

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION OF CHILDREN'S SONG ANIMATIONS ON KNOWLEDGE OF HAND WASHING WITH SOAP (CTPS) SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN GEMBOLNGAWI VILLAGE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Health education on hand washing with soap (CTPS) is very important to know early on in order to avoid various disease problems in children, especially since the covid 19 pandemic. by the government. Efforts to increase knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) can be done through health education using interesting media and tools.

The purpose of the study: To determine the effect of health education on animated children's songs on the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) for school-age children during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gembol Ngawi Village.

Methods: The research design was a quasi-experimental study with a pre- and post-test without control research design. The research subjects were 30 school-age children. The data collection tool uses a questionnaire. Data analysis with univariate analysis using the frequency distribution formula and bivariate analysis of the Wilcoxon test.

Results: The majority of respondents' knowledge before health education on animated children's songs had sufficient knowledge of 56.7% and after health education on animation of children's songs the majority had good knowledge of 73.3%. The Wilcoxon test obtained a Wilcoxon P value of 0.000 so that there is an effect of song animation on the knowledge of washing hands with soap (CTPS) for school-age children during the covid-19 pandemic.

Conclusion: Health education on animated children's songs can increase the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) for school-age children during the Covid-19 pandemic in Gembol Ngawi Village.

Keywords: Knowledge, Health Education, Hand Washing with Soap (CTPS)

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic is a tragedy that grieves the entire population in all countries (Ministry of Health, 2020). Corona virus is a virus that attacks the respiratory system and can cause mild disorders of the respiratory system, severe lung infections, and even death (Fadli, 2020). Common signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough and shortness of breath. The average incubation period is 5-6 days with the longest incubation period being 14 days. In severe cases of COVID-19 it can cause pneumonia, acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure, and even death (Ministry of Health, 2020). Transmission can be through droplets that come out when coughing or sneezing and enter the nose, eyes and mouth (Susilo et al, 2020). The occurrence of the Corona Virus (COVID 19) disaster has an impact on public

unrest, especially children (Ibrahim et al, 2020). Children in their growth period have immune responses and self-defense forces that are not yet optimal so that children are vulnerable to various diseases (Rini, 2013). Children and adolescents are at great risk for complications and severe conditions if exposed to Covid-19. Children are susceptible to severe severity, especially having chronic congenital conditions including obesity (Dewi, 2020). In addition, according to Widiyanto (2020) said Covid-19 as a pandemic, this has an impact on mental health in children

This is because people have to stay at home and it is not known when the social distancing rules will end.

Prevention of Covid-19 implemented by the government in the form of social distancing in social communication, maintaining health, avoiding crowds, avoiding gathering places and

breaking the chain of transmission by diligently washing hands with soap (Astuti, 2020). Washing hands with soap is one of the efforts to prevent and transmit disease. Washing hands with soap can kill 73% of germs and is more effective at killing germs than using a hand sanitizer which only kills 60% of germs (Cordita et al, 2019).

Washing hands with soap is influenced by several factors, including knowledge of the importance of washing hands with soap, skills in how to wash hands properly, availability of facilities for washing hands, and also the influence of social support from the surrounding environment (Tambunan, 2011). CPTS can reduce 50% the incidence of avian influenza (Talaat, 2016).

The results of Trijayanti's research (2019) lack of knowledge about hand washing with soap as much as 47.1%. According to Kartika et al (2016), the lack of knowledge of elementary school children in washing hands with soap is caused by or health promotion media that are less attractive and easily understood by students. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ministry of Health made several efforts to increase public knowledge by submitting press releases related to Covid-19, media gatherings and talk shows, as an effort to communicate risks to the community as well as making educational materials for the public to be disseminated through various media, one of which is the novel coronavirus (PAPDI, 2020).

Health education is very important to increase knowledge and one of the simplest health promotion processes for every human being in maintaining a healthy body (Notoadmojo, 2012). The means to deliver health education requires a media. Health promotion media are used to display health messages or information that you want to convey to someone so that they can increase knowledge and can change towards positive behavior. There are several media used in health promotion including print, electronic, and outdoor (Mutiarani, 2018).

One of the media and tools that can be used to complement health education is music therapy. Music therapy is very good at influencing a person's feelings or emotions so as to create a more comfortable atmosphere and provide a sense of happiness (Lina & Rita, 2016). Music therapy can be obtained from children's songs, children's songs are known as songs that have rhythm (irregular beats), tones, lyrics that are easy to understand and bars (regular beats) which are simple in the sense that they are easy to memorize and express and according to the level ages for children aged 3-6 years. Children's songs are suitable to be used as developmental stimulation for children aged 3-6 years (Rasyid, 2012).

The addition of animated characters to video clips of children's songs with 3D animation techniques can attract children's attention by bringing up funny characters and entertaining children (Wijaya et al, 2015), (Nugraha, 2021). The results of Putri's research (2016) found that the media song was more effective than slides on the practice of washing hands in TK Negeri Pembina Sragen students.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative research, with a quasi-experimental approach with a pre- and post-test without control research design. This research was conducted in Gembol Village, Karanganyar District, Ngawi Regency. This research was conducted in December 2020 – January 2021. Researchers used 30 respondents with the data collection technique used in this study was purposive sampling.

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of respondents by age

Characteristics	Evaluation				
	mean	max	min	SD	median
age	9	12	10.2	0.67	10

Source: 2021 primary data

Based on table 1 above, it shows that the average age is 10 years with a median of 10, standard deviation 0.67, the youngest age is 9 years and the oldest age is 12 years.

2. Characteristics of respondents by gender

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics by gender

Gender	f	%
Man	10	33.4%
Woman	20	66.6%
Total	30	100

Source: data ptimer 2021

Based on table 2 above, it can be concluded that most of the respondents are female as many as 20 respondents (66.6%).

3. Knowledge of Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) for School Age Children Before Giving Animated Songs

Table 3 Distribution of the frequency of knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) of school-age children before giving animated songs

Knowledge	f	%
Well	5	16.7
Enough	17	56.7
Not enough	8	26.6

Total	30	100
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Source: data ptimer 2020

Based on table 3 above, it can be concluded that most of the respondents have sufficient knowledge as many as 17 respondents (56.7%).

4. Knowledge of Hand Washing with Soap (CTPS) for School Age Children After Giving Animated Songs.

Table 4 Distribution of the frequency of knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) for school-age children after giving animated songs

Knowledge	f	%
Well	22	73.3
Enough	6	20
Not enough	2	6.7
Total	30	100

Source: data ptimer 2021

Based on table 4 above, it can be concluded that most of the respondents have good knowledge as many as 22 respondents (73.3%).

5. The Effect of Song Animation on the Knowledge of Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) School Age Children

Characteristics	z	P value
The effect of song animation on the effect of washing hands with soap (CTPS) for school-age children	-4.105	0.000

Source: data ptimer 2021

Based on table 5 above, it can be concluded that the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis value P value = 0.000 so that P value < 0.05 then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted so that it can be concluded that there is an effect of song animation on the knowledge of washing hands with soap (CTPS) of school-age children in during the covid-19 pandemic in Gembol Ngawi Village

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of table 1 the results of this study showed that the age of school children showed that the average age was 10 years. In line with the results of research by Lambu et al (2018), the majority of school children are 10 years old, with 16 respondents (20.5%). Children aged 6 to 12 years or children who are still in elementary school are still susceptible to disease (Neng & Septian, 2015). Elementary school age (SD/MI) is the main target in implementing healthy living. Habituation of a healthy lifestyle must continue to be encouraged in children

at an early age by washing hands with soap, cutting nails or taking care of the surrounding environment (Suprpto et al, 2020).

Based on the results of table 2, the results of this study obtained that the gender of the majority of school children was female as many as 20 respondents (66.6%). In line with the results of the research, Kusumawardhani et al. (2017) said that the majority of the sexes in school-age children were female as many as 18 respondents (62%).

The female gender understands the importance of hand washing more than the male respondents. This can be seen in the form of correct hand washing practices that are more carried out by female respondents compared to male respondents. This is because girls experience a growth spurt at school age. Girls are taller, stronger, and more skilled in small muscle activities so girls will pay more attention to personal hygiene (Click, 2014).

Based on the results of table 3, it was found that the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) of school-age children before giving health education to animated children's songs was mostly sufficient knowledge as many as 17 respondents (56.7%).

Respondents in this study were school-age children who had never received health education from schools or health workers but had seen on television how to wash their hands with soap. This can support the level of knowledge of respondents about hand washing with soap (CTPS). The result of human sensing, or the result of knowing someone to an object through the senses they have. Knowledge is one part of behavior, as stated by Notoatmodjo (2014), dividing

a person's behavior into three domains, namely knowledge (cognitive domain), attitude (affective domain), and action (psychomotor domain). Cognitive can be measured from knowledge, affective from attitudes or responses and psychomotor is measured through actions (practices) taken (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's attitudes and actions (Nasution, 2014). In addition, knowledge is also true because it is in accordance with the existing reality (Suryana, 2015). A person who does not have knowledge about hand washing with soap (CTPS), will tend to neglect his health and in the end he will take actions that are harmful to himself.

Based on the results of table 4, it was found that the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) of school-age children after giving health education to animated children's songs was mostly good knowledge as many as 22 respondents (73.3%). The selection of media as a support for the health education process is also equally important because with the media as the right messenger for the target,

the message to be conveyed can also be well received by the target (Notoatmodjo, 2014). Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears as obtained from the media posters, booklets, leaflets, slides or information in the form of writing and information in the form of sound such as lectures, videos that help stimulate the senses in the process.

learning (Efendy, Ferry & Makhfudli, 2012). This is because health education helps respondents to control their health, this is because respondents are exposed to information about hand washing with soap (CTPS) so that it affects knowledge.

Based on the results of table 4, the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis value P value = 0.000 so that there is an influence of song animation on the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) for school-age children during the COVID-19 pandemic in Gembol Ngawi Village. Music or sound is able to affect emotionally on living things, music increases muscle work, activates gross and fine motor skills, music increases productivity, creativity and imagination, music causes the body to produce beta-endorphins (Nela, 2018). Film media is also able to paint live images and sound provides its own charm so that apart from being an entertainment medium, it can also be used as an educational medium that is easy to understand from children to parents (Parasyanti et al, 2020). This media is very effective in delivering messages because someone is able to remember 20% of what is seen, 30% of what is heard and people can remember 50% of what is seen and heard, and 80% of what is seen, heard and done directly (Suiraka & Supariasa, 2012).

Graphic elements in children's presentations are the most important elements because in children, oral and audio elements only get 2% attention and the remaining 98% is distributed to static visual elements (Evans et al., 2013). Children love elements such as pictures, colors and stories in animated cartoons. Elements such as pictures, colors, stories, and emotions (happy, sad, exciting, excited) contained in cartoons are elements of the right brain and the sound that arises from the film is an element of the left brain. So that by watching animated cartoons, children's right and left brains are used at the same time in a balanced way and children focus on cartoons (Windura, 2010). Music can have an emotional impact on living things, music increases muscle work, activates gross and fine motor skills, music increases productivity, creativity and imagination, music causes the body to produce beta-endorphins. When you hear a beautiful voice, the hormone 'happiness' (beta-endorphins) will produce, music forms a person's

attitude such as increasing mood so that anxiety decreases (Nela, 2018).

This is because health education animated children's songs are broadcast and captured by involving various senses such as sight and hearing, the implementation time also does not take long but all messages conveyed can be received by school-age children. According to Widiyanto (2020) the provision of health information that needs to be applied by the community is expected to motivate the community and empower people to pay attention to their health so that people have an optimal quality of life.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded as follows: the characteristics of the respondents are on average 10 years old. The majority of the sex respondents were female by 66.6%. The majority of respondents' knowledge of health education on animated children's songs is 56.7%, and after health education, the majority of children's songs have good knowledge of 73.3%. The results of the Wilcoxon test have a P value of 0.000 so that there is an effect of song animation on the knowledge of hand washing with soap (CTPS) for school-age children during the COVID-19 pandemic in Gembol Ngawi Village.

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