

PENGARUH MEDIA ANIMASI TERHADAP PRAKTIK CUCI TANGAN PAKAI SABUN PADA ANAK DI SDN BANGUNTAPAN

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Di Indonesia pada tahun 2018 kategori anak usia 10 tahun atau lebih memiliki prevalensi cuci tangan pakai sabun sebanyak 49,80% sedangkan di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mencapai 52,3% dan kabupaten Bantul memiliki presentase 46,2%. Cuci tangan pakai sabun merupakan teknik dasar penting pencegahan penyebaran penyakit menular. Anak usia sekolah menjadi sasaran dalam edukasi ini karena usia rentan terhadap penyakit menular. Edukasi menggunakan media animasi ini dilakukan sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit sekaligus membentuk kebiasaan pola hidup bersih dan sehat pada anak.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh media animasi terhadap praktik cuci tangan pakai sabun pada anak di SDN Banguntapan

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *Pre Eksperimen* menggunakan pendekatan *One Group Pre Test- Post Test*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas 1-6 yang berjumlah 65 siswa dengan menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Praktik cuci tangan pakai sabun diukur menggunakan lembar observasi yang diisi oleh peneliti dan asisten peneliti sebelum dan sesudah edukasi menggunakan media animasi.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan antara *pretest* dan *posttest*. Hasil *pretest* menunjukkan bahwa sebagian kecil responden sebelum diberikan media animasi masuk dalam kategori tidak terampil yaitu 25 responden (38,5%) kemudian setelah diberikan media animasi sebanyak 65 responden (100%) memiliki praktik cuci tangan pakai sabun dalam kategori terampil. Analisis data menggunakan uji *McNemar*, didapatkan hasil $p < 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Adanya pengaruh praktik cuci tangan pakai sabun pada anak sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi menggunakan media animasi.

Kata kunci : Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Media Animasi, Anak Usia Sekolah

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**THE EFFECT OF ANIMATED MEDIA ON THE PRACTICE OF
HANDWASHING WITH SOAP IN CHILDREN AT SDN
BANGUNTAPAN**

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2018, the category of children aged 10 years or above in Indonesia had a prevalence of handwashing with soap of 49.80%. Meanwhile, in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, it reached 52.3%, and the Bantul regency had a percentage of 46.2%. Handwashing with soap is an essential basic technique to prevent the spreading of infectious diseases. School-age children are targeted in this education because they are vulnerable to infectious diseases. Education using animated media is carried out as an effort to prevent disease and form clean and healthy lifestyle habits in children at the same time.

Objective: This research aims to find out the effect of animated media on the practice of handwashing with soap in children at SDN (Public Elementary School) Banguntapan.

Methodology: This quantitative research employed a pre-experimental design using the One Group Pre-Test- Post-Test approach. The sample in this research were the students of grades 1-6 totaling 65 students selected using a stratified random sampling technique. The practice of handwashing with soap was measured using an observation sheet filled out by the researcher and research assistant before and after the education using animated media.

Results: The results show a difference between pretest and posttest. The pretest results show that a small number of the respondents before given the animated media were included in the unskilled category as many as 25 respondents (38.5%). After being given the animated media, there are as many as 65 respondents (100%) who are in the skilled category with the practice of washing hands with soap. The data analysis used the McNemar test showing the result of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is an effect on the practice of handwashing with soap in children before and after the education using animated media is given.

Keywords: Handwashing with Soap, Animated Media, School-Age Children

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