

Efektivitas edukasi audiovisual perawatan diare terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu serta lama diare balita di wilayah Puskesmas Kedaton Bandar Lampung = Audiovisual education diarrhea under five children effectiveness to mother's knowledge and attitudes and also duration diarrhea in Primary Health Care Kedaton District of Bandar Lampung

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Abstrak

Perawatan diare yang tepat dapat menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian balita karena diare. Edukasi merupakan intervensi yang mendukung peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam merawat balita.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas edukasi audiovisual perawatan diare terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu, serta lama diare balita. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah pre-post test dengan kontrol group. Total sampel penelitian ini 71 responden, yaitu 35 kelompok kontrol dan 36 intervensi dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap sebelum dan sesudah edukasi audiovisual pada kelompok perlakuan (pengetahuan: $p=0,002$; sikap $p=0,008$); terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara selisih skor pengetahuan dan sikap kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok perlakuan (pengetahuan $p=0,008$; sikap $p=0,001$), namun tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara lama diare kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok perlakuan ($p=0,796$).

Edukasi audiovisual efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap, namun tidak pada variabel lama diare. Hasil penelitian dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai alat bantu memberikan asuhan keperawatan dengan pendekatan family centered care, karena dinilai efektif dan efisien dari segi tenaga, waktu, dan biaya.

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Management of diarrhea should be administered appropriately in order to reduce morbidity and mortality diarrhea under five children. Education is an intervention supports improvement of mother's knowledge and attitude in caring their children.

The purpose of this research to know the effectiveness of audiovisual diarrhea education to mother's knowledge and attitude, and also duration diarrhea in under five children. The design used is pre-post test with kontrol group. The total sample is 71 respondents divided to 35 control groups and 36 interventions were selected by consecutive sampling technique.

The results showed that there were significant differences between knowledge and attitude before and after audiovisual education in interventions (knowledge: $p = 0,002$; attitude $p = 0,008$); There was significant difference between score knowledge and attitude control group and treatment group (knowledge $p = 0,008$; attitude $p = 0,001$), there was no significant difference between duration diare control group and treatment group ($p=0,796$).

Audiovisual education effective increases knowledge and attitude, but not on durtion of diarrhea.

Audiovisual can be considered as a tool to provide nursing care with family centered care approach, because it is considered effective and efficient in human resources, time, and cost.