

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN FAMILY KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AND THE USE OF IODIZED SALT

**A Cross-Sectional Study in Dusun Sumber Bendo, Tiron Village,
Subdistrict Banyakan, Kediri**

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One of the efforts to control Iodine Deficiency Disease (IDD) is the use of household iodized salt. In Kediri the use of this salt for daily meals remains rare, resulting in the risk of IDD incidence, particularly among families who live in IDD endemic areas. Lack of knowledge and negative attitude lead to the lower use of iodized salt. The objective of this study was to analyze correlation between family knowledge and attitude and the use of iodized salt in Dusun Sumber Bendo, Tiron Village, Subdistrict Banyakan, Kediri.

This study used cross-sectional design, with population comprised all families in Dusun Sumber Bendo, Tiron Village. Samples consisted of 48 individuals, recruited using probability sampling type of simple random sampling. The independent variables were family knowledge and attitude in the use of iodized salt. The dependent variable was the use of the salt. Data were collected using questionnaire, interview and observation. Data were analyzed using Spearman rho statistical test (r) with significance level of $p \leq 0.05$.

Results revealed a high correlation between family knowledge and attitude in the use of iodized salt ($p = 0.000$ $r = 0.804$), and between knowledge and the use of iodized salt ($p = 0.000$ $r = 0.609$). Moderate correlation was found between attitude and the use of iodized salt ($p = 0.000$ $r = 0.526$).

In conclusion, the higher the knowledge, the more positive the attitude, the better the use of iodized salt and family will be recommended to promote in using iodized salt for decreasing public IDD incidence.

Keywords: *knowledge, attitude, the use of iodized salt*