

ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PENANGANAN KASUS GIGITAN HEWAN (ANJING) PENULAR RABIES DI KABUPATEN GIANYAR BALI

YULIANTI, ANYSIAH ELLY

Pembimbing : Arief Hargono, drg., M.Kes

RABIES

KKC KK TKM 52/11 Yul a

Copyright© 2011 by Airlangga University Library Surabaya

ABSTRACT

Rabies have caused the death at amount insider which is quite a lot. Data from Public Health Service of Provinsi Bali show the new case data of GHPR until September 2010 as much 37.901 case, and 34.485 (90,9%) among other things have got the VAR. Considering threat of danger rabies to health, safety, and public society because of obsolence impact which was always terminated with the death, hence the effort disease operation in the form of prevention and eradication systematically become the compulsion be achieved as intensive as possible so that an area can free from rabies. This Research target was analysis the internal factor and external of which deal with handling of case of bite of dog of rabies vector by worker and action of first aid at bite of dog of rabies vector by society. This research was executed in Regency of Gianyar Bali by using design cross sectional that is variable of cause or risk (independent variable) and effect or case (dependent variable) that happened at obyek research measured or collected by simultant (during which at the same time). Sampel in this research by 14 respondent from health energy and 140 respondent from society. This research through interview and admission filling of kuesioner to be used as primary data have been provided by a researcher. To know the variable influence trussed and free variable by multivariat and at a time use the doubled test regresi logistics with the method of backward wald. Result of this research were knowable that there no internal factor relation and external worker with the handling of case of animal bite (dog) rabies vector of while at internal factor of knowable society that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at animal bite (dog) vector rabies were knowledge (sig=0,009) and education (sig=0,027) while variable which did not have relation were attitude (sig=0,319), old age (sig=0,147), gender (sig=0,499) and work (sig=0,617). At knowable factor external society that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at bite of dog of vector rabies were information source (sig=0,031) of while variable which do not own the relation was information media (sig=0,493).

Keyword : Action of Worker and Society, Internal Factor of Worker and Society, External Factor of Worker and Society.

SUMMARY

ANALYSIS FACTOR OF WHICH DEAL WITH HANDLING CASE OF ANIMAL BITE (DOG) RABIES VECTOR IN REGENCY GIANYAR BALI

Rabies was acute infection disease groaning nerve formation center. This disease because of contagious virus rabies through bite of doggish animal vector rabies, cat and monkey. Rabies have caused the death of amount insider which was quite a lot. Year 2000, World Health Organization (WHO) estimate every year there were at least 50.000 people die because rabies in all the world. Rabies can be happened in each, every season or climate (Alliance For Rabies Control, 2010). Rabies disease in Indonesia, first time reported by Schorl in the year 1884 in Bekasi at a horse, then caught up by report of Esser year 1889 at buffalo in Bekasi. Rabies expressed as all important disease zoonosa in Indonesia because have widespread in 18 provinsi with the amount of bite case which high enough every year (\pm 16.000 bite case). Since year 2008, as much 91,6% among 107 death because effect of did not get the Vaccine injection of Anti Rabies (VAR) for the human being. While dying effect of do not get the VAR completely as much 7,5%. One other victim die though have got the complete VAR according to procedure. Considering threat of danger rabies to health, safety, and public society because of obsolence impact which was always terminated with the death, hence the effort disease operation in the form of prevention and eradication systematically become the compulsion be achieved as intensive as possible so that an area can free from the rabies. Therefore need the existence of research which aim to analysis the relation between factors (external and internal) at worker and society with the handling case of dog bite as rabies vector, specially in Regency Gianyar Bali. This research was research observational use cross sectional design that was variable of cause or risk (independent variable) and effect or case (dependent variable) that happened at object research measured or collected simultaneously (during which at the same time). Research location in Regency Gianyar Bali by sample 14 respondens from health worker and 140 respondens from society. This research through interview and admission filling of quesioner to be used as primary data have been provided by a researcher. To know the variable influence trussed and free variable by multivariat and at a time use the double logistic regression test with the method of backward wald. At this research was knowable that respondens of a lot of at worker were inappropriate worker action of SOP (57,1%), owning good knowledge in handling case GHPR (57,1%), owning attitude which do not support in handling case GHPR (64,3%), owning storey, level of education D-3 (50%), have never or have never followed the training about effort of prevention and tackling of case rabies (100%) and own the experience 1-2 year (57,1%). While respondens of a lot of at society were inappropriate society action of SOP (52,4%), owning good knowledge (35%), owning attitude supporting in handling case GHPR (67,1%), owning middle age (46,4%), owning storey, level of education SD (41,4%), working private sector (75,7%), it was information source indirectly from worker (57,9%) and information media was non electronic (51,4%). In this research was knowable that there no internal factor relation and external worker with the handling of case of animal bite (dog) rabies vector with the storey;level of signifikansi knowledge 0,132; attitude 0,217; age 0,288; gender 1,000; education 0,844; training 0,594; and mount the signifikansi experience 0,535. Internal

factor of knowable society that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at animal bite (dog) rabies vector were knowledge (sig=0,009) and education (sig=0,048) sedangkan variable which did not relation was attitude (sig=0,056), old age the (sig=0,581), gender (sig=0,499) and work (sig=0,135). At knowable factor external society that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at animal bite (dog) rabies vector were information source (sig=0,031) of while variable which did not own the relation was information media (sig=0,493). The result obtained that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at animal bite (dog) rabies vector were knowledge (sig=0,000), gender (sig=0,028), and education (sig=0,027) while variable which did not own the relation were attitude (sig=0,288), old age the (sig=0,244) and work (sig=0,976). At knowable external factor society that variable owning relation with the taking action of first aid at animal bite (dog) rabies vector was information source (sig=0,018) of while variable which did not own the relation was information media (sig=0,100).

