

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH EDUKASI TUBERCULOSIS METODE CERAMAH DAN AUDIOVISUAL TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PASIEN TB PARU DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS KALIJUDAN SURABAYA

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Latar Belakang : Tuberkulosis mengkhawatirkan masyarakat karena merupakan penyakit yang menular dengan jumlah yang cukup tinggi. Penyebab penularan TB salah satunya yaitu karena rendahnya pengetahuan pasien tuberculosis. Indonesia menempati peringkat kedua sebagai negara dengan jumlah kasus tuberkulosis terbanyak di dunia pada tahun 2021. Edukasi Tuberculosis dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan sehingga dapat mengurangi penularan penyakit tuberculosis.

Metode : Desain penelitian *Pre Experimental* dengan pendekatan *One group pre test and post test*. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah total sampling sebanyak 40 pasien TB yang diukur tingkat pengetahuan kuisioner *multiple choice* sebanyak 16 soal saat sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi tuberculosis metode ceramah dan audiovisual. Analisa data menggunakan *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*.

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan pasien TB pada pre test sebagian besar dalam kategori cukup (55%) sedangkan pada post test hampir seluruhnya dalam kategori baik (90%). Analisa uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* didapatkan $p < 0.000$ yang berarti terdapat pengaruh edukasi tuberculosis metode ceramah dan audiovisual terhadap Tingkat pengetahuan pasien TB.

Kesimpulan : Edukasi tuberculosis metode ceramah dan audiovisual meningkatkan pengetahuan pasien TB tentang tuberculosis. Pengetahuan tentang tuberculosis akan meningkatkan pengetahuan pasien TB dalam mencegah dan mengurangi penularan penyakit tuberculosis.

Kata kunci : Edukasi, Ceramah, Audiovisual, Tuberculosis, Pengetahuan

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF LECTURE AND AUDIOVISUAL TUBERCULOSIS EDUCATION METHODS ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS KALIJUDAN SURABAYA

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Background : Tuberculosis is concerning the society due to a disease with a high number of transmission. one of the TB transmission is caused by lack of knowledge from the patients. Indonesia ranks as the second country with a high number of Tuberculosis transmission in the world in 2021. The tuberculosis education could increase the level of knowledge so that it can decrease the transmission of tuberculosis.

Method : Pre Experimental research design with One group pre test and post test approach. The sampling techniques is a total sampling with 40 TB patients which are measured by the level knowledge of questionnaire multiple choice with 16 questions before and after were given tuberculosis education using lecture and audiovisual methods. Analysis data using wilcoxon signed rank test.

Result : The level knowledge of TB patients in the pre test was mostly in moderate category (55%). while in the post test was mostly in the good category (90%). Analysis data using wilcoxon rank test obtained $p < 0.000$, which means that there is an effect of tuberculosis education with lecture and audiovisual methods on the level of knowledge of TB patients.

Conclusion : Tuberculosis education using lecture and audiovisual methods increases TB patients' knowledge about tuberculosis. Knowledge about tuberculosis will increase TB patients' knowledge in preventing and reducing the transmission of tuberculosis.

Keywords : Education, Lecture, Audiovisual, Tuberculosis, Knowledge