

ABSTRAK

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STUDI KOMPARATIF MEDIA PENYULUHAN AUDIO VISUAL DAN LEAFLET TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PENDERITA TUBERKULOSIS (Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bangkalan Tahun 2025)

xv + 69 Halaman + 9 Tabel + 15 Lampiran

Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan masalah kesehatan global yang serius. Indonesia menempati peringkat kedua dunia dengan kasus TB tertinggi setelah India pada tahun 2023. Data Puskesmas Bangkalan menunjukkan peningkatan signifikan kasus Tuberkulosis tahun 2021 hingga 2024. Penyuluhan kesehatan menjadi strategi penting untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat dalam pencegahan dan penanganan TB. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan efektivitas media penyuluhan leaflet dan audio visual dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan pasien TB di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bangkalan.

Menggunakan desain one group pretest-posttest dengan dua kelompok perlakuan, dan populasi sebanyak 121 penderita Tuberkulosis, melibatkan 56 sampel yang dipilih secara *simple random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner sebelum dan sesudah perlakuan, dianalisis menggunakan uji Wilcoxon dan Mann-Whitney.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebelum penyuluhan, kelompok audio visual memiliki pengetahuan 14,% baik, dan 85,7% kurang baik, setelah penyuluhan, peningkatan pengetahuan baik 100% baik. Sementara kelompok leaflet sebelum penyuluhan 25% baik, dan 75% kurang baik, sesudah penyuluhan 78,6% baik dan 21,4% kurang baik. Setelah diuji dengan uji statistik “Wilcoxon” pada kedua kelompok penelitian mendapatkan hasil $p\text{-value}=0,000$ yang berarti terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan pada responden. Hasil uji statistik perbandingan tingkat pengetahuan sesudah penyuluhan (*post-test*) pada kedua kelompok dilakukan dengan uji “Mann-whitney” $p\text{-value}=0,010$ yang artinya terdapat perbandingan yang signifikan

Disimpulkan bahwa penyuluhan tentang Tuberkulosis telah terbukti efektif dalam meningkatkan tingkat pengetahuan penderita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa media audio visual lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan media leaflet dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan penderita. Namun dapat dipertimbangkan lagi terkait media penyuluhan yang digunakan, karna media audio visual tidak dapat dilihat secara berkali kali, sedangkan leaflet dapat dibaca dan dilihat ketika dibutuhkan.

Kata kunci : Tuberkulosis, Media Penyuluhan, Leaflet, Audio Visual, Pengetahuan
Daftar bacaan : 19 Jurnal, 9 buku

ABSTRACT

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF AUDIO VISUAL COUNSELING MEDIA AND LEAFLETS ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS (Work Area of Bangkalan Health Center in 2025)

xv + 69 Pages + 9 Tables + 15 Appendices

Tuberculosis (TB) is becoming a serious global health problem. Indonesia is currently ranking second worldwide with the highest TB cases after India in 2023. Data from Bangkalan Health Center is showing a significant increase in tuberculosis cases from 2021 to 2024. Health education serves as an important strategy to improve public knowledge in tuberculosis prevention and management. This study aimed to compare the effectiveness of leaflet and audio-visual educational media in improving TB patients' knowledge in the working area of Bangkalan Public Health Center.

The study used a one-group pretest-posttest design with two treatment groups, with a population of 121 tuberculosis patients, involving 56 samples selected through simple random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires before and after treatment, and analyzed using Wilcoxon and Mann-Whitney tests.

The research results showed that the average knowledge level of the audio-visual media group before counseling was 32.6 and after counseling was 53.79. Meanwhile, the average knowledge level of the leaflet media group before counseling was 33.79 and after counseling was 49.14. After being tested with the "Paired Sample T-test" statistical test on both research groups, the results obtained were $p\text{-value} = 0.000$, which meant there was an increase in knowledge among respondents. The results of the statistical test comparing the knowledge level after counseling (post-test) in both groups were conducted using the "Independent T-test" with $p\text{-value} = 0.010$, which meant there was a significant comparison.

It was concluded that counseling about Tuberculosis had been proven effective in improving patients' knowledge levels. The research results showed that audio-visual media was more effective compared to leaflet media in improving patients' knowledge. However, the counseling media used could be reconsidered, because audio-visual media could not be viewed repeatedly, while leaflets could be read and viewed when needed.

Keywords : Tuberculosis, Health Education Media, Leaflet, Audio-Visual Knowledge.

References : 19 Journal, 9 Books