

PERBEDAAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN KESEHATAN DALAM PELATIHAN DOKTER KECIL DENGAN
METODE CERAMAH,RESITASI SERTA CERAMAH DAN RESITASI DI SD GABUS DESA GABUS
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Pelatihan dokter kecil adalah upaya untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan, mengubah perilaku dan mengembangkan ketrampilan siswa dalam bidang kesehatan dan Usaha Kesehatan Sekolah. Dalam pelatihan digunakan berbagai metode pelatihan yang memiliki kelebihan dari kelemahan sehingga membutuhkan kejelian dan ketelitian pelatin sesuai dengan karakteristik anak dan lingkungannya. Jenis penelitian *Quasi Experimental*, menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan purposif sampling 90 Responden untuk sampel. Pengumpulan data utama menggunakan angket, data bantu menggunakan, observasi dan dokumentasi. Penelitian bertujuan menguji perbedaan metode ceramah, resitasi serta ceramah dan resitasi. Penelitian dilakukan Pre test dan dianalisis variannya menggunakan SPSS 10, hasil perhitungan $F=0,444$ dan F table $0,643$ sehingga F hitung $< F$ Tabel, H_0 diterima artinya tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan diantara rata-rata nilai pre test. Kesimpulan pengetahuan kesehatan dari ketiga kelompok sampel sebelum memperoleh pelatihan tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan. Setelah dilakukan pelatihan menggunakan metode ceramah, resitasi serta ceramah dan resitasi dan dilakukan post test. Dari Nilai post test dianalisis variannya, diperoleh F hitung $12,140$ $df=95\%$, dan F tabel $2,87$ adalah $0,883$, Karena $12,140 > 0,883$ maka kita tolak H_0 dan kita terima H_a . Sehingga hipotesis yang diajukan, ada perbedaan yang signifikan pengetahuan kesehatan dokter kecil yang dilatih dengan metode ceramah, resitasi serta ceramah dan resitasi terbukti dan diterima kebenarannya. Saran kepada Dinas Kesehatan dan tim pembina UKS untuk meningkatkan intensitas dan kualitas pelatihan dokter kecil dengan menggunakan metode, kurikulum dan pelatih yang tepat dengan memperhatikan karakteristik anak dan lingkungannya.

Kata Kunci: dokter kecil, pelatihan dan metode.

THE DIFFERENCE OF HEALTHY KNOWLEDGE GRADE OF HEALTH IN THE PRACTICING OF JUNIOR DOCTOR BETWEEN THE USAGE OF VERBAL METHOD, RECITATION, VERBAL AND RECITATION AT GABUS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN GABUS VILLAGE, NGRAMPAL SUB DISTRICT, SRAGEN REGENCY

The practicing of junior doctor is an effort to improve the knowledges to change the behaviour and the develop the ability of the students in health program and scool health care program. In application, there are many methods to be used which having both goodness and weakness, so the trainer must have an expert to be able to use the particular method for each characteristic of children and environment. Quasi Experiment research used quantitative method with purposive sampling of 90 responders, for researching samples. In collecting the primary datum used questionnaire, and the secondary datum used both observation and documentation the techniques of data analysis used one way anova. The research is conducted by using pre test and then analyzing its variance using the SPSS 10 programs, the researcher gets the value of F is 0,444 and critical F is 0,0643, so $0,444 > 0,0643$, H_0 in this case is accepted, it means that there is no significant difference of the average value of pre test. The conclusion is that the knowledge about health of these groups of samples, before and after training, does not have any significant difference or it same anyway. The aim of the research is to test the differences among the verbal method. Recitation with verbal method and recitation method then conducting some practices by using those three methods and analyzing it using one way anova. From the value of post test then be analyzed its variances using SPSS 10 programs the value of F count is 12,140 which is of $df=95\%$. F table 2,87 with 0,883. In this case the value F count 12,140 is higher than F table = 0,833 So the H_0 must be denied and the H_a must be accepted. This means that the hypothesis there is any significant differentiation of the grade of junior doctor knowledge practiced by using verbal method, recitation with verbal method and method must be accepted its truth. After doing this research, the researcher suggested to the health institution and the head of school health care program to improve the intensity and the quality of practicing junior doctor using the methods. Curriculum and the trainer which also, attend to the children and the environment characteristic.

Keyword: Junior doctor, practice and method.