

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Rencana penerapan PTM terbatas berpotensi menimbulkan kluster COVID-19. Siswa SMP (fase remaja awal) berisiko melanggar protokol kesehatan. Kepatuhan protokol kesehatan dipengaruhi oleh sikap. Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY), nilai sikap remaja lebih rendah daripada orang dewasa dan lansia. Pendidikan kesehatan tentang COVID-19 perlu dilakukan untuk meningkatkan sikap siswa SMP di DIY. Pendidikan kesehatan dapat dilakukan dengan media video.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan tentang COVID-19 dengan media video terhadap sikap siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian pre eksperimental dengan desain *one group pre test-post test*. *Posttest* dilakukan 2 kali dengan jeda waktu 7 hari. Partisipan berjumlah 98 siswa SMPN 4 Depok dengan teknik *purposive, simple random, dan consecutive sampling*. Penelitian menggunakan kuesioner sikap terhadap COVID-19. Analisis dilakukan menggunakan *friedman test* dan *wilcoxon test*.

**Hasil:** Sikap responden pada *pretest* adalah 88 sangat baik dan 10 baik. Sikap responden pada *posttest* 1 adalah 90 sangat baik dan 8 baik. Sikap responden pada *posttest* 2 adalah 91 sangat baik dan 7 baik. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengalaman mendapat informasi ( $F_{hitung}=7,574$ ) dan sumber informasi ( $F_{hitung}=2,523$ ) dengan nilai *pretest*. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara jenis kelamin dengan nilai *pretest* ( $F_{hitung}=2,004$ ). Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara frekuensi mengakses informasi dengan selisih nilai *posttest* 2-*posttest* 1 ( $p$ -value=0,959). Terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan nilai sikap sebelum dan setelah pendidikan kesehatan ( $p$ -value=0,000).

**Kesimpulan:** Pendidikan kesehatan tentang COVID-19 dengan media video berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan sikap siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci:** COVID-19, pendidikan kesehatan, sikap, siswa SMP, video

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *The face-to-face learning plan has the potential to cause COVID-19 clusters. Junior high school students (early teens) are at risk of violating health protocols. Health protocol compliance influenced by attitude. In Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY), the attitude of adolescents is lower than adults and elderly. Health education about COVID-19 needs to be done to improve attitudes.*

**Objective:** *To know the effect of health education about COVID-19 with video on the attitudes of junior high school students in Yogyakarta Special Region.*

**Method:** *This research type is pre-experimental one-group pretest posttest. Posttest was conducted 2 times (gap 7 days). The participants were 98 students of SMPN 4 Depok used purposive, simple random, and consecutive sampling. The study used an attitudes questionnaire towards COVID-19. The analysis was done with friedman and wilcoxon test.*

**Result:** *The attitude of respondents were very good, i.e 88 at the pretest, 90 at the posttest1, and 91 at the posttest2. There was a significant relationship between experience of receiving information ( $F_{count}=7.574$ ) and source of information ( $F_{count}=2.523$ ) with the pretest. There was no significant relationship between gender and the pretest ( $F_{count}=2.004$ ). There was no significant relationship between the frequency of accessing information with the difference score posttest2- posttest1 ( $p\text{-value}=0.959$ ). There was a significant difference in attitude values before and after health education ( $p\text{-value}=0.000$ ).*

**Conclusion:** *Health education about COVID-19 with video effects the improvement of attitudes of junior high school students in Yogyakarta Special Region.*

**Keywords:** *attitude , COVID-19, early phase youth, health education, video*