

PENGARUH EDUKASI VIDEO KEWASPADAAN KANKER PADA ANAK TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN ORANG TUA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS NGEMPLAK II

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker merupakan masalah kesehatan utama dengan angka kejadian dan kematian yang tinggi di Indonesia, terutama pada anak yang kasusnya terus meningkat. Rendahnya pengetahuan orang tua dan keterbatasan anak dalam menyampaikan keluhan menyebabkan kanker sering terdeteksi pada stadium lanjut. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya preventif melalui edukasi untuk meningkatkan deteksi dini kanker pada anak oleh orang tua.

Tujuan: Mengetahui pengaruh edukasi berbasis video kewaspadaan kanker pada anak terhadap pengetahuan orang tua dengan anak pra sekolah di posyandu wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ngemplak II

Metode: Metode penelitian pre-eksperimental dengan one group pre test – post test design without control group . Populasi adalah orang tua yang memiliki balita di posyandu Dusun Pucanganom Wilayah Puskesmas Ngemplak II.

Hasil: Hasil dari penelitian didapatkan mayoritas tingkat pengetahuan responden sebelum dan setelah diberikan edukasi mengalami peningkatan dari kategori cukup menjadi kategori baik. Terdapat perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan sebelum dan setelah diberikan edukasi kewaspadaan kanker pada anak menggunakan media video yang diuji menggunakan uji Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test dengan nilai signifikan sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Ada pengaruh edukasi kewaspadaan kanker pada anak menggunakan media video terhadap pengetahuan orang tua di posyandu Dusun Pucanganom Wilayah Puskesmas Ngemplak II.

Kata Kunci: Kanker Anak, Video Kewaspadaan Kanker pada Anak, Pengetahuan

THE EFFECT OF CHILDHOOD CANCER AWARENESS VIDEO-BASED EDUCATION ON PARENTS KNOWLEDGE IN THE NGEMPLAK II PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AREA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cancer is a major health problem with high incidence and mortality rates in Indonesia, especially among children, where cases continue to increase. Low parental knowledge and children's limited ability to express complaints often result in cancer being detected at an advanced stage. Therefore, preventive efforts through education are needed to improve early detection of childhood cancer by parents.

Objective: To determine the effect of childhood cancer awareness video-based education on the knowledge of parents of preschool children at integrated health posts in the working area of Ngemplak II community health center.

Methods: This study used a pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest–posttest design without control group. The population comprised parents of children under five years of age who attended Posyandu in Pucanganom Hamlet, within the working area of Ngemplak II Community Health Center.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents' knowledge increased after the educational intervention, from a moderate category to a good category. There was a significant difference in knowledge before and after the video-based childhood cancer awareness education, as tested using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, with a significance value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: There is an effect of video-based childhood cancer awareness education on the knowledge of parents at Posyandu Dusun Pucanganom, in the working area of Ngemplak II Public Health Center.

Keywords: Childhood Cancer, Childhood Cancer Awareness Video, Knowledge