

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Pandemi COVID-19 telah melanda seluruh negeri. Penularan COVID-19 ini tidak terlepas oleh para remaja. Sebagai upaya memutus rantai penularan perlu pemahaman dan pengetahuan yang baik tentang COVID-19. Pengetahuan dapat diperoleh dari pendidikan kesehatan dengan media video.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan dan pengaruh pemberian video edukasi COVID-19 serta hubungan variabel luar terhadap tingkat pengetahuan siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** *pre-experimental one group pretest- posttest design* pada 79 siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan *random sampling*. Intervensi yang diberikan berupa video berjudul “Edukasi-Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru di Sekolah” yang dikembangkan oleh Nursing UGM berdurasi 12 menit 39 detik. Kuesioner pengetahuan tentang COVID-19 oleh Yanti, et. al dianalisis menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon*.

**Hasil:** hampir seluruh responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik tentang COVID-19. Tidak ada pengaruh pemberian video edukasi COVID-19 terhadap tingkat pengetahuan responden sehingga hipotesis penelitian ditolak. Tidak ada hubungan variabel luar dengan tingkat pengetahuan responden.

**Kesimpulan:** tingkat pengetahuan siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tentang COVID-19 baik sehingga tidak ada pengaruh pemberian video edukasi COVID-19 serta tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia dan pengalaman mendapatkan informasi tentang COVID-19 terhadap tingkat pengetahuan siswa SMP di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

**Kata kunci:** COVID-19, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan, remaja, video

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has swept across the country. The transmission of COVID-19 cannot be separated from teenagers. As an effort to break the chain of transmission, it is necessary to have a good understanding and knowledge of COVID-19. Knowledge can be obtained from health education with videos.

**Research objective:** to describe the level of knowledge and the effect of providing educational videos on COVID-19 as well as the relationship of external variables to the level of knowledge of junior high school students in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

**Method:** pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design on 79 junior high school students in the Special Region of Yogyakarta with random sampling. The intervention provided was video entitled "Education-Adaptation of New Habits in Schools" developed by Nursing UGM with a duration of 12 minutes 39 seconds. Knowledge questionnaire about COVID-19 by Yanti, et. al analyzed using the Wilcoxon test.

**Results:** almost all respondents were a good level of knowledge about COVID-19. There was no effect of giving COVID-19 educational videos on the respondents' knowledge level, so the research hypothesis was rejected. There were no relationship between external variables and the respondent's level of knowledge.

**Conclusion:** the level of knowledge of junior high school students in the Special Region of Yogyakarta about COVID-19 were good so that there were no effect of giving COVID-19 educational videos and there were no relationship between age and experience of getting information about COVID-19 on the level of knowledge of junior high school students in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

**Keywords:** adolescence, COVID-19, health education, knowledge, video