



THE IMPACT OF HEALTH EDUCATION USING VIDEO AND BOOKLET MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AMONG HEALTH CADRES: A PRE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Sri Nur Hartiningsih*, Endar Timiyatun, Pipin Nuhayati

Nursing Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Surya Global, Jl. Monumen Perjuangan, Balong Lor, Potorono, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55194, Indonesia

*srinurhartiningsih@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS is still a major global health problem, in 2023 it is estimated that 42.3 million people will die with HIV/AIDS. Contagion is ongoing in all countries. It is estimated that there are 39.9 million people living with HIV. Currently there is no medicine to kill the HIV virus, but we must strive for access to prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care for HIV sufferers. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS requires cooperation between the government and the community, especially health cadres, which needs to be continued. For health education to have more effective results, it is necessary to have health education media. Objective: This research aims to determine the effect of health education using video and booklet media on cadres' knowledge in preventing HIV/AIDS. Method: The research design in this study is Pre Experiment, one group Pretest Posttest design. Health education methods with lectures, discussions and using videos and booklets. The population in this study were active health cadres in Panjatan Kulon Progo Village, totaling 26 respondents. The sampling technique uses total sampling. The instrument used is the HIV/AIDS prevention knowledge instrument. Data analysis used paired t test. Results: The results of the study showed that there was an influence of health education using video media and booklets on cadres' knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention with an increase in knowledge score of 31.69 and a p value of 0.000. Conclusion: This research shows that health education using video and booklet media can increase cadres' knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Keywords: booklet; HIV/AIDS; knowledge; video

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INTRODUCTION

Since it was first discovered in 1987, HIV/AIDS has become a frightening pandemic in human history, where this virus attacks the human immune system (Brunner & suddarth, 2017). HIV is currently still a global health problem. Someone who has been infected with HIV has the potential to transmit the HIV virus to other people (Potter & Perry, 2017). In 2023, WHO estimates that HIV will claim 42.3 million lives. It is estimated that around 39.9 million people are infected with HIV. By the end of 2023, it is estimated that 630,000 people will die from this disease. Estimated 39,9 million people living with HIV at the end of 2023, 65% of whom are in the WHO African Region (WHO, 2023). HIV infection is currently still an incurable disease, and there are no vaccines or drugs that can kill the HIV virus. The prevalence of HIV in Indonesia in 2023 will be 507 out of 514 districts in Indonesia reporting HIV AIDS cases. The number of HIV sufferers is 13,279 people out of 1,230,023 people who were tested for HIV, and around 10,924 people have received new treatment. HIV AIDS cases increase in the productive age range between 25-49 years and occur in housewives, because they are infected from their partners and as sex workers due to economic factors (Kemenkes RI, 2023).

HIV is one of the top 10 causes of death in the world, especially in low-income countries. HIV transmission occurs due to heterosexual activity, injecting drug users and transmission from mother to child (Halim et al., 2020). Efforts to reduce the prevalence rate of HIV transmission need to be promoted through promotive, curative and rehabilitative means. As a disease that currently has no cure, we need to carry out promotional efforts with health education continuously, in an effort to increase new HIV cases (Ernawati et al., 2020). WHO implements a prevention program with the ABCDE concept, namely Abstinence): not having sex outside of marriage, B (Be Faithful): being faithful to one sexual partner, C (Condom): using condoms when having sex, D (Drug No): prohibited from using drugs, E (Education): providing correct education and information about HIV. Education is a continuous effort that must be carried out. Health education is an educational process in improving the health status of society by increasing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of individuals, ethnic groups or communities regarding health behavior. So as an effort to prevent HIV transmission (WHO, 2023).

The community and government must work together in efforts to prevent HIV transmission. The bridge between the community and the government is health cadres, so health cadres need to be given health education so that the health messages that cadres have received will be conveyed to the community (Kurnia Sari & Nurlaela, 2023). Health education about HIV/AIDS with audiovisual media can increase knowledge before it is carried out Health education before it is carried out Health education knowledge in the good knowledge category is 2 people (79.2%) after health education is carried out it increases by 32 people (60.4), attitudes before health education is carried out attitudes in the good category are 3 (5.7%) people and after health education is carried out it increases to 32 people (60.4%) so that health education is proven to be effective in increasing knowledge and also attitudes in the community. Some effective health education methods (Siregar et al., 2019). The role of health cadres is very important. Health cadres are a bridge in overcoming health problems in the community, so in this case it is necessary for these cadres to be equipped with sufficient knowledge in order to continue the primary prevention program for health problems in the community, including the prevention of HIV/AIDS, so that the 3 Zero program can be realized (Kurnia Sari & Nurlaela, 2023).

METHOD

The research design used was Pre Experiment one group pretest posttest design, a health education method carried out for 90 minutes, using video and booklet media. The video and booklet media were prepared by the researcher, the video is 6 minutes 34 seconds long and the booklet has 18 pages, measuring 14.8cm x 21 cm. Video materials and booklets contain the meaning of HIV and AIDS, various things that can transmit HIV/AIDS, various things that do not transmit HIV, HIV symptoms, the course of HIV, HIV testing, HIV testing flow, facts and myths about HIV, HIV treatment and HIV prevention . The population in this study were health cadres who were active in Panjatan Kulon Progo Village, Yogyakarta, totaling 26 respondents. The sampling technique used a total sampling of 26 respondents. The research instrument used a knowledge questionnaire about HIV/AIDS prevention. Analysis uses paired t test. This research has passed the ethical test at the STIKES Surya Global Yogyakarta ethical committee with ethical number No.2.1 9/KEPK/S SG/VIII/2024.

RESULT

Table 1.
Respondent characteristics based on Age, Gender, Level of Education, Occupation, length of time as a cadres and information about HIV/AIDS among Cadres at Panjatan Kulon Progo Village, Yogyakarta

Characteristics of Respondents	f	%
Age		
30-40	8	30.8
41-50	13	50.0
51-60	5	19.2
Total	26	100.0
Gender		
Female	26	100
Total	26	100.0
Level Of Education		
Senior High School	20	76,9
College	6	23,1
Total	26	100.0
Housewife	20	76,9
Teacher	5	19,2
Village Officer	1	3,8
Total	26	100
Long Time Tobe A Cadres		
≤ 1 year	1	3.8
1-2 year	2	7.7
≥ 2 year	23	88.5
Total	26	100
Information In HIV/AIDS		
Internet	5	19.2
Television	3	11.5
Book	2	7.7
Internet, Television	7	26.9
Internet, television, Megazine, book	3	3.8
Health Workers	0	0
Never	6	23.1
Total	26	100

Table 1 based on age characteristics, the most cadres are aged 41-50 years as many as 13 respondents (50%), based on gender 26 (100%) respondents are female, based on education level the most are high school graduates 20 respondents (76.9%), based on occupation the most are housewives 20 respondents (76.9%), the most have been cadres > 2 years 23 respondents (88.5%), information about HIV/AIDS the most information cadres get from the internet and television as many as 7 respondents (26.9%) and cadres have never received information from health workers.

Table 2.
Results of Paired T Test Knowledge Test Before and After Giving Health Education Intervention Using Video and Booklet Media to Cadres in Panjatan Kulon Progo Village, Yogyakarta

Variable	Mean	SD	ΔMean±SD	P value
Pretest	56.62	14.431	31.69±15.091	0.000
Posttest	88.31	7.238		

Based on the results in table 2 above, the pre-test score was 56.62 ± SD 14.431, the post-test score was 88.31 ± SD 7.238, with a mean difference in increase in knowledge score of 31.69 ± 15,091, with a p value of 0.000, so the results in this study There is an influence of health

education using video and booklet media on increasing cadres' knowledge in preventing HIV/AIDS.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study are that the most cadres are aged 41-50 years, based on previous research that the more mature a person's age, the more knowledge and experience. The older the age, the better the comprehension, so the knowledge gained will also be better (Dwi Kusumawati & Septiyaningsih, 2023). Based on the source of information on cadres knowledge about HIV/AIDS, on average cadres get information sources from print media and electronic media, but cadres have never received information from health workers. Information that cadres often obtain will affect the knowledge that a person has, the longer they become a cadre, the more experience the cadre will have, so that knowledge will be better. Based on the results in table 2 above, the pre-test score was $56.62 \pm SD 14.431$, the post-test score was $88.31 \pm SD 7.238$, with a mean difference in increase in knowledge score of $31.69 \pm SD 15.091$, with a p value of 0.000, so the results in this study There is an influence of health education using video and booklet media on increasing cadres' knowledge in preventing HIV/AIDS.

The results of this research show that health education about HIV/AIDS is one of WHO flagship programs in dealing with the spread of HIV/AIDS transmission both in schools and in the community, namely by providing correct information about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted, prevented and treated (Robinson, 2022). Based on the results of this research, the booklet has 18 pages. Based on the results of previous research, health education using 15 page booklets has been proven to be effective in improving caregiver attitudes and behavior. The booklets are printed on thick paper and have attractive colors and pictures. The results of this research are that booklets are a learning medium that conveys health messages in The form of a book containing writing and pictures, consisting of no more than 24 pages, is an interesting medium because it can stimulate the sense of sight, making it easier to convey information and can be read at any time and is easy to carry everywhere (Hartiningih, 2018). Based on previous research, health education before using video media increased the knowledge score by $58.60 \pm SD 11,551$ and after being given the video, the score increased by $93.56 \pm SD 8,422$. The results of this research are that health education will influence a person's insight, thought patterns and actions (Indrawati et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

The results of the research show that health education using video and booklet media can increase the knowledge score by $31.69 \pm SD 15.091$, with a p value of 0.000.

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