

ABSTRACT

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**RELATIONS BETWEEN INDONESIAN MANPOWER CANDIDATE CHARACTERISTICS, HEALTH TRAINING AND KNOWLEDGE WITH A H1N1 INFLUENZA (SWINE FLU) PREVENTION ATTITUDE IN PJTKI PT. DAFA PUTRA JAYA SEMARANG 2010**

(xv + 91 pages + 12 tabels + 2 pictures + 6 attachments)

Swine flu (A H1N1 Influenza) is a case of influenza caused by Orthomyxoviridae virus which is endemic in pig populations. Swine influenza is an acute respiratory disease that is highly contagious. Cumulative number's data of A H1N1 influenza in Indonesia until August 23, 2009 are 1005 people with 5 fatalities. Indonesian women workers are one of risk factors for A H1N1 influenza. This research aims is to find out relations between education level, age, health training status and knowledge with prospective workers' attitude about the prevention of A H1N1 influenza (Swine Flu) in PJTKI PT. Dafa Putra Jaya Semarang in 2010.

This research is an Analytical Research with survey method and Cross Sectional Study Design. The sampling method is Simple Random Sampling, with 50 from 165 Indonesian women workers candidates as samples. Instrument used is questioner as interview guide. Test used to find out relations between nominal scales is Chi Square and Fisher's Exact as an alternative test.

Results showed that there is no relation between education level with attitude in A H1N1 influenza prevention (p value = 0,716). In the Chi square test with significance level 95%, it shows that there are no relation between age with attitude in A H1N1 influenza prevention (p value = 0,704), no relation between health training status with attitude in A H1N1 influenza prevention (p value = 0,574), and no relation between knowledge with attitude in A H1N1 influenza prevention (p value = 0,085).

The researcher suggested to the agencies to cooperate with Department of Health and the Department Workers to coordinate with agencies to provide health training for Indonesian women workers candidates, for Indonesian women workers candidates to always be alert on outbreaks of disease, and other researchers are advised to conduct research to know relations between independent variables (age, education level, knowledge, attitudes, etc.) with the dependent variable (swine influenza prevention practices) with Indonesian women workers as respondents that in the event of an outbreak they were in endemic countries or regions.

Keywords : Indonesian Manpower, health training, A H1N1 influenza prevention attitude

Literatures : 34 books, 1994 - 2010

## ABSTRAK

Dian Ameiliana Primastuti

### **HUBUNGAN ANTARA KARAKTERISTIK, PELATIHAN KESEHATAN, DAN PENGETAHUAN CALON TKI DENGAN SIKAP TENTANG PENCEGAHAN FLU A H1N1 (SWINE FLU) DI PJTKI PT. DAFA PUTRA JAYA SEMARANG TAHUN 2010.**

xv+91 halaman+12 tabel+2 gambar+6 lampiran

Flu babi (*Swine influenza / Flu A H1N1*) adalah kasus influenza yang disebabkan oleh virus *Orthomyxoviridae* yang endemik pada populasi babi. Flu babi merupakan penyakit saluran pernafasan akut yang sangat menular. Data jumlah kumulatif flu A H1N1 di Indonesia sampai dengan 23 Agustus 2009 sebanyak 1.005 orang dengan 5 orang diantaranya meninggal dunia. TKW merupakan salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya flu A H1N1. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan, usia, status pelatihan kesehatan dan pengetahuan dengan sikap calon TKI tentang pencegahan Flu A H1N1 (*Swine flu*) di PJTKI PT. Dafa Putra Jaya Semarang Tahun 2010.

Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian analitik dengan metode survei dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*, dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 50 responden dari 165 calon TKW. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner sebagai pedoman wawancara. Uji yang digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antar skala nominal *Chi square* dan uji alternatif *Fisher exact*.

Hasil menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan responden dengan sikap tentang pencegahan flu A H1N1 ( $p\text{ value} = 0,716$ ). Pada uji *Chi square* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95% menunjukkan tidak adanya hubungan antara umur responden dengan sikap tentang pencegahan flu A H1N1 ( $p\text{ value} = 0,704$ ), tidak adanya hubungan antara status pelatihan kesehatan responden dengan sikap tentang pencegahan flu A H1N1 ( $p\text{ value} = 0,574$ ), dan tidak adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap tentang pencegahan flu A H1N1 ( $p\text{ value} = 0,084$ ).

Peneliti menyarankan kepada instansi agar bekerja sama dengan Dinas Kesehatan dan Dinas Tenaga Kerja berkoordinasi dengan PJTKI untuk memberikan pelatihan kesehatan calon TKW, bagi calon TKW agar selalu waspada terhadap wabah penyakit, dan peneliti lain disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian mengetahui hubungan antara variabel bebas (umur, tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, dll) dengan variabel terikat (praktik pencegahan flu babi) dengan responden TKW yang pada saat terjadi wabah mereka berada di negara atau wilayah endemis.

Kata kunci : TKI, Pelatihan kesehatan, Sikap pencegahan Flu A H1N1

Kepustakaan : 34 buah (1994 – 2010)