-test and post-test questionnaire which contains 15 multiple choice questions. Participants were given education related to adulterated alcoholic beverage before proceeding to the post-test section.

RESULT: Most of the participants were not aware about the dangers of adulterated alcoholic beverage, which was 90.1% as result of pre-test questionnaire section. However, after education was provided, participants gained higher level of knowledge, which was 56.04% of post-test questionnaire result.

CONCLUSION: Education given to the participants before post-test questionnaire effectively raised the awareness of SMA Negeri 9 Yogyakarta students about adulterated alcoholic beverage.

Keywords: awareness, adulterated alcoholic beverage, *ethylene glycol*, methanol, questionnaire, education