

ABSTRACT

The Effect of Demonstration-Based Education on Mothers' Attitudes Toward the Initial Management of Febrile Seizures in Toddlers at Kamboja and Teratai Posyandu, Beji District

By :

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Febrile seizure is an emergency condition in toddlers that often triggers profound anxiety in parents. Low understanding potentially leads to incorrect and dangerous first aid practices for the child. Education through direct simulation or the demonstration method is required to improve maternal responses and attitudes. To analyze the effect of demonstration-based education on mothers' attitudes toward the initial management of febrile seizures in toddlers at Kamboja and Teratai Posyandu, Beji District. This quantitative research used a pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest approach. The research population consisted of all mothers owning toddlers registered at Kamboja and Teratai Posyandu. A purposive sampling technique was applied to obtain a sample of 127 respondents. Data were collected using an attitude questionnaire and analyzed using the Wilcoxon statistical test. Before the educational intervention, nearly half of the respondents had an attitude in the sufficient category (49.6%). After receiving the demonstration-based education, a significant increase occurred, where the majority of respondents achieved a good attitude category (52.8%). The Wilcoxon test results showed a $p\text{-value} = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$). There is a significant effect of demonstration-based education on improving mothers' attitudes toward the initial management of febrile seizures in toddlers at Kamboja and Teratai Posyandu. Because demonstration-based education provides a visual and motor concrete learning experience through hands-on demonstrations that are in accordance with the operational standards of medical procedures, this method is effective in breaking panic, eliminating maladaptive myths, and increasing maternal preparedness and self-efficacy in performing first aid safely at home.

Keywords: Health Education, Demonstration Method, Mother's Attitude, Febrile Seizure, Toddler.

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Pemberian Edukasi Berbasis Demonstrasi Terhadap Sikap Ibu Dalam Penanganan Awal Kejang Demam Pada Balita Di Posyandu Kamboja Dan Teratai Kecamatan Beji

Oleh :

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Kejang demam merupakan kondisi darurat pada balita yang sering memicu kecemasan mendalam pada orang tua. Pemahaman yang rendah berpotensi memicu tindakan pertolongan pertama yang salah dan membahayakan anak. Edukasi melalui peragaan langsung atau metode demonstrasi diperlukan untuk memperbaiki respons dan sikap ibu. Tujuannya untuk Menganalisis pengaruh pemberian edukasi berbasis demonstrasi terhadap sikap ibu dalam penanganan awal kejang demam pada balita di Posyandu Kamboja dan Teratai, Kecamatan Beji. Penelitian kuantitatif ini menggunakan desain *pre-experimental* dengan rancangan *one group pretest-posttest design*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu yang memiliki balita di Posyandu Kamboja dan Teratai. Teknik *purposive sampling* digunakan untuk memperoleh sampel sebanyak 127 responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner sikap lalu dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *Wilcoxon*. Sebelum intervensi edukasi, hampir setengah responden memiliki sikap dalam kategori cukup (49,6%). Setelah diberikan edukasi berbasis demonstrasi, terjadi peningkatan signifikan di mana mayoritas responden memiliki sikap berkategori baik (52,8%). Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* menunjukkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$). Terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan dari pemberian edukasi berbasis demonstrasi terhadap peningkatan sikap ibu dalam penanganan awal kejang demam pada balita di Posyandu Kamboja dan Teratai. Karena edukasi berbasis demonstrasi memberikan pengalaman belajar konkret secara visual dan motorik melalui peragaan langsung yang sesuai dengan standar operasional prosedur medis, metode ini efektif memutus kepanikan, mengeliminasi mitos maladaptif, serta meningkatkan kesiapsiagaan dan efikasi diri ibu dalam melakukan pertolongan pertama secara aman di rumah.

Kata Kunci: Edukasi Kesehatan, Metode Demonstrasi, Sikap Ibu, Kejang Demam, Balita.