VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRES ON THE TRANSMISSION OF INFLUENZA A (H1N1) EPIDEMIC

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ABSTRAK

ABSTRAK

Penyakit influenza A (H1N1) adalah suatu penyakit yang baru yang menjangkiti orang ramai. Penyakit ini telah menular ke banyak negara dan menyebabkan wabak terbesar pada tahun 2009. Jumlah kematian di Malaysia telah mencapai 79 orang. Pihak Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia telah mengumumkan bahawa kemungkinan virus ini akan menyebabkan gelombang kedua berlaku. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengesahkan bahawa kajian soalan mengenai pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan terhadap penyakit influenza A (H1N1) (KAPH1N1Q) adalah bersesuaian untuk menilai tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan penduduk Malaysia mengenai penyakit influenza A (H1N1).

Kajian secara keratan rentas telah dijalankan di Klinik Kesihatan Bandar Pasir Mas. Soalan piawaian yang dijawab sendiri telah digunakan kepada 171 peserta untuk mengukur tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan mengenai influenza A (H1N1). Kebolehsanaan soalan dinilai melalui alfa Cronbach. Kesahan konstrak dinilai dengan menggunakan analisis faktor. Keputusan kebolehsanaan alfa Cronbach untuk pengetahuan adalah di antara 0.560 dan 0.633, alfa Cronbach untuk sikap adalah di antara 0.716 dan 0.844 dan alfa Cronbach untuk amalan adalah di antara 0.798 dan 0.824. Analisis faktor juga menunjukkan bebanan factor untuk pengetahuan adalah antara 0.435

dan 0.788, bebanan factor untuk sikap adalah antara 0.634 dan 0.949 dan bebanan factor untuk amalan adalah 0.401 ke 0.901. Lima soalan daripada pengetahuan telah digugurkan kerana soalan-soalan ini tidak berkaitan dengan mana-mana kumpulan soalan. Justeru itu KAPH1N1Q adalah sah dan berupaya menilai tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan penduduk Malaysia terhadap penyakit influenza A (H1N1). Adalah dicadangkan untuk mengadakan kajian mengenai tahap pengetahuan, sikap dan amalan mengenai penyakit influenza A (H1N1) untuk penduduk Malaysia berbilang peringkat seperti penuntut sekolah, penduduk luar bandar dan dari pelbagai institusi seperti penuntut universiti.

ABSTRACT

Influenza A (H1N1) is a new disease that infects human. The disease leads to the increasing incidence in many countries in the world and cause the occurrence of several large outbreaks in year 2009. In Malaysia, the total number of death was 79. The Minister of Health Malaysia also announced that there were possibilities that the virus could generate a deadlier second wave and may lead to a national health emergency. The objective of this study was to validate the knowledge, attitude and practice of H1N1 questionnaires (KAPH1N1Q) and evaluating the level of knowledge, attitude and practice of Malaysian people in response of current situation of pandemic influenza A (H1N1) infection.

The cross sectional study was carried out at Pasir Mas Health Clinic. A standardized self-administered questionnaires regarding knowledge, attitude and practice of influenza A (H1N1) were used to interview 171 respondents who attended the Pasir Mas Health Clinic. Reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha. Construct validity was assessed using exploratory factor analysis. Both validity and reliability were tested separately for each domain of knowledge, attitude and practice. The result of reliability of three

domains showed satisfactory reliability with Cronbach's alpha of knowledge domain was between 0.560 and 0.633, Cronbach's alpha of attitude domains was between 0.716 and 0.844 and Cronbach's alpha of practice domain was between 0.794 and 0.824. The questionnaires also showed satisfactory validity with factor loading of items in the knowledge domain range from 0.435 to 0.788, factor loading of items in the attitude domain range from 0.634 to 0.949 and factor loading of items in the attitude domain range from 0.401 to 0.910. There were five items of knowledge domain were deleted because the items had poor relationship to the knowledge domain. As the conclusion the KAPH1N1Q is valid and reliable to assess the Malaysian people toward their knowledge, attitude and practice towards influenza A (H1N1) infection. It is recommended to use this KAPH1N1Q for other Malaysian people such as school children, people in rural area and people in other institutions such as universities.