

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Tonsillitis kronik merupakan penyakit tersering pada anak di bidang THT. Untuk seluruh kasus, prevalensinya tertinggi setelah nasofaring akut, yaitu 3,8% dengan insidensi sekitar 6,75% dari jumlah seluruh kunjungan. Tonsilitis kronik dapat menimbulkan beberapa gejala baik lokal maupun sistemik. Tonsilitis kronik juga merupakan salah satu penyebab ketidakhadiran anak di Sekolah. Sehingga dapat mempengaruhi Prestasi belajar anak di Sekolah.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara prestasi belajar dengan tonsilitis kronik pada siswa SD Negeri Ngebelgede 1 Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2016 pada siswa kelas 1 sampai kelas 6 di SD Negeri Ngebelgede 1 Yogyakarta. Subjek penelitian adalah Siswa yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Prestasi belajar yang digunakan adalah nilai rata-rata kelas semester terakhir. Nilai rata-rata kelas dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok yaitu < rata-rata kelas dan > rata-rata kelas. Penelitian ini melibatkan 76 Siswa dan data dianalisa menggunakan uji *Chi-square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Didapatkan 38 Siswa dengan tonsilitis kronik dan 38 Siswa tidak tonsilitis kronik. Hasil penelitian didapatkan nilai *p value* 0,007 yang berarti nilai *p value* < 0,05.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara prestasi belajar dengan tonsillitis kronik pada Siswa SD Negeri Ngebelgede 1 Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci : Tonsilitis kronik, Prestasi belajar

ABSTRACT

Background: Chronic Tonsillitis is most disease in children in the field of THT. To the whole case, highest prevalence of acute after the nasopharynx, that is 3.8% with incidence about 6.75% of the total number of visits. Tonsillitis chronicle can give rise to some of the local as well as systemic. Tonsillitis chronicle is also one of the cause of the absence of school child. So that it can be learning achievements affects school child.

Purpose: Research aims to understand the relationship between learning achievements with chronic tonsillitis to their students public primary schools Ngebelgede 1 Yogyakarta.

Methods: Research methodology that is used is observational analytic with the approach cross Sectional. Research carried out in December 2016 to their students grade 1 all of the sixth grade in public primary schools Ngebelgede 1 Yogyakarta. The subjects of study are those which satisfies the criteria of inclusion and exclusion. Learning achievement that is used is the average value of the first half of the last class. The average value of the classes are divided into 2 groups. That is <class average and> class average. This research involved 76 students and data were analyzed using Chi-square test.

Results: This research is obtained 38 chronic tonsillitis responden and 38 without chronic tonsillitis responden. Results of this research found p value 0.007, it means p value <0.05.

Conclusion: There are relationship between learning achievement with chronic tonsillitis to their students of public School Ngebelgede !1Yogyakarta.

Key word : Chronic tonsillitis, Learning achievements