

EVALUASI TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP PASIEN TERHADAP SERANGAN ASMA DI POLIKLINIK PARU RSUP. DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

ABSTRAK

Serangan asma merupakan perburukan gejala yang muncul tiba-tiba berupa sesak napas, mengi, dan batuk yang semakin berat, serta dapat mengancam jiwa bila tidak segera ditangani. Respons pasien sangat dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap, termasuk kemampuan mengenali gejala awal, melakukan penanganan tepat, serta mencegah keterlambatan pengobatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap pasien terhadap serangan asma serta menganalisis hubungan keduanya melalui penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif analitik dan pendekatan cross-sectional yang dilaksanakan di Poliklinik Paru RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang pada Juli 2025. Sampel berjumlah 92 responden yang ditentukan dengan rumus Slovin dan dipilih melalui metode accidental sampling sesuai kriteria inklusi. Instrumen berupa kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap yang telah diuji validitas isi ($CVI = 1,00$), validitas konstruk ($r \text{ hitung} > r \text{ tabel } 0,361$), reliabilitas KR-20 sebesar 0,72 untuk pengetahuan, dan *Alpha Cronbach* sebesar 0,682 untuk sikap, sehingga dinyatakan valid dan reliabel. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* dengan tingkat signifikansi $< 0,05$. Hasil menunjukkan 40 responden (43,5%) memiliki pengetahuan rendah, 22 (23,9%) sedang, dan 30 (32,6%) tinggi. Sebanyak 60 responden (65,2%) memiliki sikap baik dan 32 (34,8%) sangat baik. Uji *Chi-Square* menghasilkan $p = 0,026$, menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap, di mana responden dengan pengetahuan tinggi cenderung memiliki sikap lebih positif yang berpotensi meningkatkan kesiapan dalam melakukan tindakan cepat dan tepat guna mencegah perburukan kondisi.

Kata kunci : asma, pengetahuan, sikap, serangan asma

**EVALUATION OF PATIENTS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE LEVEL
TOWARDS ASTHMA ATTACKS IN THE LUNG POLYCLINIC RSUP.
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ABSTRACT

Asthma attacks are a sudden worsening of symptoms such as shortness of breath, wheezing, and increasingly severe coughing, which can be life-threatening if not promptly treated. Patient response is strongly influenced by their level of knowledge and attitude, including the ability to recognize early symptoms, take appropriate action, and prevent delays in treatment. This study aimed to evaluate patients' knowledge and attitudes toward asthma attacks and analyze the relationship between the two through a quantitative study with a descriptive-analytic design and a cross-sectional approach conducted at the Pulmonary Clinic of Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang in July 2025. The sample consisted of 92 respondents determined using the Slovin formula and selected through accidental sampling based on inclusion criteria. The research instruments were knowledge and attitude questionnaires that had been tested for content validity (CVI = 1.00), construct validity ($r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$ 0.361), reliability with KR-20 of 0.72 for knowledge, and Cronbach's Alpha of 0.682 for attitude, thus declared valid and reliable. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariate using the Chi-Square test with a significance level of < 0.05 . Results showed 40 respondents (43.5%) had low knowledge, 22 (23.9%) moderate, and 30 (32.6%) high. A total of 60 respondents (65.2%) had good attitudes and 32 (34.8%) had very good attitudes. The Chi-Square test produced a p-value of 0.026, indicating a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude, where respondents with higher knowledge tended to have a more positive attitude, potentially increasing their readiness to take quick and appropriate action to prevent condition deterioration.

Keywords: asthma, knowledge, attitude, asthma attack