

ABSTRAK

Trauma fisik luka pada anak sekolah dasar merupakan salah satu penyebab paling signifikan dari morbiditas, anak-anak menghabiskan 25-50% siang hari di sekolah. Kasus kecelakaan paling sering di sekolah luka abrasi 18%, luka potong (7,5%), luka robek (7,5%) dan memar (5%). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan media video terhadap praktik pertolongan pertama luka abrasi dan memar.

Rancangan desain *pre-eksperimental* metode *one group pretest-posttest design* dari populasi kelas IV dan V dengan teknik sampel *proportionate stratified sampling* sebanyak 56 sampel dengan instrument lembar observasi praktik.

Hasil praktik pertolongan pertama luka abrasi dan memar sebelum pendidikan kesehatan tidak seorangpun responden termasuk kategori kurang sedangkan hasil praktik sesudah diberikan intervensi hampir seluruh responden termasuk kategori baik, data dianalisis uji normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk* nilai sig $0.000 < 0.05$ maka data tidak berdistribusi normal dilakukan uji *Wilcoxon signed rank test* dengan hasil (*p-value*) $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ artinya terdapat pengaruh media video terhadap praktik pertolongan pertama luka abrasi dan memar. Media video menyajikan informasi secara audiovisual mengantarkan implus otak tengah dalam proses berpikir kognitif dan mengirim implus ke dalam otot berupa gerakan motorik, masih terdapat sampel kategori cukup dan kurang karena proses kognitif individu berbeda. Berdasarkan penelitian ini perlu adanya pengulangan pemutaran video lebih dari 2 kali dan isi video berupa animasi yang membuat anak lebih tertarik untuk memahami dan mengaplikasikan praktik sesuai pesan yang disampaikan dalam video.

Kata Kunci : Anak Sekolah Dasar, Luka, Media Video, Pendidikan Kesehatan, Pertolongan Pertama

Daftar Pustaka: 27 Buku (2006-2022)
30 Jurnal (2017-2022)
14 Skripsi (2017-2020)
4 Website (2020-2022)

ABSTRACT

Traumatic physical injury in elementary school children is one of the most significant causes of morbidity, children spend 25-50% of the day at school. The most frequent cases of accidents in schools were abrasions 18%, cuts (7.5%), lacerations (7.5%) and bruises (5%). This study aims to determine the effect of health education with video media on the practice of first aid for abrasions and bruises.

The pre-experimental design of the one group pretest-posttest design method from the population of class IV and V with a sample technique of proportionate stratified sampling as many as 56 samples with a practical observation sheet instrument.

The results of the practice of first aid for abrasions and bruises before health education were not included in the poor category, while the practice results after being given intervention were in the good category. signed rank test with the result (p-value) $p = 0.000 < 0.05$ meaning that there is an influence of video media on the practice of first aid for abrasions and bruises. Video media presenting audiovisual information delivers midbrain impulses in cognitive thinking processes and sends impulses into muscles in the form of motor movements, there are still sufficient and insufficient samples because individual cognitive processes are different. Based on this research, it is necessary to repeat the video playback more than 2 times and the content of the video is in the form of animation that makes children more interested in understanding and applying the practice according to the message conveyed in the video.

Keywords: Elementary School Children, First Aid, Health Education Video Media, Wounds

Bibliography: 27 Books (2006-2022)

30 Journals (2017-2022)

14 Thesis (2017-2020)

4 Websites (2020-2022)