ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN GENDER AND THE ORIGIN AREA WITH KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT HEPATITIS B IN MEDICAL STUDENTS OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2017 OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY

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Introduction: Hepatitis B is one of infectious diseases that remains a global public health problem. Indonesia is included into a country with moderate to high endemicity of chronic hepatitis B due to the vary prevalence in different areas of Indonesia. In East Java, especially in Surabaya, the prevalence of hepatitis B is approximately 4%. One of the risk factors that plays a role in the high prevalence of hepatitis B is the lack of knowledge of people about hepatitis B in the society. There are several characteristics that affect knowledge, such as gender and origin area where somebody lives or comes from.

Methods: This research was to analyze the relationship between gender and the origin area from where the subject comes from with the knowledge level about hepatitis B. This research was using observational analytic cross-sectional study. This study was conducted by 230 Medical Students of academic year 2017, Airlangga University, and taken by non-random sampling, using accidental sampling technique.

Results: By using binomial logistic regression analysis (α=0,05), can be found the result of correlation between gender and knowledge of hepatitis B (p=0,507), and also between the origin area (Java–outside Java) and knowledge of hepatitis B (p=0,342).

Conclusion: There were no significant correlation between gender and origin area with knowledge of hepatitis B. There were other factors such as age, education level, job, and information sources that also play a significant role with the factors discussed in this research in giving influence to knowledge of someone.

Keywords: Gender, Origin Area, Knowledge, Hepatitis B