

## ABSTRAK

ISPA masih menjadi penyebab utama dalam morbiditas dan mortalitas penyakit menular di dunia dimana angka mortalitas ISPA sebesar 4,25 juta orang meninggal setiap tahunnya. Berdasarkan hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) tahun 2018, presentase ISPA pada balita di kota Tangerang Selatan sebesar 20,56%. Pada studi pendahuluan yang telah dilakukan, 80% ibu belum memahami tentang penyakit ISPA. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan ibu tentang ISPA sebelum dan sesudah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan melalui media *leaflet* di wilayah kerja puskesmas Setu Kota Tangerang Selatan Tahun 2022. Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan penelitian *Quasi Eksperimental* dengan desain *Pretest-Posttest with control group*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *stratified random sampling* dengan membagi sampel berdasarkan 7 kelompok posyandu. Dengan jumlah sampel 70 yang terdiri atas 35 kelompok eksperimen dan 35 kelompok kontrol. Uji analisis yang digunakan yaitu *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* dan *Mann Whitney*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan ibu tentang ISPA sebelum dan sesudah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan melalui metode ceramah dan media *leaflet* dengan nilai  $P\text{-value} = 0,000$ . Diharapkan pihak puskesmas dalam memberikan pendidikan kesehatan dapat menambahkan media promosi kesehatan yaitu *leaflet* guna meningkatkan pengetahuan ISPA terbukti dari hasil penelitian bahwa pendidikan kesehatan dengan media memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan dibandingkan pendidikan kesehatan tanpa media.

Kata Kunci : ISPA, Pendidikan Kesehatan, Pengetahuan

6 BAB, 95 halaman, 8 lampiran, 16 tabel, 2 gambar

Pustaka : 60 (2009-2022)

## **ABSTRACT**

*ARI is still the main cause of infectious disease morbidity and mortality in the world where the mortality rate of ARI is 4.25 million people die every year. Results Based on the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2018, the percentage of ARI in children under five in the city of South Tangerang was 20.56%. In the preliminary study that has been done, 80% of mothers do not understand about ARI disease. The purpose of this study was to determine the difference between mothers regarding ARI before and before being given health education through leaflet media in the working area of the Setu Public Health Center, South Tangerang City in 2022. This type of research was quantitative with Quasi Experimental research with Pretest-Posttest design with control group. The sampling technique was stratified random sampling by dividing the sample based on 7 posyandu groups. With a sample of 70 consisting of 35 experimental groups and 35 control groups. The analytical test used is the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and the Mann Whitney. The results showed that the difference in knowledge about ARI before and before being given health education through the lecture method and leaflet media with a P-value = 0.000. It is hoped that the puskesmas in providing health education can add health promotion media, namely leaflets to increase knowledge of ARI, as evidenced by the results that health education with media has a significant effect compared to health education without media.*

*Keywords : ARI, Health Education, Knowledge*

*6 chapters, 95 pages, 8 attachment, 16 tables, 2 image*

*Bibliography : 60 (2009-2022)*