

Pengaruh penggunaan metode pengembangan keterampilan dan metode ceramah dalam penyuluhan AIDS terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap pencegahan AIDS siswa SLTA BPK Penabur

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Berbagai upaya penanggulangan terhadap pengetahuan AIDS di Indonesia telah dilakukan pemerintah Indonesia, antara lain di kalangan remaja. Depkes bersama-sama Depdikbud RI telah membuat suatu modul "Penyuluhan AIDS Bagi Siswa-Siswa Sekolah Menengah".

Selama empat minggu 300 siswa Sekolah Lanjutan Tingkat Atas Yayasan. BPK PENABUR diberikan penyuluhan dengan modul tersebut dengan menggunakan dua metode: Pengembangan Keterampilan (100 siswa), Ceramah (100 siswa), dan Kontrol (100 siswa). Sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan dilakukan pretes dan posies kepada ketiga kelompok tersebut.

Hasilnya untuk kelompok dengan metode Pengembangan Keterampilan peningkatan pengetahuan 22.0%, kelompok dengan metode Ceramah 9.0%, kelompok kontrol 3.0%. Uji McNemar menunjukkan kenaikan bermakna untuk kelompok dengan metode Pengembangan Keterampilan ($X^2=7.48$; $p<0.05$; 95% CI) dan metode Ceramah ($X^2=5.43$; $p<0.05$; 95% CI) sedangkan untuk kelompok Kontrol peningkatan tidak bermakna ($X^2=2.88$; $p>0.05$; 95 %CI).

Peningkatan sikap terhadap pencegahan dan penderita AIDS untuk kelompok dengan metode Pengembangan Keterampilan 18.0% (peningkatan bermakna $X^2=7.00$; $p<0.05$; 95% CI); kelompok Kontrol 2.0% (peningkatan tidak bermakna: $X^2= 1.62$; $p>0.05$; 95% CI). Hasil yang didapat menunjukkan bahwa ternyata eksperimen ini berhasil meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa mengenai AIDS dan sikap siswa terhadap pencegahan dan penderita HIV/AIDS. Disarankan agar semua siswa SLTA BPK PENABUR mendapatkan penyuluhan AIDS dengan menggunakan modul Penyuluhan AIDS tersebut dan penyampiannya dengan metode Pengembangan Keterampilan.

<i>ABSTRACT</i>

To prevent AIDS in Indonesia, the Department of Health and the Department of Education of the Republic of Indonesia together made a module 'AIDS Education For the Students of The High Schools'.

For four weeks 300 students were educated with the module by two methods: 100 students by the methods of Skill Development, 100 students by methods of Lecture, and the last 100 by Control only. Before and after the intervention we took pretest and posttests to the three groups.

The result was: There was an increase of the group which was treated by methods of Skill Development for knowledge of AIDS 22.0%, for the group which was treated by methods of Lecture 9.0% and for the group by Control only 3.0%.

McNemar test show the significance of the increase of knowledge of the group which treated by the methods of Skill Development 22.0% ($X^2=7.48$; $p<0.05$; CI 95%); the group which was treated by the methods of Lecture 9.0% ($X^2=5.43$; $p<0.05$; CI 95%); and for the Control group the increase was not significant 3.0% ($X^2=2.88$; $p>0.05$; CI 95%). The increase of attitude show the significance for the two groups: for the group which was treated by the methods of Skill Development 18.0% ($X^2=7.00$; $p<0.05$; CI 95%); and for the group which was treated by the methods of Lecture 17.0% ($X^2=6.67$; $p<0.05$; CI 95%). For the Control group the increase was not significant ($X^2=1.62$; $p>0.05$; CI 95%).

All the results show that this experiment were successful in increasing the knowledge of AIDS and the attitude of the students in prevention of AIDS and their attitude towards the people living with AIDS. Our suggestion is to give all the students of the high schools at Yayasan BPK PENABUR AIDS Education with the module and the before mentioned methods of Skill Development.