Dedi. M.M. 2026. Hubungan Pengetahuan Guru SD Dengan Sikap Penanganan Epistaksis Di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang. Skripsi Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Tribhuwana Tunggadewi Malang, Pembimbing I: Ani Sutriningsih. Pembimbing 2: Wahyu Dini Metrikayanto

ABSTRAK

Anak usia sekolah adalah anak yang memasuki usia 6 sampai 10 tahun yang masih dalam pertumbuhan secara fisik, mental dan emosional yang sering mengalami masalah kesehatan seperti epistaksis. Hal ini diperlukan upaya penanganan yang melibatkan guru, namun guru memerlukan pengetahuan dan sikap tentang epistaksis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap penanganan epistaksis pada guru SD di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang. Desain menggunakan korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian adalah seluruh guru SD di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang sebanyak 36 guru dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 32 guru diambil dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan uji *fisher's exact test* dengan α= 0,05. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan sebagian besar guru SD di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang memiliki pengetahuan tentang penanganan epistaksis yang baik (54,5%). Hampir setengah guru SD di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang memiliki sikap penanganan epistaksis yang baik (48,5%). Ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan sikap penanganan epistaksis pada guru SD di Desa Gondowangi Kecamatan Wagir Kabupaten Malang dengan nilai p=0,000<0,05dan nilai OR=2,4. Peneliti selanjutnya dapat melakukan penelitian eksperimen dan mempertimbangkan untuk mengkaji faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap penanganan mimisan yakni faktor pengaruh orang lain yang dianggap penting, budaya dan faktor lembaga pendidikan.

Kata Kunci : Anak Sekolah Dasar, Epistaksis, Pengetahuan, Sikap.

Dedi. M.M. 2026. *The Relationship of Elementary School Teachers' Knowledge with Epistaxis Handling Attitudes in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency. Thesis, Faculty of Health Sciences, Tribhuwana Tunggadewi University Malang, Supervisor I:* Ani Sutriningsih*. Supervisor II:* Wahyu Dini Metrikayanto

ABSTRACT

School-age children are children entering the age of 6 to 10 years who are still growing physically, mentally and emotionally who often experience health problems such as epistaxis. This requires handling efforts that involve teachers, but teachers need knowledge and attitudes about epistaxis. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and epistaxis handling attitudes in elementary school teachers in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency. The design uses correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population in the study is all elementary school teachers in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency as many as 36 teachers with a sample of 32 teachers taken using the total sampling technique. Data collection using questionnaire sheets. Data analysis was conducted using fisher's exact test with α= 0.05. The results of this study were obtained that most elementary school teachers in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency have knowledge about good epistactic handling (54.5%). Almost half of elementary school teachers in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency have a good attitude of handling epistaxis (48.5%). There was a relationship between knowledge and epistactic handling attitudes in elementary school teachers in Gondowangi Village, Wagir District, Malang Regency with a value of p=0.000<0.05 and a value of OR=2.4. Researchers can then conduct experimental research and consider examining the factors that affect the attitude of handling nosebleeds, namely the influence factors of other people who are considered important, culture and educational institution factors.

Keywords: Elementary School Children, Epistaxis, Knowledge, Attitude.