

ABSTRAK

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PENGARUH TELE EDUKASI TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN MENGENAI PENCEGAHAN *CORONA VIRUS DISEASE* (COVID-19) DI KOMUNITAS PEMUDA SIDORAME BARAT 1 MEDAN

(xiv+83 halaman; 3 bagan; 9 tabel; 7 Lampiran)

COVID-19 merupakan penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh sindrom pernapasan akut coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 atau SARS-coV-2). Pada tanggal 7 Mei 2020 terdapat 3,67 juta jiwa yang dinyatakan positif COVID-19 dan lebih dari 250.000 dinyatakan meninggal dunia. Terkhususnya di kota Medan per tanggal 08 Oktober 2020 tercatat sebanyak 6.071 yang terkonfirmasi positif COVID-19 dan 257 kasus meninggal dunia akibat COVID-19. Peningkatan pengetahuan mengenai pencegahan dapat dilakukan dengan pemberian edukasi. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian pembelajaran melalui tele edukasi terhadap tingkat pengetahuan pencegahan COVID-19 pada pemuda Sidorame Barat 1 Medan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *Quasi Eksperimental*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* yang memenuhi kriteria. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 36 orang yang terdiri dari 18 kelompok intervensi dan 18 kelompok kontrol. Instrumen dalam penelitian menggunakan kuesioner online. Berdasarkan Uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* pada kelompok intervensi diperoleh nilai $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan bermakna pengetahuan sebelum dan setelah pemberian tele edukasi mengenai pencegahan COVID-19. Pada uji *Mann Whitney U Test* pada *post-test* kelompok intervensi dan kontrol diperoleh hasil $P = 0.756 > 0.05$, hal ini menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan nilai *post-test* kelompok intervensi dan kontrol.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, COVID-19, Tele Edukasi

Referensi : 57 (2006-2021)

ABSTRACT

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THE EFFECT OF TELE-EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ON CORONA VIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) PREVENTION IN THE YOUTH COMMUNITY OF WEST SIDORAME 1 MEDAN

(xiv + 83 pages; 3 charts; 9 tables; 7 attachment)

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS CoV-2). On May 7, 2020, 3.67 million people have been confirmed to have positive COVID-19 and more than 250,000 have died. Especially in the city of Medan as of October 8, 2020, there were 6,071 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 257 cases of death due to COVID-19. Increasing knowledge about prevention can be done by providing education. This study aims to determine the effect of providing learning through tele education on the level of knowledge of COVID-19 prevention in young Sidorame Barat 1 Medan. This study uses a quantitative research method with a Quasi-Experimental approach. The sampling technique used a purposive sampling method that met certain criteria. The sample in this study amounted to 36 people consisting of 18 intervention groups and 18 control groups. The research instrument using an online questionnaire (link). Based on the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test in the intervention group, the value was obtained $P = 0.000 < 0.05$, this indicates that there is a significant difference in knowledge before and after giving educational telephoto about the prevention of COVID-19. In the Man Whitney U Test, the post-test results of the intervention and control groups obtained $P = 0.756 > 0.05$, this indicates that there was no difference in the post-test scores of the intervention and control groups.

Keywords: Knowledge, COVID-19, Tele-education

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