

## Effect of school community empowerment model towards handwashing implementation among elementary school students in dayeuhkolot subdistrict

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### Abstrak

Handwashing behavior in Indonesia remains a problem. The cause is associated with a lack of awareness in handwashing with soap. This study aimed to determine the effect of the school community empowerment model on handwashing implementation among elementary school students in Dayeuhkolot Subdistrict, Bandung District. This study used quasi experimental design with pre-test and post-test, and descriptive and inferential analyses. Samples consisted of 24 teachers, 377 students at 4th ? 6th grade and 24 school-children from the little doctors program. The approach method in this study used integrated school health efforts (combined model of fit for school and selected school health effort) consisting of six stages. Instruments were knowledge questionnaires, observations and checklist sheets. Handwashing with soap was evaluated for three months. Results found that the score of little doctors in the good category increased in skill of handwashing with soap from 0% to 100%, the skill among the students who were not little doctors improved in good category from 0% to 87.5%. School community empowerment affects handwashing behavior among elementary school students.

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Perilaku mencuci tangan dengan sabun di Indonesia masih menjadi masalah. Penyebabnya dikaitkan dengan kurangnya kesadaran dalam mencuci tangan pakai sabun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberdayaan komunitas sekolah terhadap penerapan mencuci tangan di kalangan siswa sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Dayeuhkolot, Kabupaten Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain quasi eksperimental dengan pretest dan posttest serta melakukan analisis deskriptif dan inferensial. Sampel terdiri dari 24 guru, 377 siswa di kelas 4-6, dan 24 dokter kecil. Metode pendekatan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan usaha kesehatan sekolah terpadu (gabungan model fit for school dan UKS terpilih), yang terdiri dari enam tahap. Instrumen terdiri dari kuesioner pengetahuan, lembar observasi, dan lembar checklist. Cuci tangan pakai sabun dievaluasi selama tiga bulan. Hasil menemukan bahwa terdapat peningkatan skor dalam kategori baik untuk keterampilan cuci tangan pakai sabun dokter kecil dari 0% sampai 100% dan keterampilan mencuci tangan pakai sabun pada siswa meningkat dalam kategori baik dari 0% menjadi 87,5%. Pemberdayaan komunitas sekolah memengaruhi perilaku mencuci tangan di kalangan siswa SD.