

ABSTRACT

The community around seashore of Popoh, Tulung Agung was suffered by malaria throughout years. The Spreading of the disease was caused by its isolated location (covered with teakwood), near a big lagoon, under-educated and low-income people and minimum health care and facilitation.

An initial survey summarizes that the lack of knowledge and attitude of the people were the main obstacles of preventing the malaria spreading. The research, therefore, wants to seek the effect of simulation to the knowledge and attitude of the Popoh people to control malaria disease.

The research applies the Quasi Experiment by using Non-Randomized Control Group Pre test-Post Test Design. Two group of Yasinan were deliberately chosen as sample of the research. Kelompok Yasinan (20 members) in Dukuh Klatak Desa Besole was assigned as experiment Group, while Kelompok Yasinan ini Dukuh Sidem Desa Keboireng as Control Group.

The t-test of pre test for paired samples of knowledge and attitude variable shows that both groups of research were homogeneous. The comparison of Post test and pre test for each group illustrates that there is significant difference of knowledge and attitude of experiment group after intervened by simulation (that is $P 0.000 < 0,05$). While the control group also gives a similar result in which value of $P (0.006) < 0,05$ on knowledge variable. In addition, attitude variable shows the value of $P (0.018) < 0,05$.

The comparison of knowledge of both group implies a significant difference. The value of $P (0,000) < 0,05$ on 2-tail Significance refers the difference of both group samples. Attitude variable, moreover, shows the same case. The value of $P (0,000) < 0,05$, indicates the significant difference of attitude of both group.

The statistic analyzes above concludes that simulation potentially effect the behaviors (knowledge and attitude) of Kelompok Yasinan members to prevent malaria disease.