

ABSTRAK

Perilaku Sehat Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun saat ini kurang menjadi perhatian dunia, kebanyakan masyarakat masih lupa untuk melakukan perilaku cuci tangan. Petugas kesehatan mempunyai peran untuk memberi informasi kepada masyarakat termasuk anak sekolah mengenai perilaku cuci tangan pakai sabun. Penyampaian pesan atau informasi yang baik dan benar membutuhkan media yang tepat. Media Penyuluhan berperan sangat penting dalam menyampaikan ide/gagasan materi penyuluhan. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui efektivitas media PPT dan video terhadap Pengetahuan Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun pada Siswa Kelas V dan VI di SDN Cibeunying 01 Kabupaten Bandung.

Rancangan penelitian adalah *Pre-Eksperimental* dengan *design one group pre test and post test design*. Sampel sebanyak 52 siswa menggunakan teknik Total Sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata skor tingkat pengetahuan pada *pre test* yaitu 7,19. Sedangkan untuk rata-rata skor tingkat pengetahuan pada saat *post test* yaitu 9,31.

Hasil uji t dependent berpasangan didapatkan p *value* sebesar $0.000 < 0,05$, maka dapat dinyatakan H_0 diterima, artinya ada pengaruh yang antara pengetahuan siswa sebelum dan setelah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan melalui media PPT dan video.

Kata Kunci : Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun, Media PPT, Media Video, Pendidikan Kesehatan, Pengetahuan, Penyuluhan

Daftar Pustaka : 13 Buku, 2 Skripsi, 10 Jurnal, 4 Dokumen Pemerintah

ABSTRACT

Healthy Behavior Washing Hands with Soap is currently not a concern of the world, most people still forget to do hand washing behavior. Health workers have a role to provide information to the community including school children about the behavior of washing hands with soap. Delivery of messages or information that is good and right requires the right media. Media Counseling plays a very important role in conveying ideas / ideas on extension material. The research objective is to determine the effectiveness of PPT and video media on the Knowledge of Handwashing with Soap in Class V and VI Students at SDN Cibeunying 01 Bandung Regency. The study design was Pre-Experimental with one group pre-test and post-test design. A sample of 52 students used the Total Sampling technique. The results showed that the average score of knowledge level in the pre test was 7.19. As for the average score of knowledge level at the time of the post test is 9.31. Paired dependent t test results obtained p value of 0,000 <0.05, it can be stated H_0 is accepted, meaning that there is an influence between the knowledge of students before and after being given health education through PPT media and videos.

Keywords: Handwashing with Soap, PPT Media, Video Media, Health Education, Knowledge, Counseling

Bibliography: 13 Books, 2 Thesis, 10 Journals, 4 Government Documents