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The Effect of Image Media Use on Elementary Students Participation in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City

Anysiah Elly Yulianti^{1*}, Ni Ketut Rusminingsih¹, I Made Bulda Mahayana¹, Ni
Komang Ayu Dhea Ananda Putri¹, Ida Ayu Made Suryastini Candra Dewi¹

¹ Poltekkes Kemenkes Denpasar, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: dheaanandaaaaa@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Background: Education can be obtained through formal and informal learning, in formal institutions such as schools. This disease is caused by the rabies virus which is transmitted through the bite of rabies-transmitting animals such as dogs, cats and monkeys. **Method:** The research used was Pre-Experimental Designs namely One-Group Pre-Post-Test (one Pretest-Posttest group). The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of before and after the use of image media on the participation of elementary school students in rabies prevention programs in Denpasar City. The study took place in 6 (six) elementary schools totaling 360 fifth grade students as samples. **Result:** The results of the level of knowledge of elementary school students before using picture media obtained good scores of 212 people (58.9%), while less than 21 people (5.8%). The attitude of elementary school students before using media images obtained a good score of 233 people (64.7%), while less than 5 people (1.4%). The level of participation of elementary school students who got good scores was 152 (42.2%) people, while those who lacked 72 (20%) people because these students did not have and do not keep dogs. The results of the category after getting treated showed that the level of knowledge of students scored well as many as 304 (84.4%) people, while less than 5 (1.4%) people. The attitude of students scores well as many as 309 (85.8%) people, less as many as 3 (0.8%) people. The level of good scores was 270 (75%) people, while less than 40 (11.1%) people. It was concluded that the results of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test analysis in the sample group found that teaching methods using image media effectively affected the level of knowledge, attitudes, and student participation in rabies prevention programs in Denpasar City. Suggestions that can be delivered are: 1) For primary schools, to be able to provide a media image method in order to increase students' knowledge, attitudes and participation in rabies prevention programs in Denpasar. 2) For future researchers, it is recommended to conduct further research on the effect of media use on students by using different research designs.

Keywords: Rabies, Elementary School, Image Media, Denpasar



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INTRODUCTION

Learning is a communication process between learners, teachers, and teaching materials. This form of communication will not work without the help of a means to convey the message. Forms of stimulus can be used as media, including human relationships or interactions, reality, moving images or not, writing and recorded sound¹.

Image media is an image related to the subject matter that is useful for conveying messages from teachers to students. This image media can help students to express the information contained in the problem so that the relationship between components in the problem can be seen more clearly²

Rabies is a disease that attacks the central nervous system. Because of its characteristic symptom of fear of water, rabies is often called hydrophobia. Rabies is a warm-blooded animal disease that is transmitted to humans, this disease is a global concern because of its very high mortality³.

Rabies is an acute infectious disease affecting the central nervous system caused by the rabies virus, transmitted through the bite of rabid animals such as dogs, cats and monkeys. Clinical symptoms in animals and humans often end in death, causing unrest in the community. Transmission can be through bites and non-bites (*aerogenous, transplantation, contact with material containing rabies virus on skin abrasions or mucosa*)⁴.

The classic characteristics of a dog suspected of having rabies include a gaping mouth and protruding tongue, profuse salivation from the mouth, drooping ears, hanging tail, and a change in voice when

barking⁵.

Knowledge is the result of "Knowing" and this occurs after people perceive a certain object where this sensing occurs through the five senses. Human senses are the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch that most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears⁶

According to Purwanto in Notoatmodjo Attitude is a view or feeling accompanied by a tendency to act in accordance with the object⁶. According to Notoatmodjo (2003), health behavior is basically the response of a person (organism) to a stimulus related to illness and disease, the health care system, food, and the environment.

According to Notoatmodjo (2007), community participation in the health sector means the participation of all community members in solving their own health problems, each member of the community is required to contribute or contribute which is realized in 4M, namely *manpower* (energy), *money* (money), *material* (objects), and *mind* (ideas or ideas).

Bali is one of the places in Indonesia with a high risk of rabies incidence. This is evidenced by an outbreak in Bali in 2010. Tabanan Regency had the highest number of rabies

cases after Karangasem and Tabanan Regencies⁷

The objectives of the study were to analyze the participation of elementary school students in the rabies prevention program in Denpasar City before and after using picture media and to multivariate analyze the application of picture media to elementary



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school students' participation in the rabies prevention program in Denpasar City.

METHOD

The research design used by researchers is an experimental method used to find the effect of certain treatments on others under controlled conditions. The experiment used is *Pre-experimental Design* because it is not yet a real experiment because there are still external variables that contribute to the formation of the dependent variable⁸.

The sample in this study was conducted by taking locations in 6 (six) public elementary schools in Denpasar City as many as 360 fifth grade students as samples, to still be able to

meet the predetermined number of samples, there were elementary schools whose samples were taken in parallel. The data collection instrument used was a questionnaire containing questions about the Application of the Use of Picture Media to Participation in Rabies Prevention Programs in Elementary School Children in Denpasar City.

This study involved 4 students considering the amount of data collected in the questionnaire and the number of respondents who would be interviewed. After the data was collected, it was analyzed descriptively. To determine the relationship between participation, knowledge and attitudes, it was analyzed using *Wilcoxon analysis*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Knowledge

Table 1 Category of Knowledge Level on Primary School Students' Participation in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City Before Using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	212	58,9
Simply	127	35,3
Less	21	5,8
Total	360	100



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Table 2 Category of Knowledge Level on Primary School Students' Participation in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City After Using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	304	84.4
Simply	51	14.2
Less	5	1.4
Total	360	100

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that $\alpha = 0.000$ while $p = 0.005$ so that the conclusion H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. It is known that the *pre-test* and *post-test knowledge* is different.

From the descriptive analysis test, it was found that the score level for elementary school students' knowledge in rabies prevention program in Denpasar City increased significantly after the provision of picture

media.

This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Sadiman (2003) that image media is an image related to subject matter that is useful for conveying messages from teachers to students. This image media can help students to express information contained in the problem so that the relationship between the components in the problem can be seen more clearly.

Table 3. Category of Attitude towards Primary School Students' Participation in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City Before Using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	233	64.7
Simply	122	33.9
Less	5	1.4
Total	360	100

Table 4. Category of Attitude towards Primary School Students' Participation in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City After Using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	309	85.8
Simply	48	13.3
Less	3	0.8
Total	360	100



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Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that $\alpha = 0.000$ while $p = 0.005$ so that the conclusion H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. It is known that the pre-test and post-test attitudes are different. The attitude of students in elementary school students in the Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City has

Participants

Table 5 Category of Participation of Primary School Students in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City Before using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	152	42.2
Simply	136	37.8
Less	72	20
Total	360	100

Table 6 Category of Participation of Primary School Students in Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City After using Image Media

Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	270	75
Simply	50	13.9
Less	40	11.1
Total	360	100

Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that $\alpha = 0.000$ while $p = 0.005$ so that the conclusion H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. It is known that there is a difference between the pre-test and post-test participation. Participation of elementary school students in the Rabies Prevention Program in Denpasar City also experienced a significant increase after the provision of image media.

In accordance with the theory put forward by Mardikanto, (2013) which says that participation is basically a form of active and voluntary involvement and participation, both for reasons from within (intrinsic) and from

increased significantly after the provision of image media.

According to Notoadmodjo (2003), as with knowledge, this attitude consists of various levels, namely receiving, responding, valuing, and being responsible⁶

outside (extrinsic) in the overall process of the activity concerned. In development activities, community participation is a manifestation of the community's awareness, concern and responsibility for the importance of development aimed at improving their quality of life, meaning that through the participation provided they truly realize that development activities are not just an obligation that must be carried out by the government apparatus itself, but also requires the involvement of the people who will improve their quality of life¹⁰.

The results of the analysis showed that the effect of using image media on elementary



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school students' participation in the rabies prevention program in Denpasar City was significant before and after treatment. This is in accordance with the theory that learning media is an important aspect in the learning process in addition to the method or approach used by educators.

CONCLUSIONS

Before using image media based on the level of knowledge, a good score was obtained as many as 212 (58.9%) people, while those who were less were 21 (5.8%) people. Based on attitude, the good score is 233 (64.7%) people, while the less is 5 (1.4%) people. As for participation, there were more good scores, namely 152 (42.2%) people, while those who were less were 72 (20%) people.

After using the image media, the results based on knowledge score is good, namely 304 (84.4%) people, while less is 5 (1.4%) people. Based on the attitude of a good score of 309 (85.8%) people, while less as many as 3 (0.8%) people. As for participation, the results obtained a good score of 270 (75%) people, while less as many as 40 (11.1%) people.

The results of the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test analysis in the sample group showed that the teaching method using image media effectively influenced the level of knowledge, attitudes and participation of students in the rabies prevention program in Denpasar City.

For elementary schools, it is recommended to use the image media method to improve students' knowledge, attitude and participation in the rabies prevention program in Denpasar City. For future researchers, it is recommended to conduct further research on the effect of media use on students by using a different research design.

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