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Perbedaan Pengetahuan Sebelum Dan Sesudah Pemberian Pendidikan Kesehatan Tentang Penerapan PHBS Covid-19 Menggunakan Media Booklet Kartun Pada Anak Usia SD.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Tingginya angka kesakitan yang diakibatkan oleh Covid-19 adalah dikarenakan kurangnya pengetahuan yang dimiliki sehingga dibutuhkan adanya upaya promotif dan preventif sebagai upaya pencegahan. anak usia SD memiliki kesadaran diri yang cukup rendah terkait bahaya COVID-19, Usia anak rentan terpapar penyakit saat pandemi Covid-19 dengan fungsi kekebalan anak-anak belum matang.

Tujuan : Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui dan menganalisis perbedaan pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian Pendidikan PHBS Covid-19 metode booklet kartun terhadap pengetahuan anak usia SD di SDN Jamusan

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif, desain penelitian *Quasy Experimental* dengan pendekatan *One group pretest post test..* Populasi penelitian ini adalah semua siswa Kelas 4,5,6 SDN Jamusan Temanggung. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *Total Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 48 responden. Alat ukur yang digunakan adalah Kuesioner Tingkat Pengetahuan. Analisis data menggunakan uji Wilcoxon

Hasil : Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan sebelum (pre test) kategori kurang 41 responden (85,4%) dan kategori baik 7 responden (14,6%). Hasil penelitian tingkat pengetahuan setelah (post test) kategori baik 48 responden (100%). Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* dengan nilai p value = 0,001. yakni nilai p value $0,001 < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian pendidikan kesehatan PHBS Covid-19 metode booklet kartun terhadap pengetahuan anak di SDN Jamusan Temanggung.

Saran : Peneliti selanjutnya jika menggunakan tema yang sama diharapkan mempertimbangkan faktor faktor yang mempengaruhi pengetahuan. Hasil penelitian dapat digunakan sebagai referensi instansi kesehatan dalam mengelola upaya preventif untuk meningkatkan kualitas pengetahuan dan perilaku kesehatan

Kata Kunci : Covid-19, Pengetahuan, Pendidikan Kesehatan Booklet

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Differences in Knowledge Before and After Providing Health Education Regarding the Implementation of PHBS Covid-19 Using Cartoon Booklet Media for Elementary-Age Children.

ABSTRACT

Background : The high morbidity rate caused by Covid-19 is due to a lack of knowledge so that promotive and preventive efforts are needed as prevention efforts. Elementary school age children have a fairly low self-awareness regarding the dangers of COVID-19, Age children are vulnerable to exposure to disease during the Covid-19 pandemic with children's immune functions being immature.

Objective : The purpose of the study was to find out and analyze the differences in knowledge before and after the provision of PHBS Covid-19 education with the cartoon booklet method on the knowledge of elementary school-aged children at Jamusan Elementary School

Method : This study uses quantitative methods, Quasy Experimental research design with One group pretest post test approach. The population of this study were all students of Class 4,5,6 SDN Jamusan Temanggung. The sampling technique used the Total Sampling method with a sample size of 48 respondents. The measuring instrument used is the Knowledge Level Questionnaire. Data analysis using Wilcoxon's bivariate test

Result : The results of the study on the level of knowledge before (pre-test) were in the poor category, 41 respondents (85.4%) and in the good category, 7 respondents (14.6%). The results of the study of the level of knowledge after (post test) good category 48 respondents (100%). Wilcoxon test results with p value = 0.001. ie p value $0.001 < 0.05$.

Conclusion : The results of the study on the level of knowledge before (pre-test) were in the poor category, 41 respondents (85.4%) and in the good category, 7 respondents (14.6%). The results of the study of the level of knowledge after (post test) good category 48 respondents (100%). Wilcoxon test results with p value = 0.001. ie p value $0.001 < 0.05$

Suggestion: Future researchers if using the same theme are expected to consider the factors that influence knowledge. The results of the study can be used as a reference for health agencies in managing preventive efforts to improve the quality of health knowledge and behavior

Keywords : Covid-19, Knowledge, Health Education Booklet.