

## **Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Pedagang, serta Identifikasi Kandungan Siklamat pada Jajanan Anak SD di Kota Semarang**

**Athaya Nadia Yaniarsi<sup>1</sup>, Gemala Anjani<sup>1</sup>, Muti'ah Mustaqimatusy S<sup>1</sup>, Fillah Fithra Dieny<sup>1</sup>**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Anak SD (Sekolah Dasar) sering mengonsumsi jajanan yang mengandung pemanis buatan siklamat seperti minuman instan, selai, jeli, dan es krim. Konsumsi siklamat berlebihan dapat menyebabkan gangguan kesehatan seperti penurunan daya ingat, kebingungan, hipertensi, kebotakan, hingga kanker otak. Survei BBPOM di Semarang menunjukkan 50 dari 130 (48,54%) sampel jajanan sekolah mengandung siklamat. Penelitian tahun 2019 di Kota Semarang juga menunjukkan 9 dari 25 (36%) sampel jajanan sekolah mengandung siklamat. Masih banyak pedagang yang belum menerapkan aturan penggunaan siklamat secara aman karena rendahnya pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku yang tepat.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran dan hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pedagang, serta mengidentifikasi kandungan siklamat pada jajanan anak SD di Kota Semarang.

**Metode:** Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 53 pedagang yang menjual jajanan manis dari 37 SD dipilih menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data melalui wawancara dengan kuesioner terstruktur, dan uji kualitatif siklamat dengan test kit reagen. Analisis data dengan uji univariat (deskripsi karakteristik, pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku, dan kandungan siklamat) dan bivariat (hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap pedagang terhadap perilaku penggunaan siklamat).

**Hasil:** Lebih dari setengah jumlah responden penelitian memiliki pengetahuan baik (52,83%), sikap baik (52,83%), dan perilaku baik (90,57%), serta seluruh jajanan negatif siklamat (100%). Pengetahuan dan sikap pedagang berhubungan dengan perilaku penggunaan siklamat, nilai *p-value* 0,008 dan 0,012.

**Simpulan:** Sebagian besar pedagang memiliki pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku yang baik terkait penggunaan siklamat, dan seluruh sampel jajanan negatif siklamat. Pengetahuan dan sikap pedagang berhubungan dengan perilaku penggunaan siklamat.

**Kata Kunci:** Siklamat, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, Jajanan Anak SD

---

<sup>1</sup> Program Studi Gizi, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang

Email address: [athayaayaniarsi0729@gmail.com](mailto:athayaayaniarsi0729@gmail.com)

**Overview of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of Traders, and Identification of Cyclamate Content in Elementary School Children's Snacks in Semarang City**

**Athaya Nadia Yaniarsi<sup>1</sup>, Gemala Anjani<sup>1</sup>, Muti'ah Mustaqimatusy S<sup>1</sup>, Fillah Fithra Dieny<sup>1</sup>**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Elementary school children often consume snacks containing artificial sweeteners cyclamate such as instant drinks, jam, jelly, and ice cream. Excessive consumption of cyclamate can cause health problems such as memory loss, confusion, hypertension, baldness, and brain cancer. A BBPOM survey in Semarang showed that 50 out of 130 (48.54%) school snack samples contained cyclamate. A 2019 study in Semarang City also showed that 9 out of 25 (36%) school snack samples contained cyclamate. There are still many traders who have not implemented the rules for the safe use of cyclamate due to low knowledge, attitudes, and proper behavior.

**Objective:** To determine the description and relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of traders, and to identify the cyclamate content in elementary school children's snacks in Semarang City.

**Methods:** Quantitative research with a cross-sectional design. A total of 53 traders selling sweet snacks from 37 elementary schools were selected using the total sampling technique. Data collection through interviews with structured questionnaires, and qualitative cyclamate tests with reagent test kits. Data analysis with univariate tests (description of characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, behavior, and cyclamate content) and bivariate (relationship of knowledge and attitudes of traders towards cyclamate use behavior).

**Results:** More than half of the study respondents had good knowledge (52.83%), good attitudes (52.83%), and good behavior (90.57%), as well as all negative cyclamate snacks (100%). Traders' knowledge and attitudes were related to cyclamate use behavior, p-values 0.008 and 0.012.

**Conclusion:** Most traders have good knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to the use of cyclamate, and all samples of negative cyclamate snacks. Knowledge and attitudes are related to the behavior of using cyclamate.

**Keywords:** Cyclamate, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Elementary School Children's Snacks

---

<sup>1</sup> Nutrition Major, Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, Semarang

Email address: [athayaayaniarsi0729@gmail.com](mailto:athayaayaniarsi0729@gmail.com)