

Volume. 7 Number. 2

Period: July – December 2023; page 51-57

p-ISSN : 2580-1112; e-ISSN : 2655-6669

Copyright @2023

The author owns the copyright of this article

journal homepage: <https://ejournal.akperfatmawati.ac.id>DOI : [10.46749/jiko.v7i2.131](https://doi.org/10.46749/jiko.v7i2.131)**Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan
Orthopedi (JIKO)**

Article history:

Received: July 28, 2023

Revised: September 22, 2023

Accepted: September 30, 2023

**The Effect Of Media Edutainment Education On Hand Washing
Accuracy In Grades 4 - 6 Students**Alwin Widhiyanto¹, Rizka Yunita², Al Firdaus W.Q³, Deni Prasetyanto⁴

STIKES Hafshawaty Zainul Hasan Probolinggo Undergraduate Nursing Study
Program¹, Nurse Professional Study Program STIKES Hafshawaty Zainul Hasan
Probolinggo², STIKES Hafshawaty Zainul Hasan Probolinggo Undergraduate Nursing
Study Program³, STIKES Fatmawati Nursing Undergraduate Study Program⁴

E-mail : alfirdausfirda07@gmail.com**Abstract**

Children in school age are a period of acquiring the basics of knowledge. Various diseases that attack school-age children such as diarrhea, ARI, hepatitis, typhoid and bird flu, are generally related to daily behavior. To avoid sickness in youngsters, it is vital to carry out health education on hand washing. Health education is delivered through entertaining and engaging media prevent disease in children, it is necessary to carry out health education on hand washing. Health education is provided in the form of interesting and not boring media, like edutainment. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the impact elementary school pupils in grades 4 – 6. This research method uses pre-experimental design with One group pre post test design. This research was conducted at SDN Banjarsawah 1. The population was 30 respondents. The sampling technique used Total Sampling with 30 sample of 30 respondents. The research instrument used an observation sheet. Analysis of the data used in this study using the Wilcoxon test. According to the findings, up to 25 respondents (83,3%) were determined to fall into the incorrect category of hand washing before receiving edutainment media education. As many as 28 respondents (93,3%) were categorized as practicing proper hand washing after receiving edutainment media education. The results of the analysis test showed that there was an effect of edutainment media education on the accuracy of hand washing with $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is an effect of edutainment media education on the accuracy of hand washing in school children. Edutainment media can increase the accuracy of hand washing in children, so that further research can be carried out in other fields of study with the abilities possessed by various ages and characters.

Keywords : School Children; Hand Washing Accuracy; Edutainment Media**Introduction**

Children in school are children aged 6-12 years, where school will be a core experience for children. This period is

considered when children begin to be responsible for their own behavior in relationships with parents, peers and those around them (Ashari *et al.*, 2020). Currently individual awareness of the problem of disease in children can have an impact on individual health. Therefore, the value of healthy living must be instilled in the surrounding environment in an effective way to remove germs from hands, namely by washing hands (Sugiarto *et al.*, 2019).

Washing hands is an activity to clean dirt attached to the skin. Washing your hands with soap can be done when you have finished defecating and urinating, before eating and after eating, after playing, after coughing or sneezing and blowing your nose. According to research by Tulak *et al.*, (2020), one way for microorganisms to enter from the air or dust into a child's body is through the hands.

According to data from the *World Health Organization* (WHO) UNICEF in 2017 revealed that 63.0% of school children did not wash their hands. Based on data from the Riskesdas of the Ministry of Health (2018), the proportion of school children who wash their hands properly in Indonesia has increased to 49.8%. Meanwhile, according to Riskendes data (2018) in East Java, 58% did not wash their hands properly. Meanwhile, in Probolinggo Regency, 31% of school children do not wash their hands properly (Kartiningrum *et al.*, 2021).

Results of a preliminary study on March 25 2022 at SDN Banjarsawah 1. Based on data from observations made by 10 students, out of 10 students there were 8 children who still did not know how to wash their hands properly and correctly. When asked to practice the 7 steps of washing hands out of 10 students, there were 6 students who did hand washing but still did not do the right way of

washing hands, such as not doing steps 3 - 7. Meanwhile 4 students did not do the 7 step hand washing and only washed hands carelessly. There were even students who said that hand washing was only done when hands were dirty and before/after eating.

Microorganisms themselves can be found anywhere, so if a child has a disease, of course it will be easy to infect other children (Sasmitha *et al.*, 2017). So to prevent disease in children it is necessary to do hand washing health education. However, health education has so far been inadequate because it is often given in the form of lectures, videos and writing. Therefore, it is necessary to provide media that is interesting and not boring, for example *edutainment media* (Rahmati, 2017).

Media *edutainment* is a learning related to education and entertainment which is how it is combined harmoniously so that learning is fun, learning is usually done with humor or games (Erwin, 2018). It can also be said that *edutainment media* is learning that is equipped with audiovisual facilities, animation and can also be made into a game so that it can create a very pleasant learning atmosphere (Budiman, 2017).

The application of learning in *edutainment media* is able to train the behavior of school children to be active in everyday life. School children are also familiar with elements of entertainment that are included in education such as games on the sidelines of the learning process (Mufidah, 2018). Based on Okan (2017) it needs to be reapplied using applications that can motivate students to explore deeper learning. Because students are highly motivated through interesting experiences.

Method

The design used in this study was a *Pre*

Experimental approach with a *one group - pre-posttest design*. The location of this research was at SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency. In July - August

The amount and method of taking the subject

The population in this study were students in grades 4-6 at Banjarsawah 1 Elementary School, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency with a total of 30 people. The sample in this study is *total sampling*, namely students in class 4 – 6.

Results

Result has found that the majority of the class group of respondents was class 4 with 12 respondents (40%). Gender groups the majority of male and female were proportional to the number of 15 respondents (50%) male and 15 respondents (50%) Woman.

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondents based on class and gender

Characteristics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Class		
4th grade	12	40.0
Grade 5	7	23,3
Grade 6	11	36,7
Amount	30	100.0
Gender		
Man	15	50.0
Woman	15	50.0
Amount	30	100

Result on table 2 was found that the accuracy of hand washing for students at SDN Banjarsawah 1 before *edutainment media education* was carried out was mostly classified as inappropriate in carrying out hand washing as many as 25 respondents (83.3%). While the other 5 respondents (16.7%) wash their hands properly.

Table 2: Distribution of Observation Results of the Frequency of Handwashing Before being given *Edutainment Media Education*

Prior to Education	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Not exactly	25	83.3
Appropriate	5	16,7
Amount	30	100

Based on table 3, the value of the accuracy of hand washing for students at SDN Banjarsawah 1 after *edutainment media education* was carried out, most of them were classified as appropriate for washing their hands as many as 28 respondents (93.3%). While the other 2 respondents (6.7%) did not properly wash their hands.

Table 3: Distribution of Observation Results of the Frequency of Handwashing After being given *Edutainment Media Education*

After being given education	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Not exactly	2	6,7
Appropriate	28	93,3
Amount	30	100

The results of the analysis obtained $p=0.000$, and for the median before being given education it is worth 3 in minimum 1, maximum 4. For the median after being given education it is worth 6 in minimum 3, maximum 7. So $= 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ p , it can be concluded that there is an educational effect of *edutainment media* on the accuracy of hand washing in grades 4-6 students at SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency.

Table 4: Results of Observation Analysis of Accuracy Value of Washing After Being Given *Edutainment Media Education* .

	Median (minimum-maximum)
Before	3 (1 - 4)
After	6 (3 - 7)

	p = 0.00n = 30 < α = 0.05
--	-------------------------------------

Discussion

1. Before Conducting Handwashing Edutainment Media Education at SDN Banjarsawah 1

The results of the data analysis stated that before the intervention was given, the majority of students in grades 4 – 6 at SDN Banjarsawah 1 still did not wash their hands properly and correctly, such as not rubbing their palms evenly, not rubbing their backs and between them. fingers, do not rub the tips of the fingers alternately by clenching, do not rub and rotate the thumbs alternately. Students, if washing hands is just washing hands, they don't do it properly or 7 steps to washing hands.

This is in line with research by Ashari *et al* (2020) which states that school children are aged 6-12 years, where school will be a core experience for children. This period is considered when children begin to take responsibility for their own behavior in relationships with parents, peers and those around them. School age is a period of obtaining basic knowledge for successful adjustment to adult life and acquiring skills in children.

At present individual awareness regarding hand washing is a serious problem. Because it has an impact on individual health. Individuals will be susceptible to disease due to germs in their environment. Therefore, healthy living values must be planted in the surrounding environment in an effective and simple way to remove germs from hands, namely by washing hands with soap and running water (Sugiarto *et al.*, 2019).

The accuracy of hand washing at school can be interpreted as a health education activity carried out by

disseminating messages and instilling confidence. Thus the child is not only aware, knows and understands, but can also carry out recommendations related to health, namely washing hands.

2. After Conducting Handwashing Edutainment Media Education at SDN Banjarsawah 1

The results of the analysis of student data after being given health education about *edutainment* media in the form of hand washing videos, the average value was 28 respondents (93.3%) in the proper category of hand washing, from those before being given health education about *edutainment media* in the form of video hand washing average value of 25 respondents (83.3%).

This is in line with the research by Tulak *et al* (2020) which states that hand washing is a process of cleaning dirt that sticks to the skin. Washing your hands with soap can be done when you have finished defecating and urinating, before eating and after eating, after playing, after coughing or sneezing and blowing your nose. This needs to be done by being taught how to wash hands properly to implement healthy living behaviors in children. So it is necessary to improve awareness and increase knowledge and skills in the interest of health (Nursalam, 2016).

So far, health education has not been adequate, because it is often given in the form of lectures, videos and writing. Therefore it is necessary to provide media that is interesting and not boring, for example *Media Edutainment*. *Edutainment* media is a learning related to education and entertainment which is how it is combined harmoniously so that learning is fun, learning is usually done with humor or games (Erwin, 2018).

In the opinion of the researchers, washing hands is a process of removing

dirt which is carried out independently and children can be taught how to wash their hands, so that the steps in washing hands for children can be good and right. Hand washing is very important to apply to school children, so health education needs to be implemented in the school environment. One of the health education in schools can be done by using *edutainment media* in the form of videos.

3. *Edutainment Media Education on Handwashing Accuracy in Class 4 – 6 Students at SDN Banjarsawah 1 Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency*

Based on the results of the study, it shows that there is an influence of *Edutainment Media Education* on Handwashing Accuracy in Grade 4 – 6 Students at SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency from the results of statistical tests using the Windows SPSS 25 *Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test* obtained $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$.

According to researcher Mufidah (2018), explained that there are significant differences between children who take learning using the game approach *edutainment method* and children who take learning using multimedia *edutainment* approaches. Thus video media can facilitate researchers in conducting health education. So that children can focus and improve their cognitive, psychomotor and effective abilities in children.

Based on Okan (2017) it needs to be reapplied using applications to motivate students to explore deeper learning. Because students are highly motivated through diverse and interesting learning experiences. What's more, their senses will be fascinated and aroused in all aspects. Therefore, students always pay attention to the information presented in

dynamic and easy-to-remember ways. However, several points must be considered.

This is in line with the research of Mustika Ningsih et al., (2019) which stated that health education activities using *edutainment media* can arouse students' enthusiasm for learning and stimulate imagination such as when students are very enthusiastic about interventions. Utilization of learning resources in the form of *edutainment media* can increase motivation and even bring a psychological influence on students. So that students' motivation and interest can present data in an interesting and reliable way.

edutainment media methods, in which learning is related to education and entertainment which are combined harmoniously, so that learning is fun and not boring. . According to researchers, the influence of *edutainment media* education on the accuracy of hand washing in grades 4 - 6 at SDN Banjarsawah 1 is very influential because hand washing is cleaning dirt and dust independently. The *edutainment media* is shown to students and students are interested in what is shown so that it can make students more active and understand learning.

Conclusion

The accuracy of washing hands before being given an intervention was not in the right category, as many as 25 respondents (83.3%), while the accuracy of washing hands after the intervention was in the right category, there were 28 respondents (93.3%). There is an educational effect of *edutainment media* on the accuracy of hand washing in grades 4-6 students at SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency, $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$.

Suggestion

1. For Educational Institutions

It is recommended for educational institutions to be able to add additional literature and references to the learning process regarding interventions regarding hand washing.

2. For the Nursing Profession

For the nursing profession, it is hoped that it can become an intervention and implementation of nursing as one of the intervention options to prevent the occurrence of diseases that are vulnerable to school children.

3. For Research Land

For the research area, it is recommended that the Principal of SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency provide more adequate facilities for students to be able to wash their hands properly and properly, such as providing handrub in each class and handwashing at the school sink, pictures of posters at handwashing stations, providing education, namely showing videos 1 month 2 times.

4. For Respondents

Respondents are expected to be able to wash their hands regularly so that a healthy lifestyle is maintained independently and routinely according to the steps for washing hands, so that respondents can benefit from this intervention.

5. For Further Research

It is hoped that future researchers will add insight and implement the knowledge they have gained in lectures and be able to identify and analyze the Effects of Edutainment Media Education on Handwashing Accuracy in Class 4–6 Students at

SDN Banjarsawah 1, Tegalsiwalan District, Probolinggo Regency.

References

- Ashari, A. E., Ganing, A., & Mappau, Z. (2020). *Peningkatan Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Praktik cuci Tangan pakai Sabun pada anak Kelas V Sekolah Dasar melalui senam cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun*. Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal, 10(1), 11–18. <http://journal.stikeskendal.ac.id/index.php/PSKM/article/view/635/389>
- Budiman, H. (2017). *Konsep Dasar Metode Edutainment*. Al-Tadzkiyyah: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam, 8(1), 31-43.
- Erwin, W. (2018). *Strategi Pembelajaran Edutainment Berbasis Karakter*. Ar-Ruzz Media
- Kartiningrum, E. D., & Amilia, K. F. (2021). *Penerapan Program Phbs Terhadap Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat Pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar Kelurahan Kanigaran Rt 06 Rw 02 Kota Probolinggo*. Medica Majapahit (JURNAL ILMIAH KESEHATAN SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN MAJAPAHIT), 13(2), 14-26.
- Kementerian Kesehatan RI. (2018). *Pedoman Pembinaan Perilaku Hidup Bersih Dan Sehat*, Jakarta : Kementerian Kesehatan
- Mufidah, L. (2018). Pengaruh Metode Edutainment terhadap Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Materi Teknik-Teknik Dasar Memasak di SMK Negeri 2 Godean. *Eprint UNY*, 1-5.
- Mustikaningsih, D., Supadi, J., Jaelani, M., Mintarsih, S. N., & Tursilowati, S. (2019).

- Efektivitas Pendidikan Gizi Menggunakan Media Edutainment Card terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan tentang Pedoman Gizi Seimbang pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Riset Gizi*, 7(1), 63-68
- Nursalam. 2016. *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan: Pendekatan Praktis Edisi 4*. Jakarta: Selemba medika.
- Okan, Z. (2017). *Edutainment: Is Learning At Risk. British Journal Of Educational Technology*, 34(3), 255-264
- Rahmawati, D. (2017). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan dengan Media Audio Visual terhadap Kemampuan Mencuci Tangan pada Anak Usia 7-12 Tahun di SDN Pace 2 Kecamatan Silo Kabupaten Jember. *Journal of Undergraduate Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah jember*.
- Sasmitha, N. R., Ilmi, A. A., & Huriati, H. (2017). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Tentang Cuci Tangan melalui Pendidikan Kesehatan dengan Media Audiovisual. *Journal of Islamic Nursing*, 2(2), 43-51.
- Sugiarto, S., Berliana, N., Yenni, M., & Wuni, C. (2019). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Siswa tentang Cuci Tangan yang Baik dan Benar di SDN 37/I Kecamatan Bajubang. *Jurnal Pengabdian Harapan Ibu (JPHI)*, 1(2), 59. <https://doi.org/10.30644/jphi.v1i2.266>
- Tulak, G. T., Ramadhan, S., & Musrifah, A. (2020). Edukasi Perilaku Cuci Tangan Pakai Sabun Pada Siswa Untuk Pencegahan Transmisi Penyakit. *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)*, 4(1), 37–42. <https://doi.org/10.31764/jmm.v4i1.1702>