

INTISARI

Tingginya angka kekambuhan malaria pada balita di Kabupaten Mimika berhubungan erat dengan rendahnya ketaatan penggunaan obat antimalaria. Edukasi dengan metode Cara Belajar Insan Aktif (CBIA) diharapkan dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan orangtua pasien balita akan berdampak pada meningkatnya ketaatan penggunaan obat antimalaria. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain eksperimen semu dengan pendekatan *time series*. Subjek penelitian adalah 62 orangtua balita yang menderita malaria tersiana, yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok, yaitu kelompok intervensi (30 Orang) di Puskesmas Timika dan kelompok kontrol (32 Orang) di Puskesmas Wania. Intervensi dengan metode CBIA dilakukan pada kelompok intervensi. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner yang mengukur pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan responden pada 5 waktu pengukuran (sebelum edukasi, sesudah edukasi, 14 hari sesudah edukasi, 2 bulan sesudah edukasi dan 3 bulan sesudah edukasi). Pada aspek ketaatan pengukuran dilakukan 2 kali yaitu pada saat sebelum intervensi dan 14 hari sesudah intervensi. Analisis statistik dilakukan menggunakan uji wilcoxon untuk data tidak terdistribusi normal dan uji paired T-test untuk data terdistribusi normal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan kategori baik pada aspek pengetahuan responden sebesar 73,3 % (*Paired sample T-test*, $p = < 0.01$), sikap responden meningkat sebesar 70 % (*Paired sample T-test*, $p = < 0.01$), tindakan meningkat sebesar 40 % (*Paired sample T-test*, $p = < 0.01$) Aspek ketaatan meningkat sebesar 26,67 % (*Wilcoxon*, $p = 0.000$). Kesimpulan : Ketaatan penggunaan obat antimalaria pada pasien balita di Puskesmas Timika meningkat signifikan setelah intervensi dengan metode CBIA pada orangtua pasien.

Kata kunci : Ketaatan, CBIA, Antimalaria, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Tindakan.

ABSTRACT

The high rate of malaria recurrence in toddlers in Mimika Regency is closely related to low compliance with the use of antimalarial drugs. Education using the Active Human Learning Method (CBIA) method is expected to improve the knowledge, attitudes and practices of parents of toddler patients which will have an impact on increasing compliance with the use of antimalarial drugs. This study used a quasi- experimental design with a time series approach. The subjects of the study were 62 parents of toddlers suffering from tertian malaria at the Timika Health Center, who were divided into 2 groups, namely the intervention group (30 people) and the control group (32 people). Intervention in the form of education using the CBIA method was carried out in the intervention group. Data were collected through a questionnaire that measured the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of respondents at 5 measurement times (before education, after education, 14 days after education, 2 months after education and 3 months after education). In terms of compliance, measurements were carried out twice, namely before the intervention and 14 days after the intervention. Statistical analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon test for non-normally distributed data and the Paired T- test for normally distributed data.

The results of the study showed an increase in the good category in the aspect of respondent knowledge by 73.3% (Paired sample T-test, $p = <0.01$) respondent attitudes increased by 70% (Paired sample T-test, $p = <0.01$), actions increased by 40% (Paired sample T-test, $p = <0.01$) The aspect of adherence increased by 26.67% (Wilcoxon, $p = 0.000$). Conclusion: Compliance with the use of antimalarial drugs in toddler patients at the Timika Health Center increased significantly after intervention with the CBIA method in patient parents.

Keywords : Compliance, CBIA, Antimalarial, Knowledges, Attitudes, Practices.