

THE EFFECT OF GINGILEARN ANIMATED VIDEO MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE OF GINGIVITIS AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the World Health Organization (WHO) report on oral health status in 2022, approximately 3.5 billion people worldwide, or nearly 90% of the world's population, suffer from gingivitis. The results of the Basic Health Research (2018) in Bantul Regency show that the percentage of dental and oral health problems is 70.81%, with 16.69% characterized by swollen gums/boils/abscesses and 19.19% characterized by bleeding gums. Preliminary studies showed that 100% of interviewees had never received education about gingivitis, and upon examination using a periodontal probe, 66.6% experienced spontaneous bleeding after probing.

Objective: To determine the effect of *Gingilearn* animated video media on junior high school students' knowledge of gingivitis.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a quasi-experimental design using a pretest-posttest with control group design. The research was conducted in June 2025 at Bantul State Junior High School 1. Sampling was done using simple random sampling with a sample size of 76 respondents. Data collection was done using pre-test and post-test questionnaires. The data was then analyzed using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Mann Whitney U test.

Conclusion: The level of knowledge before the *Gingilearn* animated video education was sufficient (57.9), and after the education, there was an increase in knowledge to a good level (97.4). The results of the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test $p < 0.05$ and the Mann Whitney test showed a significant difference between education using *Gingilearn* Animated Video and E-Leaflet on gingivitis knowledge among junior high school students $p < 0.05$.

Keywords: animated *gingilearn* videos, knowledge, gingivitis, junior high school students.

**PENGARUH MEDIA VIDEO ANIMASI *GINGILEARN* TERHADAP
PENGETAHUAN GINGIVITIS
PADA SISWA SMP**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan laporan World Health Organization (WHO) terkait status kesehatan gigi dan mulut tahun 2022, sekitar 3,5 miliar orang di seluruh dunia atau hampir 90% penduduk dunia menderita gingivitis. Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar (2018), Kabupaten Bantul menunjukkan bahwa Persentasi masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut sebesar 70,81% dengan karakteristik gusi bengkak/ bisul/ abses sebesar 16,69% dan karakteristik gusi mudah berdarah sebesar 19,19%. Studi pendahuluan menunjukkan hasil wawancara 100% belum pernah mendapatkan edukasi tentang gingivitis dan pada pemeriksaan menggunakan alat periodontal probe didapatkan hasil pendarahan spontan setelah probing sebesar 66,6% .

Tujuan: Diketuinya pengaruh media video animasi *Gingilearn* terhadap pengetahuan gingivitis pada siswa SMP

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain eksperimen semu (*Quasi Eksperimen Design*) dengan rancangan *Pretest Posttest With Control Group*. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juni 2025 di SMP Negeri 1 Bantul. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *Simpel Random Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 76 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *pre-test* dan *post-test*. Kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* dan *Mann Whitney U*.

Hasil: Tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dilakukan edukasi media video animasi *Gingilearn* dengan kriteria cukup (57,9) dan sesudah dilakukan edukasi terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan dengan kriteria baik (97,4). Hasil uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* $p < 0,05$, uji Mann Whitney menunjukkan perbedaan yang bermakna antara edukasi menggunakan Video Animasi *Gingilearn* dengan *E-Leaflet* terhadap pengetahuan gingivitis pada siswa SMP $p < 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh pengetahuan gingivitis sebelum dan sesudah dilakukan edukasi menggunakan media video animasi *gingilearn*.

Kata Kunci: video animasi *gingilearn*, pengetahuan, gingivitis, siswa SMP