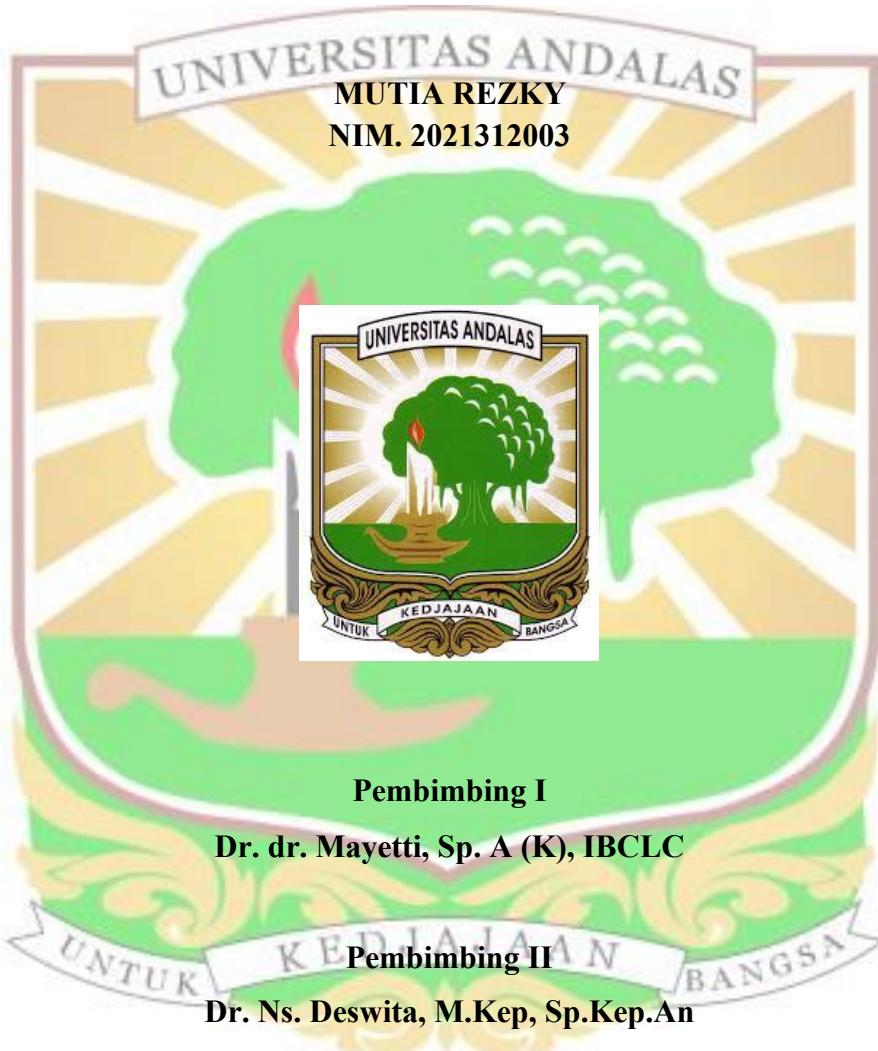


**PERBEDAAN EFEKTIVITAS PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN BERBASIS
MEDIA AUDIO VISUAL DAN MEDIA BOOKLET TERHADAP
PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA TENTANG PENCEGAHAN
TUBERKULOSIS ANAK DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS PEGAMBIRAN**

TESIS



**PROGRAM STUDI MAGISTER KEPERAWATAN
PEMINATAN KEPERAWATAN ANAK
FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG 2024**

**FAKULTAS KEPERAWATAN
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**Perbedaan Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Berbasis Media Audio Visual
Dan Media Booklet Terhadap Pengetahuan Orang Tua Tentang
Pencegahan Tuberkulosis Anak Di Wilayah Kerja**

Puskesmas Pegambiran

xviii + 161 hal + 8 tabel + 4 bagan + 1 gambar + 20 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Angka kejadian Tuberkulosis anak masih menjadi perhatian seluruh dunia. Tingginya kasus TB anak terjadi karena beberapa faktor salah satunya disebabkan oleh kurangnya pengetahuan orang tua tentang pencegahan TB anak. Pendidikan kesehatan melalui media audio visual dan booklet merupakan salah satu usaha yang dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan atau informasi kesehatan tentang pencegahan TB anak. Tujuan penelitian ini melihat perubahan pengetahuan orang tua sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan intervensi dengan media video dan booklet serta membandingkan keefektifan masing-masing media. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain "*Pretest-Posttest Two Group Desain*" yang dilakukan di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pegambiran, Padang, Sumatera Barat. Sampel berjumlah 54 orang yang terdiri dari 2 kelompok yaitu 27 orang kelompok media audio visual dan 27 orang kelompok media booklet. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *Simple Random Sampling*. Analisis univariat menampilkan distribusi frekuensi dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *wilcoxon rank test* dan uji *mann whitney*. Hasil penelitian dengan uji *wilcoxon* diperoleh pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi audio visual dengan $p\text{-value}$ $0,000 < 0,05$ dan media booklet menunjukkan hasil $p\text{-value}$ $0,000 < 0,05$. Hasil uji *Mann Whitney* dengan $p\text{-value}$ $0,284 > 0,05$. Kesimpulan penelitian yaitu adanya peningkatan yang bermakna pengetahuan orang tua tentang pencegahan TB anak dengan media audio visual maupun media booklet. Adanya perbedaan efektivitas penggunaan media audio visual dibanding media booklet dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan orang tua tentang pencegahan tuberkulosis anak yang terlihat pada peningkatan skor pengetahuan orang tua yang lebih tinggi dengan menggunakan media audio visual dibanding media booklet meskipun secara statistik tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna.

Kata kunci : Audio visual, booklet, pengetahuan orang tua, tuberkulosis anak

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Differences in the Effectiveness of Health Education Based on Audio Visual Media and Booklet Media on Parents' Knowledge About Prevention of Tuberculosis in Children in the Region Pegambiran Community Health Center

xviii + 161 pages + 8 tables + 4 charts + 1 picture + 20 appendixes

ABSTRACT

The incidence of childhood tuberculosis is still a worldwide concern. The high number of cases of childhood TB occurs due to several factors, one of which is due to the lack of parental knowledge about preventing childhood TB. Health education through audio-visual media and booklets is one of the efforts made to increase knowledge or health information about preventing childhood TB. The purpose of this study was to see changes in parental knowledge before and after intervention with video and booklet media and to compare the effectiveness of each media. This study used the "Pretest-Posttest Two Group Design" design which was conducted in the Pegambiran Health Center Working Area, Padang, West Sumatra. The sample consisted of 54 people consisting of 2 groups, namely 27 people in the audio-visual media group and 27 people in the booklet media group. Sampling used the Simple Random Sampling technique. Univariate analysis showed frequency distribution and bivariate analysis used the Wilcoxon rank test and the Mann Whitney test. The results of the study with the Wilcoxon test obtained knowledge before and after audio-visual intervention with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and booklet media showed a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of the Mann Whitney test with a p-value of $0.284 > 0.05$. The conclusion of the study was that there was a significant increase in parental knowledge about preventing childhood TB with audio-visual media and booklet media. There was a difference in the effectiveness of using audio-visual media compared to booklet media in increasing parental knowledge about preventing childhood tuberculosis which was seen in the increase in parental knowledge scores which were higher using audio-visual media compared to booklet media although statistically there was no significant difference.

Key Word : Audio visual, booklet, parent's knowledge, tuberculosis in children