

DOES A SHORT MOVIE AFFECT TUBERCULOSIS PREVENTION KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF YOUTH CADRES?

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ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis remains one of the top deadly diseases in the world today. Good knowledge and attitudes are crucial in preventing Tuberculosis. One effort to improve knowledge and attitudes towards Tuberculosis prevention is through education using short movie. This study aims to analyze the effect of short movie on knowledge and attitudes about Tuberculosis prevention on youth cadres

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a pre-experimental method and a one-group pre-test and post-test design. The population in this study includes all youth cadres in the working area of Putri Ayu Health Center, Jambi City. The sample was taken using total sampling techniques with 45 respondents. The data analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis with the Paired T-Test statistical test.

Result: The results showed that the knowledge and attitudes of the respondents increased after being given education using short movie media, with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Short movie had an effect on the knowledge and attitudes about Tuberculosis Prevention of youth cadres in the working area of Putri Ayu Health Center, Jambi City.

Keywords: tuberculosis; short movie; knowledge; attitude

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which has infected almost a third of the world's population. Tuberculosis can attack anyone, regardless of age or gender. More than 10 million people suffer from Tuberculosis every year and 1.5 million people die every year. This makes it the top deadly disease in the world. In 2022 Tuberculosis will become the second cause of death in the world after COVID-19 (WHO, 2023).

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), currently Indonesia has the 2nd highest number of tuberculosis cases in the world. In 2023, Tuberculosis cases in Indonesia are estimated to number 1,060,000. With the number of Tuberculosis cases found being 792,404 cases. Deaths due to Tuberculosis in Indonesia reached 134,000, down compared to 144,000 deaths in 2021 (Kemenkes RI, 2024).

According to the Jambi Province Central Statistics Agency (2024), there were 12,682 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in Jambi

Province, an increase of more than 200% from 2020 with 4,838 cases. In 2022, Merangin Regency will be ranked first with a total of 3,639 cases. The second position is occupied by Sarolangun Regency with 3,494 cases. The third position is Jambi City with 1,942 cases (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jambi, 2024).

Community Health Centers as primary health care centers have an important role in preventing and controlling Tuberculosis. One approach used is through the role of health cadres, including youth cadres. Youth cadres are teenagers who are selected/voluntarily volunteered and trained to participate in implementing adolescent health services for themselves, their peers, their families and the community (Podungge et al., 2021)

According to WHO, teenagers are a group with an age range of 10-19 years. At this age, teenagers develop rapidly physically, cognitively and psychosocially. This impacts their thinking, feelings, decision making, and interactions with the environment around them (WHO, 2024).

Seeing this phenomenon, researchers provided innovative health education using short movie to increase teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about preventing tuberculosis. Short movie has their own characteristics that are different from long story movie. Based on research conducted by Zulfa Sulaihah in 2019, short movie was proven to be able to increase teenagers' knowledge and attitudes about preventing free sex. From the results of the pretest and posttest as well as the evaluation carried out, a significant increase was seen (Suhailah et al., 2019). Supported by Sinurat's research, which shows that there is an influence of health promotion using short movie about COVID-19 on the knowledge and attitudes of students at SMP N 13 Pematangsiantar (Sinurat, 2021)

Based on this background, this study aimed to analyze the effect of short movie to increase Tuberculosis prevention knowledge

and attitudes of youth cadres in the working area of Putri Ayu Health Center Jambi City.

METHODS

This research is a quantitative study with a pre-experimental method and a one-group pre-test and post-test design. The research obtained ethical feasibility from the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Jambi Ministry of Health Polytechnics.

The research was conducted in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Center. From February to Mei 2024. The sample was taken using total sampling techniques with 45 respondents' youth cadres.

Tuberculosis knowledge was collected through interviews using a questionnaire consisting of 15 questions. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability, with a Cronbach's alpha of 89,2%. Assessment of Tuberculosis Knowledge by giving a score: if the answer is correct, they were given a score of 1, and if the answer incorrect, they were given a score of 0.

Tuberculosis Prevention attitudes was collected through interviews using a statement questionnaire consisting of 10 statements. The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability, with a Cronbach alpha of 98,6%. Assessment of Tuberculosis prevention attitudes by giving a score 1-5, 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for neither agree nor disagree, 2 for disagree, 1 for strongly disagree.

The pre-requisite test results (Shapiro Wilk) for parametric analysis showed that the data is normally distributed ($p > 0,05$) for the knowledge variable and the attitudes variable. Therefore, inferential data analysis was performed using Paired T-Test at a significance level of 95%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The differences in youth cadres Tuberculosis prevention knowledge before and after being given a short movie

Table 1. Distribution of Mean Pre-Test and Post-Test Tuberculosis Prevention Knowledge

Variable	N		Mean	Std. Deviation	Min-Max
Tuberculosis Knowledge	45	Pre-test	8.91	2.410	1-14
		Post-test	12.73	1.273	11-15

Source: Primary Data (2024)

Based on Table 1, it shows that the respondent's knowledge during the pre-test had an average score of 8.91 and post-test 12.73. This means that after being given education using short film media about Tuberculosis, the respondents' knowledge score increased by 3.82.

After being given education using short movie media, respondent's knowledge about Tuberculosis increased. The information provided in this research is an explanation of the meaning, symptoms, prevention, transmission, risk factors and treatment of Tuberculosis. In line with what Mubarak said, one of the factors that influences knowledge is information (Mubarak, 2011).

It can be concluded that there was an increase in the average knowledge score of respondents after being given education using short movie media.

The differences in youth cadres Tuberculosis prevention attitudes before and after being given a short movie

Based on table 2, it shows that the respondent's attitudes during the pre-test had an average score of 31.80 and post-test 42.87. This means that after being given education using short movie about Tuberculosis, there was an increase in the respondent's attitude value by 11.07. This is in line with research by Sulaihah (2019) which explains that SEM (Short Education Movie) or short movie can

increase the positive attitudes of teenagers regarding free sex (Suhailah et al., 2019).

Table 2. Distribution of Mean Pre-Test and Post-Test Tuberculosis Prevention Attitudes

Variable	N		Mean	Std. Deviation	Min-Max
Tuberculosis Prevention Attitudes	45	Pre-test	31.80	2.389	27-36
		Post-test	42.87	2.106	38.47

Source: Primary Data (2024)

It can be concluded that education using short movie can increase the average positive attitude of teenagers in preventing tuberculosis.

The Effect of Education Using Short Movie on Tuberculosis Prevention Knowledge

Table 3. Paired T-Test Test Results Variable Tuberculosis Prevention Knowledge

Variable	Mean (s.b)	Difference (s.b)	CI 95%	P-value
Knowledge before education using short movie (n=45)	8.91 (2.41)	3.82	4.34 – 3.30	0.000
Knowledge after education using short movie (n=45)	12.73 (1.14)			

Based on table 3, the results of the Paired T-Test statistical test, it shows a significance value smaller than 0.05, $P=0.000$. This shows that there is a significant difference between before and after education using short movie media and knowledge about preventing tuberculosis among youth cadres in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Centre, Jambi City. After being given health education about tuberculosis using short movie, all respondents experienced an increase in their knowledge.

According to Notoadmodjo, an important step in health education is creating messages and media that are appropriate to the target. The methods and media used to convey information also influence the delivery of information, and this can have a significant impact on increasing knowledge (Notoadmodjo, 2010).

This is in line with research by Suhailah (2019) which shows that short movie have a

significant influence on increasing students' knowledge at Darma Siswa Vocational School (Suhailah et al., 2019). Supported by Sinurat's research, which shows that there is an influence of health promotion using short movie about COVID-19 on students' knowledge at SMP N 13 Pematangsiantar (Sinurat, 2021).

According to researchers, providing education using short movie has been proven to increase Tuberculosis prevention knowledge on youth cadres in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Center, Jambi City. It can be assumed that the information provided can be understood well by respondents so that there is an increase in the average value of respondents' knowledge in the post-test.

The Effect of Education Using Short Movie on Tuberculosis Prevention Attitudes

Table 4. Paired T-Test Test Results Variable Tuberculosis Prevention Attitudes

Variable	Mean (s.b)	Difference (s.b)	CI 95%	P-value
Attitudes before education using short movie (n=45)	31.80 (2.38)	11.06	11.97 – 10.15	0.000
Attitudes after education using short movie (n=45)	42.87 (2.10)			

Based on table 4, the results of the bivariate test using the Paired T-Test statistical test, a P value <0.05 was obtained, P=0.000. This shows that there is a significant influence of education using short movie media on Tuberculosis prevention attitudes on youth cadres in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Center, Jambi City.

According to Handayani, audiovisual media is a medium that is effective in improving a person's attitude (Handayani & Ristrini, 2010). The short movie in this study shows events that can arouse the feelings of the audience, such as a scene of coughing up blood, which makes the audience afraid of experiencing something similar. This is in

line with the theory that the content of messages in movie has a significant influence on feelings, emotions, levels of acceptance or rejection of the information provided (Nurseto, 2011).

This research are in line with research by Mulyati (2015), which states that there is a positive influence of Health Education through movie on mothers' attitudes during the IVA test in Kawarang Regency (Mulyati et al., 2015).

According to researchers, providing education using short movie has been proven to improve Tuberculosis prevention attitudes on youth cadres in the working area of the Putri Ayu Health Center, Jambi City. This is assumed to be because the presentation of the material in the short film is clear, easy to understand and more interesting.

CONCLUSION

Short Movie Media can increase Youth Cadres Knowledge and Attitudes of Tuberculosis prevention. The Short Movie can be used as a media for health promotion programs.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This research, there are no conflicts of interest regarding funding, including names in published articles, and the data collection process

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