

# **PENGARUH EDUKASI GIZI MENGENAI HIDRASI TERHADAP STATUS HIDRASI ANAK SEKOLAH**



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**ABSTRACT**  
**THE IMPACT OF HYDRATION EDUCATION ON  
SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HYDRATION STATUS**

*By*

**Aulia Sepriadina Larasati, Noverika Windasari, Ulya Utia Fasrini,  
Desmawati, Linosefa, Dassy Arisanty**

*Proper recommended water consumption is crucial for cognitive function, mental, and physical optimization in school children. This study aimed to determine hydration education and water bottle provision effect on hydration status of school children. Pre-experimental study with a one group pretest-posttest included seventeen children (boys n = 7, girls n = 10), age 9-11 years, and had physical activity level low (n = 2) and moderate (n = 15). School children went through the series of intervention for 15 days. A validated questionnaire was used to evaluate hydration knowledge on both pre and post hydration education. Water consumption was assessed via 24-hours dietary recall before and after intervention. The hydration status was assessed at the closest time to go home (3:00-4:00 pm) from school day, before the beginning of the intervention and post intervention. Most of the school children were dehydrated (hydration status >1,020), even though they had good knowledge level and improved water consumption. A significant difference between hydration status, water consumption, and knowledge level was found between pre and post intervention [hydration status: pre=1,028±0,002, post=1,026±0,004, p<0,05, water consumption: pre=814,85±620,22, post=966,7±173,29, p<0,05, knowledge: pre=69,1±11,70, post=80,5±8,98, p<0,05]. Water consumption correlated with hydration status (p<0,05). The findings suggest that implementing targeted intervention focusing on hydration can positively impact the hydration knowledge, water consumption, and hydration status of school children. Healthy habits at an early age potentially contributing to good hydration status.*

**Keywords:** Education, Habits, Hydration status, Knowledge, School children

**ABSTRAK**  
**PENGARUH EDUKASI GIZI MENGENAI HIDRASI TERHADAP  
STATUS HIDRASI ANAK SEKOLAH**

Oleh  
**Aulia Sepriadina Larasati, Noverika Windasari, Ulya Utu Fasrini,  
Desmawati, Linosefa, Dassy Arisanty**

Kecukupan konsumsi air sesuai rekomendasi sangat penting untuk optimalisasi fungsi kognitif, mental, dan fisik pada anak sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi hidrasi dan pemberian botol air terhadap status hidrasi anak sekolah. Penelitian *Pre-experimental study with a one group pretest-posttest* melibatkan tujuh belas anak (laki-laki n=7, perempuan n=10), usia 9-11 tahun, dan memiliki tingkat aktivitas fisik rendah (n=2) dan sedang (n=15). Anak-anak sekolah menjalani rangkaian intervensi selama 15 hari. Kuesioner yang divalidasi digunakan untuk menilai pengetahuan hidrasi pada saat sebelum dan sesudah edukasi. Konsumsi air dinilai melalui *24 hours dietary recall* saat sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. Status hidrasi dinilai pada jam pulang sekolah (15.00-16.00), sebelum dimulainya intervensi dan pasca intervensi. Hasil penelitian mendapatkan sebagian besar anak sekolah mengalami dehidrasi, meskipun mereka memiliki tingkat pengetahuan dan konsumsi air yang baik. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara status hidrasi, konsumsi air, dan pengetahuan antara sebelum dan sesudah intervensi [status hidrasi:  $pre=1,028\pm0,002$ ,  $post=1,026\pm0,004$ ,  $p<0,05$ , konsumsi air:  $pre=814,85\pm 620,22$ ,  $post=966,7\pm173,29$ ,  $p<0,05$ , pengetahuan:  $pre=69,1\pm11,70$ ,  $post=80,5\pm8,98$ ,  $p<0,05$ ]. Konsumsi air berhubungan dengan status hidrasi ( $p<0,05$ ). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan intervensi yang berfokus pada hidrasi dapat berdampak positif pada pengetahuan, konsumsi air, dan status hidrasi anak sekolah. Kebiasaan sehat pada usia dini berpotensi dalam mewujudkan status hidrasi yang baik.

**Keywords:** *Anak Sekolah, Edukasi, Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Status Hidrasi*