

PENGENDALIAN HEPATITIS B MELALUI PENCEGAHAN DAN DETEKSI DINI OLEH MASYARAKAT CIKONENG

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Intisari

Pengendalian hepatitis B merupakan upaya melakukan perbaikan terhadap penyakit melalui pencegahan Hepatitis B terhadap yang belum terjangkit atau sudah terjangkit supaya tidak terjadinya komplikasi penyakit lain dan dengan cara deteksi dini atau *skrining* melalui pemeriksaan HBsAg. Data Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Ciamis tahun 2018 terdapat 110 ibu hamil dan 64 kelompok beresiko positif hepatitis B. Tahun 2019 terdapat 81 ibu hamil dan 130 kelompok beresiko positif terkena hepatitis B. Alasan peneliti memilih di Kecamatan Cikoneng karena daerah dengan jumlah kasus Hepatitis B terbanyak mewakili untuk dijadikan tempat penelitian. Untuk mengetahui upaya pengendalian Hepatitis B oleh masyarakat Cikoneng melalui pencegahan dan deteksi dini. Metode penelitian kuantitatif non eksperimental dan rancangan penelitian deskriptif pada 90 responden masyarakat Cikoneng. Populasi adalah masyarakat kecamatan cikoneng dengan tiga desa yaitu desa Kujang, Nasol, Cikoneng. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian kategori upaya pencegahan Hepatitis B oleh masyarakat Cikoneng terbanyak adalah cukup sebanyak 76 responden (84%) dan kategori deteksi dini Hepatitis B melalui pemeriksaan HBsAg terbanyak adalah tidak melakukan sebanyak 67 responden (74%). *Kesimpulan* : penelitian ini menyatakan rata-rata masyarakat Cikoneng sudah memiliki kemampuan pencegahan Hepatitis B cukup dan rata rata tidak melakukan melakukan deteksi dini melalui pemeriksaan HBsAg.

Kata kunci : Pengendalian hepatitis B, pencegahan, deteksi dini

HEPATITIS CONTROL B THROUGH EARLY PREVENTION AND DETECTION BY CIKONENG COMMUNITY

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Abstract

Hepatitis B control is an effort to make improvements to the disease through prevention of Hepatitis B for those who have not been infected or have been infected so that there are no complications of other diseases and by means of early detection or screening through HBsAg examination. Ciamis District Health Office data in 2018 there were 110 pregnant women and 64 groups with a positive risk of hepatitis B. In 2019 there were 81 pregnant women and 130 groups at risk of positive hepatitis B. The reason researchers chose in Cikoneng District was because the area with the highest number of Hepatitis B cases represented made a place of research. To find out the efforts to control Hepatitis B by the Cikoneng community through prevention and early detection. Non-experimental quantitative research methods and descriptive research designs on 90 respondents from the Cikoneng community. The population is the community of Cikoneng sub-district with three villages namely Kujang, Nasol, Cikoneng. Sampling using a purposive sampling method. The results of the research on the category of prevention of Hepatitis B by the Cikoneng community were enough as many as 76 respondents (84%) and the category of early detection of Hepatitis B through the HBsAg examination most was not doing as many as 67 respondents (74%). Conclusion: this study states that the average Cikoneng community already has sufficient Hepatitis B prevention ability and on average does not conduct early detection through HBsAg examination.

Keywords: Hepatitis B control, prevention, early detection