

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Perilaku pencarian pengobatan orang tua pada anak diare merupakan perilaku atau tindakan yang dilakukan orang tua pada saat anak mengalami diare. Berbagai faktor mempengaruhi perilaku pencarian pengobatan orang tua. Hal ini penting dilakukan karena salah satu cara untuk mencegah kematian bayi dan balita akibat diare. Mengingat kejadian diare masih tinggi dan sering mengakibatkan kejadian luar biasa.

Tujuan : Mengetahui faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan orang tua pada anak diare.

Metode : Penelitian dilaksanakan tanggal 28 Juni-20 Juli 2016. Penelitian menggunakan rancangan *case control*, pada orang tua yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Menggunakan kuesioner dengan mengadopsi dari WHO, Servqual (Parasuraman, 1988), RISKESDAS 2013 dan SDKI 2007.

Hasil : Pendidikan, jarak, persepsi penyakit, model transportasi, tindakan pertolongan pertama memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan (OR 2,35; 95% CI 1,13-4,87; OR 3,12; 95% CI 1,47-6,61; OR 3,43; 95% CI 1,59-7,39; OR 13,94; 95% CI 1,76-109,99; OR 12,59; 95% CI 1,58-100,05). Sedangkan umur anak, umur orang tua, pekerjaan, jenis kelamin anak, jumlah anak, waktu tempuh, pengeluaran, lama sakit, persepsi terhadap kualitas pelayanan kesehatan tidak memiliki hubungan. Hasil analisis multivariat, variabel pendidikan, persepsi penyakit, jarak (OR 7,36; 95% CI 2,45-22,04; OR 11,29; 95% CI 3,36-37,99; OR 4,11; 95% CI 1,67-10,07) dengan memiliki kontribusi terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan sebesar 46%.

Kesimpulan: Setelah dilakukan analisis mendalam pada multivariat didapatkan pendidikan, persepsi penyakit, jarak merupakan faktor yang berhubungan terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan. Peneliti selanjutnya bisa menambahkan variabel diluar penelitian ini seperti dukungan petugas kesehatan/keluarga, pengetahuan, biaya untuk dilakukan analisis lebih lanjut lagi.

Kata kunci : diare, perilaku pencarian pengobatan, anak <59 bulan

ABSTRACT

Background : Health seeking behavior of parents for their child with diarrhea is attempts or treatments conducted by parents when their child has the disease. Several factors are influencing health seeking behavior of parents. These factors are important to be recognized to reduce the number of infant and child mortality caused by diarrhea, considering the high number of diarrhea incident in infant and child is very high and could lead to extraordinary event.

Aim: Exploring factors influencing health seeking behavior of parents of children with diarrhea.

Method : The study was conducted from 28 June to 20 July 2016. This study used case control experimental design to parents that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study instrument was questionnaire that was adopted from WHO, Servqual (Parasuraman, 1988), RISKESDAS 2013 and SDKI 2007.

Results : Education, distance to health center, perception of disease, transportation mode, and first aid measures had significant relations with health seeking behavior (OR 2.35; 95% CI 1.13-4.87; OR 3.12; 95% CI 1.47-6.61; OR 3.43; 95% CI 1.59-7.39; OR 13.94; 95% CI 1.76-109.99; OR 12.59; 95% CI 1.58-100.05). Meanwhile, variables of child age, parents' age, occupation, child's gender, number of child, time to health center, family expenses, disease duration, and perception of health service quality did not have significant relation. In multivariate analysis, variables education, perception of disease, and distance to health center (OR 7.36; 95% CI 2.45-22.04; OR 11.29; 95% CI 3.36-37.99; OR 4.11; 95% CI 1.67-10.07, respectively) had significant relations with health seeking behavior with contribution of 46% (R^2).

Conclusion: After extensive analysis in multivariate analysis, the result showed that education, perception of disease and distance to health center were factors with significant relations with health seeking behavior. Further studies could add more variables other than variables used in this study such as support from family/health care professionals, knowledge, and cost to obtain more comprehensive result.

Keywords: diarrhea, health seeking behavior, child aged <59 months