

VARIASI PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG VIRUS ZIKA DI KOTA SEMARANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Virus zika (ZIKV) merupakan *arthropod-borne* virus (arbovirus) yang berasal dari genus Flavivirus. Virus ini menyebabkan kelahiran bayi dengan kepala abnormal atau Mikrosefali. Penyakit ini cukup serius apabila tertular kepada ibu hamil karena dapat menghambat tumbuh kembang janin terlambat dan bisa menyebabkan kecacatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui variasi pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang virus zika di kota Semarang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan *cross sectional*, yaitu suatu penelitian dimana variabel-variabel penelitian diambil pada waktu yang bersamaan. Peneliti melakukan wawancara kepada ibu hamil yang di temui dengan instrument penelitian berupa kuesioner. Data yang diperoleh dari kuesioner dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *univariate* dan *bivariate*. **Hasil:** Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik sebanyak 33 orang (66%), pengetahuan sedang sebanyak 15 orang (30%), dan pengetahuan rendah sebanyak 2 orang (4%). **Simpulan:** Tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara hubungan tingkat usia, tingkat pendidikan, jenis pekerjaan, penghasilan seseorang, serta sumber informasi terhadap pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang virus zika di puskesmas Rowosari. Hal tersebut dapat dilihat pada hasil analisis data yakni $p\text{-value} > 0,05$ yang artinya tidak ada perbedaan/signifikan.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, ibu hamil, virus zika

ABSTRACT

Background: Zika virus (ZIKV) is an arthropod-borne virus (arbovirus) from the genus Flavivirus. The virus causes the birth of babies with abnormal heads or microcephaly. A serious illness that occurs in pregnant women because it could inhibit late fetal growth and development and could cause disability. The aim of this study was to determine the variations of knowledge of the pregnant women about the zika virus in Semarang. **Methods:** This study used a cross sectional method, which was a study in which the research variables were taken at the same time. I interviewed the pregnant women that I met with a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The data obtained from the questionnaire were analyzed by using univariate and bivariate statistical tests. **Results:** The majority of the respondents had good level of knowledge as many as 33 people (66%), enough level of knowledge as many as 15 people (30%), low level of knowledge as many as 2 people (4%). **Conclusion:** There was no significant difference between the relationship between age, level of education, type of work, stage of a person, and sources of information about the knowledge of pregnant women about the zika virus at Rowosari Public Health Center. This could be seen in the results of the data analysis, namely $p\text{-value} > 0.05$, which means there was no difference or significance.

Keywords: knowledge, pregnant women, zika virus