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Penerapan mobile video efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam menurunkan lama diare balita di wilayah puskesmas kedaton bandar lampung

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Abstrak

Penanganan diare yang tepat dan edukasi manajemen diare pada ibu dapat menurunkan angka kesakitan dan kematian balita karena diare. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji efektifitas edukasi video penanganan diare terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap ibu dalam penanganan diare, serta lama diare balita. Desain penelitian menggunakan pre-post test dengan kontrol group. Total sampel sejumlah 71 responden dibagi kelompok intervensi dan kontrol yang dipilih menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap sebelum dan sesudah edukasi pada kelompok intervensi (pengetahuan: p= 0,002; sikap p= 0,008); terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara selisih skor pengetahuan dan sikap antar kelompok (pengetahuan p= 0,008; sikap p= 0,001), namun tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna antara lama diare kelompok kontrol dengan intervensi (p= 0,796). Edukasi video efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap, namun tidak pada variabel lama diare. Edukasi melalui audiovisual dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai asuhan keperawatan karena keefektifannya dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap ibu menangani anak diare.

.....Proper handling of diarrhea and education of diarrhea management in mothers can decrease morbidity and mortality of children under five due to diarrhea. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of video education about management of diarrhea toward knowledge and attitude of the mother, and duration diarrhea of under five children. The design applied a pre and post-test with the control group. The total sample was 71 respondents divided to control group and interventions were selected by consecutive sampling technique. The results showed that there were significant differences between knowledge and attitude before and after education in interventions (knowledge: p= 0.002; attitude p= 0.008). There was a significant difference between score knowledge and attitude control group and interventions (knowledge p= 0.008; attitude p= 0.001), but there was no significant difference between duration diarrhea control group and interventions (p= 0.796). Video education enhanced knowledge and attitude of the mother, but not to the duration of diarrhea. Audiovisual can be considered as a nursing intervention because its effectiveness to increase knowledge and attitude of the mother in handling the children with diarrhea.