

Abstrak

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Perilaku Mencari Makanan Di Tempat Makan Kaki Lima Jalan Jawa Dengan Kejadian Hepatitis A Pada Mahasiswa Di Kabupaten Jember, 2017.

Xvi + 49 hal + 15 tabel + lampiran

Abstrak

Perilaku mencari makanan dapat menjadi faktor utama dalam penyebaran penyakit hepatitis A khususnya mahasiswa. Hepatitis A adalah penyakit virus yang menyerang hati yang terjadi akibat terkontaminasi fekal pada makanan dan minuman. Desain penelitian ini adalah korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi perilaku mencari makanan dengan kejadian hepatitis A pada mahasiswa. Populasi penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa yang makan di warung kaki lima jalan jawa dan pernah memiliki riwayat hepatitis A di kabupaten Jember sebanyak 52 responden dari 108 populasi. Teknik pengambilan data dalam penelitian ini adalah *quota sampling*. Hasil penelitian diketahui mahasiswa yang perilaku mencari makanan sebanyak 36 orang (69,2%), perilaku mencari makanan jarang 16 orang (30,8%), yang mengalami kejadian hepatitis A 13 orang (25%). Hasil uji statistic *chi square* dengan ($\alpha > 0, 05$) didapatkan hasil p value 0, 044 yang artinya ada hubungan perilaku mencari makanan dengan kejadian hepatitis A. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan yang bermakna secara statistic antara perilaku mencari makanan dan kejadian hepatitis A dengan resiko odds 0,133 (0, 016-1, 133). Semakin sering perilaku mencari makanan di kaki lima jalan jawa semakin besar risiko kejadian hepatitis A.

Kata kunci : *mahasiswa, perilaku mencari makanan, hepatitis A*
Daftar Pustaka 20 (2007-2016)

Abstract

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Food Behavior-Related Relationships At Street Food Street Java With Hepatitis A Occurrence In Students In Jember District, 2017

Xvi + 49 things + 15 tables + 16 attachments

Abstract

Food behavior-related relationships can be a major factor in the spread of hepatitis A disease, especially students. Hepatitis A is a viral disease affecting the liver that occurs due to fecal contamination in foods and beverages. The design of this study is correlational with cross sectional approach that aims to identify food seeking behavior with the incidence of hepatitis A in students. The population of this study were students who ate in street stalls Javanese street and once had a history of hepatitis A in Jember district as many as 52 respondents from 108 populations. Technique of taking data in this research is qouta sampling. The results of the study were found by students who were food seeking behavior as much as 36 people (69.2%), food seeking behavior was rarely 16 people (30.8%), who experienced hepatitis A incidence 13 people (25%). The result of chi square statistic test with ($\alpha > 0,05$) got result p value 0,044 which mean there is relationship of food seeking behavior with the occurrence of hepatitis A. The result of bivariate analysis showed statistically significant relationship between food seeking behavior and the incidence of hepatitis A with risk of odds 0.133 (0, 016-1, 133). The more often the behavior of looking for food in the street of the five java the greater the risk of hepatitis A occurrence.

Keywords: student, food behavior-related relationships, hepatitis A

References 20 (2007-2016)