

HUBUNGAN PERAN ORANG TUA DENGAN PERILAKU CUCI TANGAN PADA ANAK USIA SEKOLAH SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Mencuci tangan merupakan perilaku baik dan penting untuk diajarkan orang tua kepada anak. Cuci tangan mudah untuk diajarkan kepada anak. Kebiasaan untuk mencuci tangan pakai sabun pada anak perlu dilatih oleh orang tua. Orang tua dapat mengajarkan kepada anak seberapa pentingnya cuci tangan pakai sabun dan apa akibatnya bila tidak mencuci tangan pakai sabun.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan peran orang tua dengan perilaku cuci tangan pada anak sekolah sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit di SD N Brangkal 2 Wedi.

Mode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan menggunakan desain deskritif korelasi. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik total sampling dengan jumlah 79 responden. Uji korelasi *Kendall Tau* dilakukan untuk uji hipotesis. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner data demografi, kuesioner peran orang tua dan kuesioner perilaku cuci tangan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di SD N 02 Brangkal Wedi.

Hasil: Hasil mayoritas peran orang tua dalam kategori baik sebanyak 71 responden (89.9%) dan perilaku cuci tangan pada kategori cukup sebanyak 41 responden (51,9%). Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik menggunakan *Kendal Tau* didapatkan bahwa nilai p-value= 0,000> 0,05.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara peran orangtua dengan perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun pada usia anak sekolah sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit di SD Brangkal 2 Wedi.

Kata kunci: Pencegahan Penyakit, Peran Orangtua, Perilaku Cuci Tangan,

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF PARENTS WITH HANDWASHING BEHAVIOR IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN AS A DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORT

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ABSTRACT

Background: Hand washing is a good and important behavior to teach parents to children. Hand washing is easy to teach children. The habit of washing hands with soap in children needs to be considered by parents. Parents can prohibit children how important it is to wash their hands with soap and what are the consequences if they don't wash their hands with soap.

Objective: Knowing the relationship between the role of parents and hand washing behavior in school children as an effort to prevent disease at SD N Brangkal 2 Wedi.

Method: This type of research is quantitative using a correlation descriptive design. Sampling using total sampling technique with a total of 79 respondents. Kendall Tau correlation test was performed to test the hypothesis. The instruments used were demographic data questionnaires, parental role questionnaires and hand washing behavior questionnaires. This research was conducted at SD N 02 Brangkal Wedi.

Results: The results of the majority of the role of parents in the good category were 71 respondents (89.9%) and hand washing behavior in the sufficient category was 41 respondents (51.9%). Based on the results of statistical tests using Kendal Tau, it was found that the p-value = $0.000 > 0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the role of parents and the behavior of washing hands with soap in school-age children as an effort to prevent disease at Brangkal 2 Wedi Elementary School.

Keyword: Disease Prevention, Role of Parents, Handwashing Behavior,

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