

ABSTRAK

Tanda bahaya Bayi Baru Lahir merupakan gejala yang dapat menyebabkan kematian. Kematian Bayi Baru Lahir dapat disebabkan oleh keterlambatan dalam mengenali tanda bahaya. Kader adalah salah satu orang yang terdekat dengan masyarakat yang dapat mempengaruhi perubahan perilaku ibu. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk menganalisis perbedaan pendidikan kesehatan antara metode syndicate group dengan ceramah terhadap perilaku kader tentang tanda bahaya Bayi Baru Lahir.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif menggunakan desain *Quasy experimental Design Nonequivalent Control Group Design*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah kader di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanjung Kabupaten Lombok Utara. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling* berjumlah 76 kader. Variabel independen penelitian ini yaitu pendidikan kesehatan sedangkan variabel dependen adalah perilaku kader. Instrumen pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis menggunakan analisis *Mann Whitney U Test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan pengetahuan dan sikap kader setelah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan antara metode *syndicate group* dengan ceramah. Hasil analisis Uji *Mann Whitney U Test* didapatkan pengetahuan nilai $p = 0,000$ atau $p\text{-value} < \alpha (0,05)$, sikap $p=0,000$ atau $p\text{-value} < \alpha (0,05)$, tindakan $p = 0,527$ $p\text{-value} > \alpha (0,05)$.

Dapat disimpulkan ada perbedaan pendidikan kesehatan antara metode *syndicate group* dengan ceramah terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap tentang Bayi Baru Lahir. Diharapkan dengan memberikan pendidikan kesehatan tentang tanda bahaya Bayi Baru Lahir dengan metode *syndicate group* dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan kader dalam mengenali, mencegah dan penanganan awal tanda bahay Bayi Baru Lahir.

Kata Kunci: *Syndicate, Group, Perilaku, Kader, Bayi*.

ABSTRACT

Newborn danger signs are symptoms that can cause death. Newborn Deaths can be caused by delays in recognizing danger signs. Cadres are one of the closest people to the community who can influence changes in the behavior of mothers. The purpose of this study was to analyze the differences in health education between the syndicate group method and lectures on the behavior of cadres about the danger signs of newborns.

This type of research is quantitative using a Quasy experimental Design Nonequivalent Control Group Design. The population in this study were cadres in the working area of the Tanjung Health Center,North Lombok Regency. Sampling by purposive sampling technique amounted to 76 cadres. The independent variable of this research is health education while the dependent variable is the behavior of cadres. Data collection instrument using a questionnaire. Analysis using Mann Whitney U Test analysis.

The results showed that there were differences in knowledge and attitudes of cadres after being given health education between the syndicate group method and the lecture. The results of the analysis of the Mann Whitney U Test showed that knowledge was $p = 0.000$ or $p\text{-value} < \alpha (0.05)$, attitude was $p = 0.000$ or $p\text{-value} < \alpha (0.05)$, action was $p = 0.527$ $p\text{-value} > \alpha (0.05)$.

It can be concluded that there are differences in health education between the syndicate group method and lectures on knowledge and attitudes about newborns. It is hoped that providing health education about danger signs for newborns using the syndicate group method can increase the knowledge, attitudes and actions of cadres in recognizing, preventing and early handling of danger signs for newborns.

Keywords: Syndicate, Group, Behavior, Cadres, Babies.