

Description of Behavior in Seeking Assistance Health at Lalap Village, Patangkep Tutui District, East Barito

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ABSTRACT

Background

In health care seeking behavior, communities or community members who have the the disease and not feel pain (disease but no illness) are certainly not do anything against the disease. But when they were attacked by the disease and also feel the pain. Then there will be various kinds of behavior and efforts. Therefore, researchers interested in studying about description of behavior society seeking assistance in health at the Lalap village, Patangkep Tutui district, East Barito.

Methods

This research is an deskriptip study with quantitative analysis. This research takes the population of people from Lalap villiage, which is taken 138 samples use simple random sampling. This research is take place at Lalap village in July 2012. Variabel in this research is single variabel: People behavior in seeking health assistance to sub variables of knowledge, attitudes, and actions. The instrument use questionnaire with Likert & Guttman scale. It was 15 item statements about knowledge, 6 statements about attitude and 7 item statement of the action. The researcher had validitation and reliability test.

Results

The results of the study found that community knowledge about seeking health assistance categorized well (89,9%), positive attitudes (83,3%) and good behavior (60,1%).

Conclusion

From the study concluded that the description of community behavior in seeking health assistance in the Lalap village, Patangkep Tutui district, East Barito year 2012 in good category.

Keywords

Behavior society; Health assistance

BACKGROUND

When someone felt unwell or sick conditions, various responses can arise from individuals or families to overcome them. The response can be in the form of not doing any activities for various reasons, self-healing actions on the grounds that individuals or communities believe in themselves and based on existing experience that their actions can bring healing. In addition, actions that arise can be in the form of seeking treatment to traditional medical facilities that often occur in rural communities. The last action is the action of seeking treatment at

professional treatment facilities held by the government or private health institutions in hospitals, health centers, clinics and clinics.

In essence, people have the right to choose health assistance for themselves or their families. The search for health assistance should be carried out on treatment facilities that have been held by the government or private health institutions that are categorized into medical centers, health centers and hospitals [1]. However, the general public does not pay much attention to this matter. Based on the studies that have been carried out, the lack of public awareness is related to asking for health assistance for health workers because the community still believes in the treatment they receive themselves [2]. In addition, one's knowledge and attitudes influence behavior in the search for health care [3].

Lalap Village is one of 10 villages in the Patangkep Tutui sub-district which is located 13 kilometers to the north from the district with an area of 1,800 hectares with a population of 803 people and is spread over 5 neighborhoods. From the observations, researchers found that the low awareness of the search for health assistance for medical personnel was due to the still strong community trust in treatment that had mystical elements such as Balian (a Dayak traditional healing ceremony). Even though the village of Lalap itself has a supporting Puskesmas facility with 1 nurse and 1 midwife in charge, the community tends not to use the facility. Meanwhile, based on the results of a short interview with 10 heads of households, 60% of them chose to buy drugs in a stall if they experienced pain both headaches, flu, high fever, diarrhea and even respiratory infections. In addition, as many as 30% chose to seek assistance to the supporting Puskesmas and village midwives and 10% of them left it alone because they believed the disease would heal itself. Based on the above problems, the authors are interested in knowing about the description of people's behavior in seeking health assistance in the village of Lalap.

METHODS

This study uses quantitative descriptive analysis with a population of all family heads who live in Lalap village as many as 211 families. Sampling was carried out using Solvin technique and obtained 138 heads of households. The sampling technique uses simple random sampling. The instrument used is a single instrument in the form of questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability that is about attitude, behavior and knowledge. The implementation of the research begins with giving an explanation to the respondent about the purpose and objectives of the research implementation. Respondents included in the sample criteria and are willing to be given a request sheet to be a respondent and an approval sheet to be filled out and signed. The researcher explains how to fill in and then submits the questionnaire to the respondent to be filled in by giving a \surd mark on the column. The questionnaire collected was checked for completeness and then analyzed.

Table 1. Distribution of the characteristics of respondents in the Lalap village community in Patangkep Tutui sub-district, East Barito district.

No	Respondent Characteristics	f	%
1	Gender		
	Male	88	63,8
	Female	50	36,2
2	Age		
	17-21	19	13,8
	22-26	19	13,8
	27-31	23	16,7
	32-36	24	17,4
	37-41	18	13
	42-46	7	5
	47-51	14	10,1
	52-56	6	4,3
	57-61	6	4,3
>62	2	1,4	
3	Last education		
	Never went to school	8	5.8
	Elementary school	73	52.9
	Junior High School	37	26.8
	Senior High School	13	12.3
Collage	3	2.2	
4	Occupation		
	Former	99	71,7
	Worker (Civil, Police, Private)	19	13,8
	Merchant	1	7
	Unemployment	3	2,2
Etc	16	11.6	

Table 2. Distribution of community knowledge in seeking health assistance in Lalap village, Patangkep Tutui sub-district, East Barito district.

No	Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	124	89,9
2	Enough	14	10,1
3	Poor	0	0
	Total	138	100

Table 3. A description of the attitude of the community in seeking health assistance in the village of Lalap, Patangkep Tutui sub-district, East Barito district.

No	Attitude	f	%
1	Positive	115	83,3
2	Negative	23	16,7
	Total	138	100

Table 4. A description of people's behavior in seeking health assistance in the village of Lalap, Patangkep Tutui sub-district, East Barito district.

No	Behavior	f	%
1	Good	83	60,1
2	Enough	55	39,9
3	Poor	0	0
Total		138	100

RESULTS

Characteristics of respondents

Characteristics of respondents in this study presents the description of respondents which includes gender, age, last education and employment. Most of the respondents were men as much as 63.8%. The age range of the majority respondents 17.4% is between the ages of 32-36 years. While the latest education distribution shows that 52.9% of respondents are elementary school graduates and the majority of respondents as much as 71.7% work as farmers.

Overview of community knowledge in seeking health assistance

The results showed that the majority of respondents had good knowledge related to the search for health assistance as much as 89.9%. From the results found, respondents knew that the search for health assistance was an action taken to get health. In addition, respondents also knew that the search for appropriate services showed a person's ability to seek health assistance. The results also showed that respondents knew the right health services helped people get the right and proper treatment and accelerated recovery.

A description of people's attitudes in seeking health assistance

Most respondents have a positive attitude towards seeking health assistance as much as 83.3%. The positive attitude in question if a sick family member is not left unchecked, other than that a positive attitude is reflected in the utilization of existing health facilities. People realize that they should go to a professional health worker. This positive attitude is influenced by the respondent's good knowledge of the search for health assistance.

A description of people's behavior in seeking health assistance

Based on the result, it was found that most of the description of people's behavior in seeking health assistance was good, namely 60.1%. The good behavior in question is that respondents are more confident in the health services that are obtained from the puskesmas as seen from the habits of the people who always take medication given by the puskesmas regularly. In addition, the results indicate that good behavior is shown when in a state of illness, the respondent immediately seeks health assistance at existing health care facilities. This behavior is influenced by good knowledge and positive attitude of the community in seeking health assistance.

DISCUSSION

The search for health assistance is the act of someone to get healing from the illness they experienced. The purpose of seeking health assistance is to get the right and proper treatment.

The search for the right health assistance can prevent bad risks that might occur from medical assistance that was not appropriate or professional in their field. Community knowledge about seeking health assistance is an important domain that underlies the formation of community behavior towards health assistance search. So that the community should know the meaning, purpose and benefits of the search for health assistance itself. In addition, the importance of public knowledge about the types of health services, who are the health workers who can be asked for help and the places of health services themselves. By knowing these things, the public's knowledge of health assistance searches can be better, so that later certain communities and individuals can have a positive attitude and act well which will produce good behavior towards the search for health assistance, especially in the village of Lalap.

Basically, several studies state that knowledge is closely related to education. In this case, the higher a person's education, the wider his knowledge. However, it is emphasized that low education does not always guarantee that a person has low knowledge. This happens because the increase in knowledge is not absolutely obtained from formal education but can be obtained from non-formal education [4]. The results showed that even though the majority of the Lalap villagers only finished their education as far as primary school, but most of them had good knowledge regarding the search for health assistance. Of course this is inseparable from the availability of health facilities that are available in the form of supporting health centers. The existence of health facilities in the village of Lalap itself is one of the factors that influence public knowledge.

Good knowledge could make a person be kind to their illness. Attitude is the embodiment of a knowledge that will later enable a person to act well or vice versa in seeking health assistance. The attitude of seeking health assistance can be seen from the attitude of the community towards health services. People who have a positive attitude towards seeking health assistance will be open to health services and can believe it. In addition, a positive attitude will be reflected in the facilities visited if someone is sick. The search for proper health assistance is carried out at professional health facilities and has been designated by the government as quality health services such as hospitals, health centers, medical centers and practicing doctors.

Attitudes have three main components in the form of trust or belief, emotional or evaluation of a person towards the object and tendency to act [5]. Attitude is expressed as a component that precedes open action or behavior. Attitude is a way for someone to act. These three components will together form a complete attitude. In determining this, knowledge, thoughts, beliefs and emotions have an important role.

Positive attitudes of the people in Lalap village related to health assistance search are influenced by good knowledge of health assistance searches. The realization of this positive attitude is reflected in the attitude of the people who do not leave it alone if there is one family or individual experiencing pain. Community efforts in utilizing the supporting puskesmas facilities that have been provided also illustrate the positive attitude of the community regarding the search for health assistance. An attitude is not necessarily realized in an action, to realize an attitude to be a real action requires a supporting factor or a condition that allows

facilities to be needed. A person who is sick knows that going to the health worker is good and choosing the intention (attitude) to do so, so that this attitude increases into action, it is necessary for health workers and health facilities to be easily achieved. If this is not fulfilled, it is likely that the person will not seek health facilities [1].

Behavior related to the search for health assistance itself is a manifestation of a person's attitude towards seeking health assistance both positively and negatively. The good behavior of Lalap villagers in seeking health assistance is influenced by good knowledge and positive attitudes towards health facilities provided by the government. This good behavior is reflected in the public's belief that health services are more trustworthy to ensure the recovery and adherence of the community in consuming medicines given by health workers when they are sick. In addition, the good behavior of the community can also be seen from the selection of health facilities as the first health assistance if individuals or family members experience illness. So from this it can be seen that the description of people's behavior in seeking health assistance in the village of Lalap is good.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it could be concluded that the knowledge of the community in seeking health assistance in the village of Lalap, was in the good category as much as 89.9%. In addition, the attitude of the community in seeking majority health assistance was in the positive category as much as 83.3%. While the behavior of the Lalap village people in seeking health assistance was in the good category as much as 60.1%.

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