

ABSTRAK

Perbandingan Media *Sound Slide* Dan Lembar Balik Terhadap Perilaku Ibu Balita Dalam Penanganan Diare Di Kabupaten Bima

Muziburrahman

Pendahuluan: Diare menjadi masalah kesehatan dunia dan merupakan salah satu penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas di seluruh dunia. Salah satu faktor penyebab terjadinya diare pada balita adalah kurangnya pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan ibu dalam penanganan diare.

Tujuan: Menganalisis pengaruh penerapan media *sound slide* dan lembar balik terhadap perilaku ibu balita dalam penanganan diare dan mengetahui bakteri penyebab diare pada balita di Kabupaten Bima NTB.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan *desain quasy eksperimental*. Sampel dipilih dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 105 responden. Variabel independen : pendidikan kesehatan melalui media *sound slide* dan media lembar balik. Variabel dependen : pengetahuan, sikap, serta tindakan. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Uji statistik menggunakan *Paired T Test*, *Independent T Test* dan ANOVA dengan $\alpha=0.05$. Pemeriksaan Kultur feses dilakukan pada 102 sampel.

Hasil: Media *Sound slide* meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan ibu tentang penanganan diare pada balita yang signifikan dibandingkan lembar balik (berurutan, $p<0.001$, 95% CI 4,00-6,17; $p<0.001$, 95% CI 1,89-3,88; dan $p<0.001$, 95% CI 8,57-17,03; ANOVA). *E. coli* adalah *agent* yang banyak ditemukan pada feses balita diare dibandingkan dengan mikroba lainnya; berurutan *E. coli* (43,14%), *Klebsiella sp* (37,25%), *Shigella sp* (27,45%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (24,51%), *Salmonella typhi* (12,75%), dan *Proteus sp* (0,98%).

Kesimpulan: Media *sound slide* meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan tindakan ibu terhadap penanganan diare pada balita yang berbeda bermakna dengan lembar balik. Perbaikan *hygiene* dan sanitasi perlu digalakkan untuk memutus mata rantai infeksi bakteri penyebab diare pada balita.

Kata kunci: *Sound slide*, Lembar balik, Bakteri, Perilaku Ibu, Penanganan diare.

ABSTRACT

Comparison of Sound Slide and Flipchart Media Toward Toddler Mother's Behavior in Diarrhea Management in Bima

Muziburrahman

Introduction: Diarrhea is a global health problem and is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. One of the factors that cause diarrhea in toddlers is the lack of knowledge, attitudes and practices of mothers in handling diarrhea.

Objective: Analyzing the effect of applying sound slides and flipcharts on the behavior of mothers under five in handling diarrhea and knowing the bacteria that cause diarrhea in children under five in Bima Regency, NTB

Methods: The study used a quasi-experimental design. The sample was selected by purposive sampling technique with a sample size of 105 respondents. Independent variable: health education through sound slides and flipcharts. Dependent variable: knowledge, attitude, and action. Data were collected using questionnaires and observation sheets. Statistical test using *Paired T Test*, *Independent T Test* and *ANOVA* with $\alpha = 0.05$. Stool culture examination was performed on 102 samples.

Results: Sound slide media significantly increased knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers about handling diarrhea in toddlers compared to flipcharts (sequentially, $p < 0.001$, 95% CI 4.00-6.17; $p < 0.001$, 95% CI 1.89-3.88 and $p < 0.001$, 95% CI 8.57-17.03; ANOVA). *E. coli* is an agent that is more commonly found in the feces of toddlers with diarrhea compared to other microbes; sequentially *E. coli* (43.14%), *Klebsiella sp* (37.25%), *Shigella sp* (27.45%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (24.51%), *Salmonella typhi* (12.75%), and *Proteus sp* (0.98%).

Conclusion: Sound slide media increased the knowledge, attitudes and actions of mothers on handling diarrhea in toddlers which were significantly different from flipcharts. Improvements in hygiene and sanitation need to be encouraged to break the chain of bacterial infections that cause diarrhea in toddlers.

Keywords: Sound slide, flipchart, bacteria, mother's behavior, handling diarrhea.