

THE EFFECT OF ANIMATED VIDEO EDUCATION ABOUT GINGIVITIS ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARD MAINTAINING DENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH IN SMOKERS

Paramitha Widya Kusuma¹, Taadi², Hari Wibowo³
^{1,2,3} Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Kyai Mojo, No. 56, Bener, Tegalrejo, Kota Yogyakarta
Email : Paramithaa16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia ranks first globally in the number of smokers. Data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) indicate that 6.7% of the Indonesian population—and 8.7% of adolescents—experience bleeding gums. A preliminary study showed that 80% of adolescents were unaware of gingivitis. Improving knowledge and attitudes regarding oral health is necessary to prevent gingivitis; this improvement can be facilitated through animated video media.

Objective: To determine the effect of animated video media regarding gingivitis on the knowledge levels and attitudes toward oral health among adolescent smokers.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study using a pretest-posttest group design. The population consisted of 100 adolescents. The study was conducted in May 2026 at the PKBM Nurul Huda Foundation, Pamiritan. The independent variable was the animated video, while the dependent variables were knowledge and attitudes regarding oral health. Data were collected using questionnaires. Data analysis involved the Shapiro-Wilk normality test and non-parametric tests (Wilcoxon test and Mann-Whitney test).

Results: In the treatment group, the mean knowledge score rose from 3.68 ± 0.944 (pre-education) to 8.63 ± 0.774 (post-education), while in the control group, it rose from 3.27 ± 0.599 to 7.88 ± 1.265 . Regarding attitudes, the treatment group's mean score increased from 13.98 ± 6.108 to 31.82 ± 2.521 , and the control group's mean score increased from 12.80 ± 4.767 to 29.75 ± 4.253 . The Wilcoxon test showed a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) before and after education using the animated video. The Mann-Whitney test showed no significant difference between the treatment and control groups ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Animated video media did not have a significant effect on the knowledge and attitudes regarding oral health among male adolescent smokers.

Keywords: Animated video, gingivitis, knowledge, attitude, smokers.

**PENGARUH EDUKASI MEDIA VIDEO ANIMASI TENTANG
GINGIVITIS TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN
DAN SIKAP MENJAGA KESEHATAN
GIGI DAN MULUT PEROKOK**

Paramitha Widya Kusuma¹, Taadi², Hari Wibowo³
^{1,2,3} Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Kyai Mojo, No. 56, Bener, Tegalrejo, Kota Yogyakarta
Email: Paramithaa16@gmail.com,

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Indonesia peringkat pertama dunia jumlah perokok terbanyak. Data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023 penduduk Indonesia mengalami gusi berdarah 6.7%, remaja 8.7%. Studi pendahuluan menunjukkan 80% remaja belum mengetahui *gingivitis*. Perlu dilakukan peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut untuk mencegah *gingivitis*. Peningkatan dapat melalui media video animasi.

Tujuan: Diketahui pengaruh media video animasi *gingivitis* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut perokok.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *Quasi Experiment* dengan *pretest-posttest group design*. Populasi 100 remaja. Penelitian dilakukan bulan Mei 2026 di Yayasan PKBM Nurul Huda, Pamiritan. Variabel pengaruh adalah video animasi dengan variabel terpengaruh pengetahuan dan sikap menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk* dan uji non parametrik dengan uji *Wilcoxon* dan uji *Mann Whitney*.

Hasil: Kelompok Perlakuan pengetahuan sebelum edukasi rerata 3.68 ± 0.944 menjadi 8.63 ± 0.774 , kelompok kontrol sebelum edukasi rerata 3.27 ± 0.599 menjadi 7.88 ± 1.265 . Sikap kelompok perlakuan sebelum edukasi rerata 13.98 ± 6.108 menjadi 31.82 ± 2.521 . kelompok kontrol sebelum edukasi rerata 12.80 ± 4.767 menjadi 29.75 ± 4.253 . Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* ada perbedaan sebelum dan sesudah edukasi dengan video animasi didapatkan nilai $p < 0,05$. Hasil uji *Mann whitney* tidak terdapat perbedaan antara kelompok perlakuan maupun kelompok kontrol dengan nilai $p > 0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Media video animasi tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada remaja laki-laki perokok.

Kata Kunci: Video Animasi, *Gingivitis*, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perokok.