Effect of Health Education Methods Against sorogan Intention In the Theory of Planned Behavior In Santri Nurul Jadid

Ahmad Kholid Fauzi 1, Oedojo Soedirham 2, Elida Ulfiana 1
1Faculty of Nursing, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
2School of Public Health, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
kholid0404@gmail.com, oedojo@yahoo.com, elida_u@fkp.unair.ac.id

Keywords: Sorogan method, Intentions, Theory of Planned bahavior, Pupils, Nurul Jadid

Abstract: 
Introduction: Handwashing is the first indicator in the fulfillment of a clean and healthy living behavior in educational institutions. Nurul Jadid are educational institutions that require students to stay in the lodge. Many health problems suffered by Nurul Jadid boarding school students peyakit transmitted mainly caused by hand hygiene were not as good as diarrhea, respiratory tract infections, typhoid and recorded in 2015, there were 85 students Nurul Jadid suffering from hepatitis A. This study will examine the effect health promotion using the classic learning method pesantren (sorogan) about handwashing with soap on the intention in the theory of planned behavior on jadid nurul boarding school students to wash their hands with soap. Methods and analysis: Research conducted on adolescent boarding students Nurul jadid 8th grade junior high school living in a dorm. Obtained 54 students and was taken by total sampling. Health education be carried out using manual methods sorogan. The results of the research will be processed using the t test. Discussion: After doing research, obtained the degree of significance is 0.00 or less than 0.05, then there is the effect of health promotion sorogan method of hand washing with soap to the intentions in the theory of planned behavior in students Nurul Jadid.

1 BACKGROUND

The first indicator in the successful implementation of PHBs in educational institutions are able to practice the behavior of washing hands with soap for early prevention of entry of the disease (MOH, 2011), Handwashing with soap would encourage someone to do the healthy lifestyle behaviors other to make PHBs.

Wash hands with soap (CTPS) can reduce the incidence of disease cause of death, such as diarrhea (45%), ISPA and Avian Influenza (50%)(MoH RI, 2011),

Boarding is identical to the simple life and the limited access to the outside world (Hidayat, 2012), This makes the knowledge about health and hygiene behaviors are difficult to access by students. Pupils acquire knowledge of clerics, religious teacher / administrators and fellow students which resulted in acceptance of knowledge about the health of outsiders they perceive not part of students difficult to accept. One of the methods to increase knowledge of students of clerics and religious teacher / caretaker is sorogan method. This method is used to study the book individually to come to clerics or religious scholars maid in turns to read, explain and memorize the previous lesson(Aly, 2011),

The visit report students with infectious diseases in the clinic Az-Zainiyah Nurul Jadid during 2017 was 655 cases of acute respiratory infection, diarrhea thupus 325 cases and 95 cases. PKM Paiton report any extraordinary events (KLB) in 2015, namely 82 students contracted the Hepatitis A virus that penularnya through the fecal oral route. This happens because the students have a clean and healthy living behavior are poor due to lack of knowledge.

To increase knowledge and change intention (intention) of students towards handwashing with soap positive, in this study used information delivery method which has been used by schools. Sorogan method is classical teaching methods schools used to study the book individually to come to clerics or religious scholars maid in turns to read, explain and memorize the previous lesson(Aly, 2011),
2 METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach to the design of pre and post. Nurul pesantren population cottage jadid students is 8657 students. The sample in this study using total sampling of students who study in 8th grade formal basic education. Pupils respondents were also in the same dorm, so we get 54 students as respondents.

Data from this study obtained from the initial data entry and questionnaire intention of TPB. After that, the provision of health education about Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) with sorogan delivery methods. Submission of material is done for three meetings and a meeting of 20 minutes. Recently conducted post test to determine the intention of students after health education.

Comparison of data beginning and end of the study using t-test.

3 RESULT

From this study:

Table 1: Distribution Mean, Median and Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>pre</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modus</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intention by Ajzen (1985) is a component within the individual that refers to the desire unutuk perform a certain behavior. Intention is the sincerity of one's intention to perform the act or to bring up certain behaviors, intentions connects the deliberation, which is believed to be and wanted by someone.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by intention at boarding school students Nurul Jadid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>intention</th>
<th>pre</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Post</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the table 2 can be seen that before health education showed a weak intention is very high, from 54 respondents obtained 46 (85%) had a weak intention. After health education with the methods sorogan about Handwashing with Soap (CTPS) intention (intention) 100% (54 respondents) become stronger.

From the results obtained t test p value is 0.00 or less than 0.05 with a 95% significance level. Thus, there is a significant influence on the health education methods sorogan intention Nurul Jadid boarding school students.

4 CONCLUSION

Respondents in this study were boarding school students Nurul jadid the formal education 8th grade basic education.

intention students to wash their hands with soap still weak. But after being given health education students to be strong intention to do handwashing with soap.

references


