

Tingkat Pengetahuan Tentang Hepatitis B pada Mahasiswa Praktik Klinik JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta

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Informasi artikel	ABSTRAK
Sejarah artikel: Diterima: 31 Maret 2022 Revisi: 5 April Dipublikasikan: 10 Juni 2022	Penyakit Hepatitis merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat didunia termasuk Indonesia, yang terdiri dari Hepatitis A, B, C, D dan E. Perawat khususnya perawat gigi sebagai petugas kesehatan dapat melindungi diri mereka sendiri dari kontak dengan bahan infeksius jika memiliki pengetahuan tentang penularan virus Hepatitis B. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang tingkat pengetahuan mahasiswa JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta tentang virus Hepatitis B.
Kata kunci: Pengetahuan Mahasiswa Virus Hepatitis B	Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu penelitian Analitik-Komparatif dengan pendekatan Cross Sectional ialah suatu penelitian dimana obyek penelitian hanya diobservasi sekali saja dan pengukuran dilakukan terhadap status karakter atau variabel subjek pada saat pemeriksaan. Desain ini dapat mengetahui dengan jelas mana yang jadi pemajan, serta jelas kaitannya hubungan sebab akibatnya, yaitu untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan tentang Hepatitis B pada mahasiswa JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan di kampus JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta dapat disimpulkan bahwa banyak mahasiswa sudah memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang virus Hepatitis B.
Key word: Students' knowledge Virus Hepatitis B	ABSTRACT Hepatitis is one of health issues found around the world, including Indonesia. This disease comprises five types: Hepatitis A, B, C, D, and E. As a medical personnel, a nurse, especially a dental nurse, can prevent any possible contact with the infectious substance if they have proper knowledge of the contagion of the Hepatitis B virus. This research aims to find out the level of knowledge on Hepatitis B amongst the internships of JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta. The study is an analytic-comparative research in nature with the cross sectional approach. This approach is a type of research in which the research object is only observed once and the measurement is done towards the character status or the subject variable at the examination. This design can reveal which one becomes the exposure and its cause and effect relationship is evident: to find out the level of knowledge on Hepatitis B amongst the internships of the clinic of JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of the

students who became the interns already had sufficient knowledge about the Hepatitis B virus.

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Introduction

Hepatitis is a public health problem in the world, including Indonesia, which consists of Hepatitis A, B, C, D and E. Hepatitis A and E often appear as extraordinary events, are transmitted by faecal-oral route and are usually associated with clean and healthy living behavior. acute and recovering well. Now hepatitis B, C and D (rarely) are transmitted parenterally, can become chronic and cause cirrhosis, then liver cancer. Hepatitis B virus has infected 2 billion people in the world, approx 240 million of them suffer from chronic hepatitis B, for hepatitis C sufferers in the world it is estimated at 170 million people. As many as 1.5 million people in the world die every year due to hepatitis (Indonesian ministry of health. 2014).

Nurses, especially dental nurses as health workers, can protect themselves from contact with infectious materials or exposure to infectious diseases by having knowledge of the infection process and proper barrier protection. Diseases such as hepatitis B, AIDS and tuberculosis have led to greater attention being paid to infection control techniques (Reny 2013).

A total of 2 million health workers were exposed to the hepatitis B virus, 0.9 million workers were exposed to the hepatitis C virus, 170,000 were exposed to the HIV/AIDS virus. in the United States more than 8 million health care workers in hospitals are exposed to blood or other body fluids, including through contact wounds with contaminated sharp instruments such as needles and scalpels (82%), contact with the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth (14 %), exposed to skin that chipped or damaged (3%), and human bites (1%). According to the Health Profile of the Province of Central Java (2012, pp.22-36) in Indonesia, especially in the Central Java region, cases of infectious diseases were very high, namely in 2012 at 106.42 per 100,000 population with TB, 607 cases of HIV, and 98 cases of hepatitis B (Reny 2013).

Material and method

The type of research used in this research is researchanalytic observational with Cross Sectional approach is a research to study the dynamics of correlation between risk factors and effects, by approach, observation or data collection all at once (point time approach). This means that each research subject is only observed once and measurements are made on the status of the character or variable of the subject at the time of examination. This design can clearly identify which are the exposures and outcomes, and the causal relationship is clear, namely to determine the level of knowledge about Hepatitis B among clinical practice students.JKG Poltekkes Ministry of Health Yogyakarta (Notoatmojo, 2014).

Research design

Figure 2. Research Design



Information:

X :Knowledge level about Hepatitis B.

Y : Clinical practice student

Population is the whole object of research or object under study. The population in this study were JKG Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta students who were doing clinical practice. Sampling in this study was carried out using the technique of *Sampling Quotais* a technique for determining a sample from a

population that has certain characteristics to the desired quota amount. So like this the number of samples determined by 60 people, if the data collection has not met the quota of 60 people, the research is considered unfinished. So on the other hand, if the number of samples specified is 60 people, the data collection has met the quota of 60 people, then the research is considered complete. The research instrument used is a questionnaire to measure the level of knowledge about Hepatitis B.

Result and discussion

Research on the level of knowledge about hepatitis B among JKG students at the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health in Yogyakarta was conducted in October 2018, as many as 75 respondents. To obtain data on the level of knowledge about hepatitis B among JKG students, Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, students who have done clinical practice were asked to fill out a questionnaire regarding the level of knowledge of students about hepatitis B in the study.

1. Characteristics of Respondents in Clinical Practice JKG Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta.

Characteristics of respondents based on age, gender, and education level of Student Respondents JKG Poltekkes Yogyakarta Ministry of Health can be described as follows:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age Category

Category Age	Total (n)	Percentage (%)
19 year	11	14.6
20 year	50	66.6
21 year	12	16.0
22 year	1	1.3
23 year	1	1.3
Amount	75	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the highest frequency of respondents was in the age category of 20 years, namely 50 people (66.6%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Amount	Percentage (%)
Male	7	9.3
Female	68	90.6
Amount	75	100

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the frequency of respondents was mostly female, namely 68 people (90.6%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

Educational stage	Amount	Percentage (%)
D3	36	48.0
D4	39	52.0
Amount	75	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the frequency of respondents is mostly D4 students, namely 39 people (52.0%).

2. Level of knowledge about hepatitis B in clinical practice students
 - a. Univariate Analysis

Table 4. Distribution of research subjects by age, gender and education level

Category Age	Student Knowledge Level					
	Well	Percentage (%)	Currentl y	Percentage (%)	Not enough	Percentage (%)
< 21 years old	46	61.3	8	10.6	7	9.3
21 years old	14	18.6	0	0	0	0
Gender						
Man	3	4	2	2.6	2	2.6
Woman	57	76	6	8	5	6.6
Education al stage						
D3	27	36	5	6.6	4	5.3
D4	33	44	3	4	3	4

b. Bivariate Analysis

Table 5. Chi Square Test Results of Age and Knowledge in Clinical Practice Students JKG Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta

Age	Student Knowledge Level						p
	Well	Percentage (%)	Currentl y	Percentage (%)	Not enough	Percentage (%)	
< 21	46	61.3	8	10.6	7	9.3	0.02
21	14	18.6	0	0	0	0	
Amount	60	80	8	10.6	7	0	0.02

Based on the results of the chi square analysis test table 5, the p value = 0.02. This shows that there is a difference in the level of knowledge of students aged < 21 years and 21 years because 0.02 is less than.

Table 6. Chi Square Test Results of Gender and Knowledge in Clinical Practice Students JKG Poltekkes, Ministry of Health Yogyakarta

Gender	Knowledge level		College student		Not enough	Percentage (%)	p
	Well	Percentage (%)	Currentl y	Percentage (%)			
Man	3	4	2	2.6	2	2.6	0.03
Woman	57	76	6	8	5	6.6	
Amount	60	80	8	10.6	7	9.3	0.03

Based on the results of the chi square analysis test table 6, the p value = 0.03. This shows that there are differences in the level of knowledge of male and female students because 0.03 is less than .

Table 7. Results of the Chi Square Test for Education and Knowledge Levels in Clinical Practice Students at JKG Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta

Level of education	Knowledge level		College student		Not enough	Percentage (%)	p
	Well	Percentage (%)	Currently	Percentage (%)			
3-year diploma	27	36	5	6.6	4	5.3	0.00
Diploma 4	33	44	3	4	3	4	
Amount	60	80	8	10.6	7	9.3	0.00

Based on the results of the chi square analysis test table 7, the p value = 0.00. This shows that there is a difference in the level of knowledge of students with D3 and D4 education because 0.00 is more than.

Discussion

Research on the level of knowledge about hepatitis B in JKG students from Poltekkes, Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, which has been carried out on 75 respondents who discussed age < 21 years, namely 61 people aged 21 years, namely 14 people, then discussed female sex, namely 68 respondents and male gender. -men as many as 7 respondents who the last is to discuss the education level of D III as many as 36 respondents and the education level of D IV as many as 39 respondents.

Based on table 5, the level of knowledge in clinical practice students is the best in the age category < 21 years, namely (61.3%). The age category <21 years old has better knowledge about the hepatitis B virus, is more cooperative and is more receptive to instructions. The results of the study in table 5 show that most of the respondents' knowledge about hepatitis B is good, namely in the age category < 21 years, this agrees with (Sigit, 2016) namely respondents who have good knowledge at the age of < 20 years.

Based on table 6, it is known that the level of knowledge of the respondents is best for the female sex, namely 57 people (76%). Women have higher awareness and pay more attention to their health, this agrees with (Dewi, 2015) that respondents with male gender have less personal hygiene knowledge than women, gender is a genetic factor that affects a person's attitude and knowledge.

Based on table 7, it is known that the best respondent's level of knowledge is as a D4 student, namely 33 people (44%). Respondents with higher education have better knowledge of the hepatitis B virus than those with lower levels of education, this is in contrast to (Al-Mousa, 2013) which revealed that the level of knowledge, attitudes and behavior of dentists in Kuwait showed that the level of knowledge about hepatitis B is not related to education level. Not necessarily those who are more senior and have a higher level of education have a high knowledge of hepatitis B and not necessarily those with a lower level of education have a poor knowledge of hepatitis B. The level of knowledge about hepatitis B at the dentist has a relationship with the length of practice.

Based on the results of research conducted on the JKG campus of the Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The best level of student knowledge in the age category < 21 years is 46 people (61.3%).
2. The best level of student knowledge in the female gender is 57 people (76%).
3. The best level of student knowledge is as a D4 student, which is 33 people (44%).

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