

ABSTRAK

Perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat yaitu kebiasaan cuci tangan pakai sabun dengan air mengalir merupakan indikator PHBS yang dilakukan sebagai upaya mengurangi resiko penyebaran virus COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui peningkatan pengetahuan cuci tangan pakai sabun terhadap anak SD cerdas qur'ani sebagai pencegahan COVID-19. Jenis penelitian menggunakan *pre-experiment*, populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 158 responden, sampel dalam penelitian ini 61 responden dengan menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan kuisioner yang disusun dengan google form. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum diberikan media vidio berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 30 orang (49,2%), sesudah diberikan media vidio berpengetahuan baik sebanyak 28 orang (45,9%), Dari hasil uji Wilcoxon bahwa ada pengaruh dengan p value ($0.000 < 0,05$). Hal ini menyimpulkan bahwa ada peningkatan pengetahuan cuci tangan pakai sabun anak SD Cerdas Qur'ani Soreang menggunakan media video sebagai pencegahan COVID-19. Diharapkan bagi guru, dapat menjadi role model atau contoh bagi murid untuk membiasakan cuci tangan pakai sabun dengan benar setiap hari serta menyediakan tempat cuci tangan, sabun dan lap di sekolah untuk mendukung kesehatan anak.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, cuci tangan pakai sabun, covid 19

Daftar Pustaka: 10 Buku (2012-2018)

4 Website (2020-2021)

7 Jurnal (2017-2019)

ABSTRACT

Clean and healthy living behavior, namely the habit of washing hands with soap with running water is an indicator of PHBS which is carried out as an effort to reduce the risk of spreading the COVID-19 virus. The purpose of this study was to determine the increase in knowledge of hand washing with soap for Qur'anic intelligent elementary school children as a prevention of COVID-19. This type of research used pre-experiment, the population in this study was 158 respondents, the sample in this study was 61 respondents using simple random sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire compiled with google form. The results showed that before being given video media with less knowledge as many as 30 people (49.2%), after being given video media with good knowledge as many as 28 people (45.9%), From the Wilcoxon test results that there was an influence with p value ($0.000 < 0,05$). This concludes that there is an increase in the knowledge of washing hands with soap for children at Smart Qur'ani Soreang Elementary School using video media as a prevention of COVID-19. It is hoped that teachers can become role models or examples for students to get used to washing their hands with soap properly every day and provide hand washing places, soap and rags in schools to support children's health.

Keywords: Knowledge, washing hands with soap, covid 19

Bibliography : 10 Books (2012-2018)

4 Websites (2020-2021)

7 Journals (2017-2019)