

Pengaruh metode demonstrasi dan metode ceramah terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan motivasi Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun (CTPS) pada siswa sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Jiput Kabupaten Pandeglang Banten = The effect of the demonstration method and the lecture method on knowledge, attitudes and motivation of handwashing with soap on elementary school students in Jiput District, Pandeglang Regency, Banten

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Abstrak

Kasus diare pada golongan umur 5-14 tahun memiliki jumlah yang cukup tinggi. Untuk meminimalisir resiko terjadinya penularan penyakit diare diperlukan tindakan cuci tangan pakai sabun (CTPS) karena terbukti efektif untuk mematikan virus diare. Namun, kesadaran masyarakat terhadap CTPS masih terbilang rendah sehingga dibutuhkan pendidikan kesehatan salah satunya bisa dilakukan dengan metode demonstrasi dan metode ceramah. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan metode demonstrasi dan metode ceramah terhadap tingkat pengetahuan, sikap dan motivasi CTPS pada siswa-siswi sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Jiput. Pengambilan data menggunakan lembar kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada siswa SDN Banyuresmi 1 dan SDN Jiput 4. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dan desain penelitian quasi eksperimen yaitu one group pretest-posttest design. Analisis penelitian ini menggunakan Uji Wilcoxon untuk melihat adanya suatu perubahan pengetahuan, sikap, dan motivasi siswa mengenai CTPS sebelum dan sesudah diberikan intervensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat kenaikan yang signifikan secara statistik dari pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan metode demonstrasi dan metode ceramah terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan motivasi tentang cuci tangan pakai sabun siswa sekolah dasar di Kecamatan Jiput.

.....Cases of diarrhea in the age group 5-14 years have a fairly high number. To minimize the risk of transmission of diarrheal disease, it is necessary to wash hands with soap because it is proven to be effective in killing the diarrhea virus. However, public awareness of washing hands with soap is still relatively low so that health education is needed, one of which can be done by the demonstration method and the lecture method. This study is to determine the effect of health education using the demonstration method and the lecture method on the level of knowledge, attitudes and motivation of washing hands with soap in elementary school students in Jiput District. Data were collected using a questionnaire that was distributed to students at SDN Banyuresmi 1 and SDN Jiput 4. The type of quantitative research and quasi-experimental research design was one group pretest-posttest design. The analysis of this study used the Wilcoxon test to see a change in students' knowledge, attitudes, and motivation regarding washing hands with soap before and after the intervention was given. The results showed that there was a statistically significant increase in the effect of health education with the demonstration method and the lecture method on the knowledge, attitudes and motivation of elementary school students about washing hands with soap in Jiput District.