

Pengembangan Instrumen Pengukuran Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Tindakan Masyarakat Terkait Penyakit *Tuberculosis* (TBC) Paru

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INTISARI

Kuesioner merupakan instrumen pengukuran psikososial yang sering digunakan dalam penelitian kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menghasilkan sebuah instrumen pengukuran tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan masyarakat terkait penyakit *tuberculosis* (TBC) paru yang memenuhi syarat validitas konten dan reliabilitas. Suatu kuesioner penelitian harus memenuhi kedua syarat tersebut supaya dapat memberikan hasil pengukuran yang selaras dengan tujuan pengukuran.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Rekrutmen dilakukan di Kelurahan Condong Catur, Kecamatan Depok, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Validitas konten diukur dengan menggunakan *professional judgement* terhadap aitem-aitem pernyataan tiap aspek pengukuran oleh tiga ahli dari bidang kesehatan. Reliabilitas diukur dengan metode *Cronbach-Alpha* melalui *single trial administration*. Pada uji reliabilitas, seleksi aitem dilakukan hanya jika nilai $\alpha < 0,6$ untuk meningkatkan konsistensi instrumen. Seleksi aitem untuk aspek pengetahuan menggunakan uji korelasi *Point Biserial* sedangkan uji korelasi *Pearson Product Moment* digunakan untuk aspek sikap dan tindakan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa instrumen yang terdiri dari 24 aitem pernyataan pengetahuan, 15 aitem pernyataan sikap dan 15 aitem pernyataan tindakan telah valid secara konten dan reliabel dengan nilai $\alpha > 0,6$.

Kata kunci : Validasi kuesioner, pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan, TBC paru

Development of Instrument to Measure Community's Knowledge, Attitude, and Behaviour Level Related to Lung Tuberculosis (TBC) Disease

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ABSTRACT

A questionnaire is an instrument which is broadly used in health researches to measure psychosocial attributes. This research aims to develop an instrument to measure community's knowledge, attitude and behavior related to lung tuberculosis (TBC) disease which complies content validity and reliability requirement. A research questionnaire has to fulfill those conditions in order to result an appropriate measurement to research purpose.

This was an experimental research with cross sectional design. Recruitment was done in Condong Catur District, Depok Regency, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta by purposive sampling method. Content validity was measured by professional judgements to the items of every aspects of measurement which was given by three experts in health field. Meanwhile, reliability was measured by using Cronbach-Alpha method through single trial administration. For questionnaire reliability measurement, item selection is done if only $\alpha < 0,6$ to increase instrument's consistency. Item selection for knowledge aspect uses Point Biserial correlation test meanwhile Pearson Product Moment correlation test is used for attitude and behavior aspect.

The result shows that the instrument which contains 24 items of knowledge aspect, 15 items of attitude aspect, and 15 items of behavior aspect is valid in content and reliabel with value of $\alpha > 0,6$.

Keyword : *Questionnaire validation, knowledge, attitude and behavior, lung TBC*