

ABSTRAK

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Hubungan Pengetahuan Mengenai Penyakit Gagal Ginjal Kronis Dengan Sikap Dalam Mencegah Gagal Ginjal Kronis Pada Remaja Di SMA Negeri 1 Kesesi

Latar Belakang: Gagal ginjal kronis terus meningkat secara global dan mulai ditemukan pada kelompok usia remaja. Pengetahuan dan sikap remaja berperan penting dalam pencegahan sejak dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan remaja mengenai gagal ginjal kronis dengan sikap remaja dalam mencegah penyakit tersebut.

Metode: penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif jenis Korelasi dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *cluster random sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini remaja usia 15-19 di kelas X dan XI di SMA Negeri 01 Kesesi yang berjumlah 138 responden. Pengetahuan dan sikap remaja diukur menggunakan kuesioner yang telah di uji validitas pengetahuan dengan nilai 0,310-0,635 dan *Cronbach's Alpha* 0,806. Uji validitas sikap nilai 0,382-0,700 dengan *Cronbach's Alpha* 0,885. Pertanyaan pengetahuan 10 dan pertanyaan sikap 15. Analisa data yang digunakan *Bivariate* yaitu uji *Chi Square*.

Hasil: pengetahuan remaja kurang sebanyak 73 orang (52.9%). Responden dengan sikap buruk sebanyak 82 orang (59,4%). Uji *Chi Square* yaitu tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan mengenai penyakit gagal ginjal kronis dengan sikap mencegah penyakit gagal ginjal kronis, dengan nilai $p = 0,573$ yang berarti $p > 0,05$ (H_0 gagal ditolak). Nilai *Odds ratio* 1,216 berarti remaja dengan pengetahuan baik memiliki peluang lebih besar untuk memiliki sikap positif.

Simpulan: tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan, diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dapat meningkatkan edukasi mengenai penyakit gagal ginjal kronis pada remaja di sekolah-sekolah.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Gagal Ginjal Kronis

Daftar Pustaka: 75 (2015-2025).

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ABSTRACT

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The Correlation Between Knowledge of Chronic Kidney Disease and Attitudes Toward Preventing Chronic Kidney Disease Among Adolescents at SMA Negeri 1 Kesesi

Background: Chronic kidney disease continues to increase globally and has begun to be found among adolescents. Adolescents' knowledge and attitudes play an important role in early prevention. This study aimed to determine the correlation between adolescents' knowledge of chronic kidney disease and their attitudes toward preventing the disease.

Methods: This study was a quantitative correlational study using a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique employed was cluster random sampling. The study sample consisted of 138 adolescents aged 15–19 years in grades X and XI at SMA Negeri 1 Kesesi. Adolescents' knowledge and attitudes were measured using questionnaires that had been tested for validity and reliability. The knowledge questionnaire showed validity values ranging from 0.310 to 0.635 with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.806. The attitude questionnaire showed validity values ranging from 0.382 to 0.700 with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.885. The instrument consisted of 10 knowledge questions and 15 attitude questions. Data analysis used bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.

Results: A total of 73 adolescents (52.9%) had poor knowledge. Respondents with negative attitudes totaled 82 individuals (59.4%). The Chi-Square test showed no significant correlation between knowledge of chronic kidney disease and attitudes toward preventing chronic kidney disease, with a p-value of 0.573, meaning $p > 0.05$ (H_0 failed to be rejected). The Odds Ratio value of 1.216 indicated that adolescents with good knowledge were more likely to have positive attitudes.

Conclusion: There was no significant correlation between knowledge of chronic kidney disease and attitudes toward its prevention. It is expected that healthcare professionals can improve education regarding chronic kidney disease among adolescents in schools.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Chronic Kidney Disease*

References: 75 (2015–2025).