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TESIS

PENGARUH PELATIHAN PARTISIPATIF TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN PETUGAS KESEHATAN DALAM PENYULUHAN DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE

**STUDI DI WILAYAH KERJA DINAS KESEHATAN
KOTA MANADO PROPINSI SULAWESI UTARA**



UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
SURABAYA

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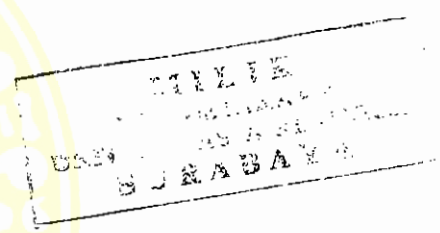
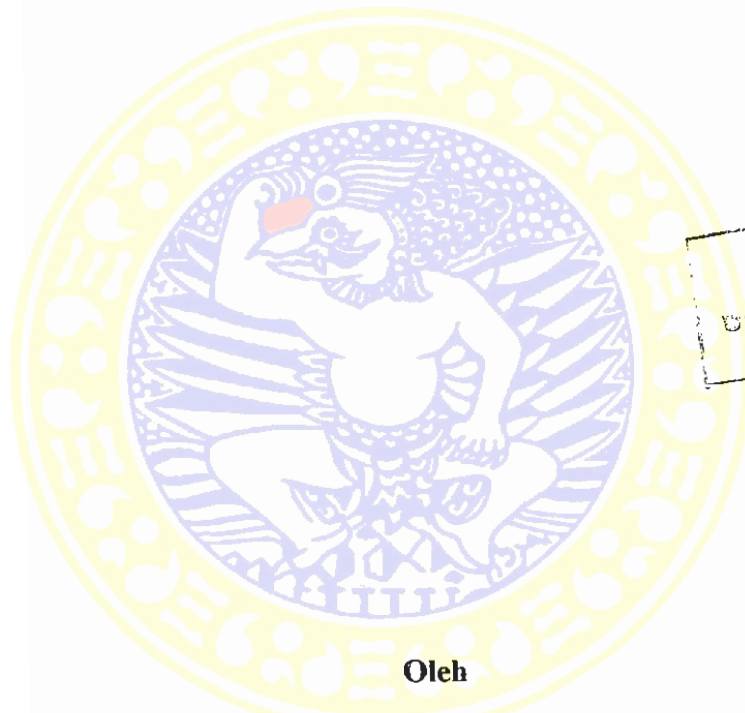
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Studi di Wilayah Kerja Dinas Kesehatan

Kota Manado Propinsi Sulawesi Utara



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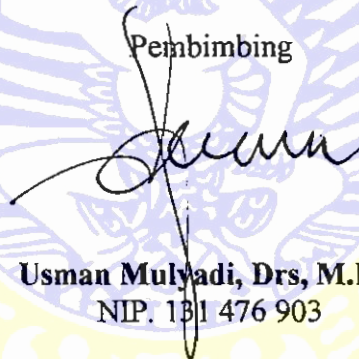
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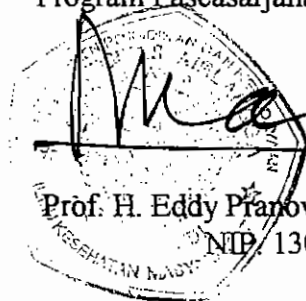
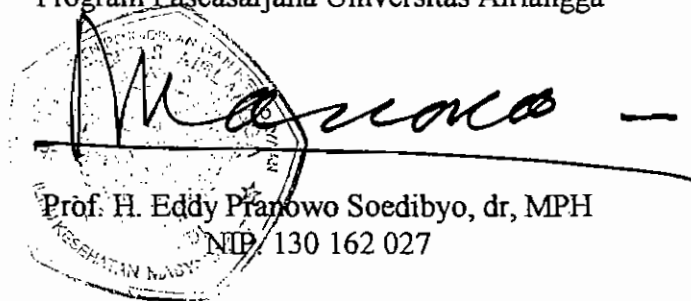
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**PENGARUH PELATIHAN PARTISIPATIF
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TESIS

**Untuk memperoleh gelar Magister
Dalam Program Studi Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat
Minat Perilaku dan Promosi Kesehatan
Pasca Sarjana Universitas Airlangga**

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to seek the effect of participative and non participative training toward the improvement of the ability of the health staffs in conducting dengue fever education. Fever dengue cases in two districts were considerable high, rating on 3.5%, which is 1140 cases of fever dengue reported. The high prevalence of fever dengue caused by many factors include the failures of health staff in mastering methods and media as well in communicating health education that consequently fail to change the unhealthy behaviors of the surrounding community. Knowledge, attitude and skills of the health staffs in health education of fever dengue prevention unsatisfied.

The research was classified as quasi experiment. Fourth health staffs responsible to health education were randomly grouped into two equal consisting 20 members for each. The first 20 were designed to be intervened with participative training using discussion, simulation, demonstration or practices combined with material and flip chart as media. The other 20 health staffs, on the other hand, were not intervened with such participative training intend of giving them material, media similar with the preceding group. The samples have 3-5 years experience on the field, age 35-45 years old and last academic level were nursing school. The data were analyzed using t-test on level of confidence 95%.

The t-test results shown that the value of $(0.000) < 0.05$ on there was significant effects on knowledge, attitude and skills after intervened with the participative training. The non-participative group, on the other hand, concluded that there was significant $P (0.055) > 0.005$. The attitude variable, however, showed there was no significant difference before and after intervened. The value of $P (0.000) < 0.05$. Variable attitude and skills, on the other hand, Wicoxon Mann Whitney test showed the value of $P (0.000) < 0.05$, meaning there was significant difference between two groups.

The data analysis summarized there was significant correlation between the ability of health staffs in giving educational on fever dengue intervened with participative training method compared to non participative training group. Finally, a periodic training is necessary to improve the staff ability.