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THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH PROMOTION USING AUDIO VISUAL MEDIA ON INCREASING STUDENTS' ORAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AT SDI KAMPUS UNHAS 1

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KEYWORDS

audio visual media, health promotion, oral health knowledge

ABSTRAK

***Introduction**: Dental and oral health problems are a major problem in school-aged children. Nearly a third of Indonesia's population has dental and oral health problems. Efforts that can increase knowledge about dental and oral health are through health promotion using audio-visual media, counseling using creative media encourage students to study hard and optimally received the lesson. **Objective:** To determine the influence of health promotion using audio visual media in increasing dental and oral health knowledge of SDI students. **Method:** This type of research was a quasi-experiment with a pre-test and post-test group design and analysis using the Wilxocon test with a sample size about 48 students. **Results:** Based on the results of research entitled The Influence of Health Promotion Using Audio Visual Media in Increasing Knowledge of Dental and Oral Health at SDI Kampus 1 UNHAS. Based on a comparison using the Wilcoxon test, a p-value of 0.000 was obtained, namely less than 0.05 (p value <0.05) . This shows that the treatment given, namely Audio Visual Media, increases students' knowledge about dental and oral health after it is applied. **Conclusion:** There is any influence of increasing knowledge on health promotion using audio-visual media.*

INTRODUCTION

The condition of Indonesian people's dental and oral health is still very worrying. The results of SKI 2023 show that an average of 57% of the population aged ≥ 3 years complained of dental and oral problems in the last year. Nationally, compared to 2018 Riskesdas data, there was a decrease in the number of dental and oral problems by 0.5%. The five provinces with the highest number of dental and oral problems are West Sulawesi (68.4%), South Sulawesi (68.4%), Central Sulawesi (66.5%), North Sulawesi and Maluku (64.9%). the bottom three provinces are Bali (46.5%), Bangka Belitung (46.9%)

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and Papua (49.4%). Based on the 2018 Riskesdas report, the behavior of Indonesian people in brushing their teeth correctly and has still not shown significant improvement. Therefore, it is necessary to find a solution to this problem. The solution that can be taken is in the form of health promotion activities carried out by dental and oral health workers. [1,2]

Dental and oral health is a health problem that requires immediate treatment because it has an impact on the condition of the body. Dental and oral health problems, if not treated, will cause pain in the teeth, resulting in children being lazy about doing activities, children not attending school and decreased appetite, resulting in growth and development problems in children. Therefore, parents need to stimulate their children for motor development, especially brushing their teeth.[3] In their research, Pontonuwu, Mariati, and Wicaksono explained that according to knowledge the influence of behavior can improve dental and oral health. He means that the higher a person's knowledge, the better their behavior will be. Rahma's research states that educational games are sufficient for brushing the teeth of knowledge in preschool children. Extension media is an intermediary that is packaged in such a way as to facilitate the delivery of material to its target so that it can stimulate the target's thoughts, feelings, attention, and ability to absorb the message quickly and clearly. One of the activities in the organization that is out of scope is dental and oral health education. [3,4]

Audiovisual media contains sound elements and image elements that can be seen, for example video recordings, films, and so on. Good learning media can activate students by providing feedback and input as well as encouraging them to practice correctly. One of these media is considered quite effective for students at elementary school level is audiovisual media because it combines two media at once, namely audiovisual or what can be called seeing-hearing. This audiovisual media is an alternative means of learning. [5,6] Middle school children aged 9-11 years already carry out logical operations, connect intuitive thinking so that it becomes concrete and concrete, and have ego development. They have the main strength in methods and competencies because methods also have a basis in this phase; The application of learning methods greatly influences the understanding or memory of middle class children. Children aged 9-11 years have distinctive characteristics; their attention is focused on practical, everyday life, they are highly curious, they want to learn and be realistic, and they are interested in certain subjects. At that age, the level of intellectual maturity reaches 80-92%. Children begin to be able to think logically. At this age, children no longer fantasize (imagine) but act more concretely. Children can use logic well. Children begin to empathize and can see other people's points of view. [2.7]

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In achieving outreach material to targets, choosing the right method is very helpful in achieving efforts to change target behavior. In general, there are only two types of methods in dental education, namely: One-way method, which focuses on active education while the target party must not be active, and two-way method, which guarantees two-way education. communication between educators and targets . [8]

Extension media is an intermediary that is packaged in such a way as to facilitate the delivery of material to the target so that it can stimulate the target's thoughts, feelings, attention and ability to absorb the message quickly and clearly. One of the activities in organizing socialization is dental and oral health education. Counseling can be done directly through face-to-face methods or by using mass media to convey information. Media that can be used in health education include PowerPoint, flip charts, audiovisual media, newspapers, magazines, television, radio and other media. [9,10]

One media that is quite effective for students at elementary school level is audio-visual media because it combines two media at once, namely audio-visual or what is usually called seeing-hearing. This audio visual media is an alternative learning tool. Audio visual media is believed and believed to be able to stimulate student interest at the elementary school level because it is easy to pack and attracts students to follow it in a joyful atmosphere. Video application-based media can also be accessed to be updated if there are any changes in learning so that it is easy to understand. [11] Audio Visual Media is media that is delivered through the senses of hearing and the sense of sight so that students can understand it directly. The advantages are that it can increase the attractiveness of students and the disadvantages are that it is slow and less practical.[12]

Audio visual media is media that contains sound elements and also has image elements that can be seen, such as video recordings, films, and so on. Good learning media is media that is able to activate students in providing responses, feedback, encouraging students to carry out correct practices.

Audio visual media is a combination of hearing devices (audio) and viewing devices (visual) so it is called audio visual media. Audio visual media, namely media that apart from containing sound elements also contains image elements that can be seen, such as video recordings, various sizes of film, sound slides, and so on. The characteristics of audio-visual media learning are all learning processes that use media that contain elements of images and sound so that the senses of hearing and sight actively respond.[14]

The use of video media in learning can provide a more complete, clear, varied, interesting and enjoyable learning experience. Video media is included in electronic educational media which has advantages such as involving many of the five senses, being

easier to understand and more interesting because there is sound and moving images, face-to-face presentation can be controlled, the reach is relatively large, and as a discussion tool it can be repeated. Using video media requires electronic supporting media such as InFocus, laptop, or video player, and of course electricity is required for its use. [15]

METHOD

This type of research was a quasi-experiment with a pre-test and post-test group design and analysis using the Wilxocon test. with the number of samples used in this research were 48 students.

RESULT

Based on the results of research entitled The Influence of Health Promotion Using Audio Visual Media in Increasing Knowledge of Dental and Oral Health at SDI Kampus 1 Unhas. This research involved female students at school grades 4 and 5. This research data was collected by filling in a questionnaire which was carried out offline through pretest and posttest to determine the effect of health promotion using audio-visual media in increasing knowledge of dental and oral health at SDI Kampus 1 Unhas.

Table 1. (Explanatory table – a brief description of the research results)

Treatment	N	Average	Standard Deviation	nilai p
Post 1	48	9.271	0,869	0,000
Post 2	48	9.917	0,279	

Based on table (1), it shows the comparative value between giving post-1 treatment and post-2 treatment on students' dental and oral health knowledge. The post-1 average value of the treatment given was 9.271, which was in the high knowledge value range with a standard deviation of 0.869, while after being given treatment (post 2), the average value was 9.917, which was in the high category of the knowledge value range with a standard deviation of 0.279. . This shows that after the treatment there was an increase in students' dental and oral health knowledge scores of 0.646. The results of the comparison test using the Wilcoxon test show a p-value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05 (p-value < 0.05). This shows that the treatment given, namely Audio Visual Media, increases students' knowledge about dental and oral health after it is given.

DISCUSSION

Based on statistical analysis, the standard deviation value is relatively low, meaning that the data obtained from the research results has small variations. Therefore, the data tends to converge to the average value.

Analysis of Descriptive Statistics and Figure 2 in the research results showed that SDI Campus 1 Unhas students had better

knowledge of dental and oral health. This increase in knowledge cannot be separated from the influence of a healthy lifestyle which has become a habit for students at this elementary school. A good lifestyle will of course be directly proportional to the level of health.

Treatment on the second day was carried out to test the consistency of research data results on students. The results obtained reached the maximum score which shows that students have a very good understanding of dental and oral health. This lifestyle should be maintained so that the impact returns to the students concerned. Health promotion programs using audio visual media are very supportive in continuing to see the results achieved by these students.

The Wilcoxon test results and hypothesis treatment results were accepted. The level of knowledge about students' dental and oral health through audio-visual media has a very positive influence. This is in line with the treatment carried out from the start of the research to the end.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study measured students' initial knowledge before receiving health promotion; namely 95.83% is in the high category, and 4.17% is in the low category. Dental and oral health knowledge after posttest 2 treatment is 100% in the high category.

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