

INTISARI

Latar belakang:

Demam merupakan tanda dan gejala dari suatu penyakit. Demam umumnya membuat kalangan orang tua menjadi takut dan fobia karena orang tua beranggapan bahwa demam merupakan penyakit yang serius. Orang tua merasa lega jika demam anak berhasil diturunkan karena beranggapan bahwa penyakit akan sembuh. Dalam penanganan demam pada anak, sebagian orang tua membawa ke pelayanan kesehatan dan ada orang tua yang melakukan pengobatan sendiri. Sampai saat ini penelitian yang berkaitan dengan faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencarian pengobatan pada anak demam belum dilakukan penelitian di Indonesia.

Tujuan :

Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku orang tua dalam pencarian pengobatan pada anak demam di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Ngaglik Sleman Yogyakarta.

Metode:

Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah “*Cross Sectional*”. Tehnik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 96 orang tua yang memiliki anak balita demam. Analisis bivariat menggunakan *chi square* dan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian :

Diketahui bahwa 62,5% orang tua berobat ketenaga kesehatan dan 37,5% orang tua yang melakukan pengobatan ke non kesehatan ketika anak demam. Hasil analisis bivariat mendapatkan variabel yang secara signifikan berhubungan dengan perilaku pencarian pengobatan yaitu persepsi sakit, umur anak dan nasehat orang lain dengan p value $<0,05$. Analisis multivariat mendapatkan variabel yang paling mempengaruhi perilaku pencarian pengobatan yaitu persepsi sakit.

Kesimpulan

Terdapat hubungan antara persepsi sakit, umur anak dan nasehat orang lain terhadap perilaku pencarian pengobatan orang tua pada anak demam,

Kata Kunci:

Demam, perilaku pencarian pengobatan, anak balita

ABSTRACT

Background: Fever was sign and symptom of the disease. Fever usually made parents felt afraid or became phobia because parents thought that fever was a serious disease. Parents would relieve if their children's fever could be lowered, because they thought that the children's disease would cure if the fever was gone. In Indonesia, until now there wasn't any research that observed factors that influenced health-seeking behavior in children with fever.

Objective: This research's objective was to understand factors that influenced parents' behavior in health-seeking for children with fever in Ngaglik II Health Center, Sleman, DI Yogyakarta's working territory.

Method: This research used cross-sectional design. Data collection technique in this research was using *accidental sampling* with total sample of 96 parents that had children with fever. Bivariate analysis was using *chi square* and multivariate analysis using logistic regression.

Result: It was known that 62.5% parents brought their babies to health facilities when they got fever, and the rest 37.5% did their medication to non-health facilities. Bivariate analysis result shown that some variables were significantly related to health-seeking behavior of the parents, which were the perception of the disease, children's age, and other people's advice with p-value < 0.05. Multivariate analysis shown that variable which mostly influenced health-seeking behavior in the parents was the perception of their children's disease.

Conclusion: There were relations between the perception of the disease, children's age, and other people's advice and parents' health-seeking behavior for children with fever.

Keywords: Fever, health seeking behavior, children under five.