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**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN EDUKASI MELALUI MEDIA VIDEO
TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG PENCEGAHAN
HIPERBILIRUBIN PADA BAYI**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan Data Riskesdas 2007 penyebab kematian pada bayi baru lahir yaitu hiperbilirubin dengan prevalensi sebesar 5,6%. Upaya untuk mengurangi kejadian hiperbilirubin adalah edukasi pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi. Edukasi menggunakan media video dapat mempengaruhi tingkat pengetahuan ibu.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pengaruh pemberian edukasi melalui media video terhadap pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi di RSUD Dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode Quasy Eksperimen dengan desain pre-test post-test With Control Group Design. Metode pengambilan samplingnya menggunakan teknik Qouta Sampling. Jumlah sampel 42 responden dibagi 2 yaitu 21 kelompok intervensi dan 21 kelompok kontrol . Alat yang di gunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu kuesioner sesuai SPO tentang pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi. Pada analisa data menggunakan analisa univariat menggambarkan pengetahuan ibu dari hasil pre test post test pada kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi Analisa bivariat digunakan mengetahui apakah ada pengaruh sebelum dan sesudah pemberian edukasi melalui media video terhadap pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh pemberian edukasi melalui media video terhadap pengetahuan ibu tentang pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi. Dapat dilihat dari hasil penelitian uji beda 2 mean antara nilai rata – rata pada kelompok kontrol sebesar 7,595 sedangkan kelompok intervensi 11,642 terdapat selisi 4,047. Maka kelompok intervensi lebih baik dari kelompok kontrol.

Saran : Diharapkan Penelitian ini digunakan sebagai tambahan metode edukasi dan bahan informasi tentang pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi di RSUD Dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa. Dan dapat diterapkan oleh ibu dirumah dalam perawatan bayinya.

Kata Kunci : Edukasi media Video, pencegahan hiperbilirubin pada bayi, pengetahuan ibu

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THE INFLUENCE OF PROVIDING EDUCATION THROUGH VIDEO MEDIA ON MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HYPER BILIRUBIN PREVENTION IN A BABY

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on Riskesdas 2007 data, the cause of death in newborns is hyperbilirubin with a prevalence of 5.6%. Efforts to reduce the incidence of hyperbilirubin are hyperbilirubin prevention education in infants. Education using video media can affect the level of mother's knowledge

Objective: To find out the effect of providing education through video media on mothers' knowledge about preventing hyper bilirubinemia in a baby at Dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa hospital.

Methods: This study used a quasi-experimental research method. The design used is Quasy Experiment With Control Group Design. The sampling method is by using the Quota Sampling technique. The total sample of 42 respondents was divided into 2, namely 21 intervention groups and 21 control groups. The tool used in this study was a questionnaire according to the SPO regarding the prevention of hyper bilirubin in a baby. The data analysis used univariate analysis to describe the mother's knowledge from the results of the pre-test post-test in the control group and the intervention group. Bivariate analysis was used to find out whether there was an effect before and after providing education through video media on mother's knowledge about preventing hyper bilirubin in a baby.

Results: The results showed that there was an effect of providing education through video media on mother's knowledge about preventing hyper bilirubin in a baby. It can be seen from the results of the study that the mean 2 difference test between the average value in the control group was 7.595 while the intervention group was 11.642 with a difference of 4.047. So the intervention group is better than the control group.

Suggestion: This research can be used as an educational method and information material about preventing hyper bilirubin in a baby at Dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa hospital. And can be applied by mothers at home in the care of their babies.

Keywords: Video media education, prevention of hyperbilirubin in infants, mother's knowledge