



### Health Education for Parents with Toddlers with Pneumonia in The Working Area of Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan, Central Lampung Regency, Year 2023



Dwi Rosmawati<sup>1</sup>, Fitri Windari<sup>2</sup>, Heni Anggraini<sup>3</sup>, Tri Riwayat Ningsih<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Nursing Department, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia

#### Article Information

##### History Article:

Received, 23/10/2023

Accepted, 01/11/2023

Published, 30/11/2023

##### Keywords:

pneumonia, infancy, knowledge

#### Abstract

Pneumonia is one of the infectious diseases that affects babies and young children. According to the Health Profile of Lampung Province 2022, the three districts that contributed the most cases of pneumonia in the news showed Lampung Tengah as much as 2,872 cases, Bandar Lampung 2.468 cases and Lampung East 2.388 cases. The highest number of pneumonia sufferers from 37 health centers in Central Lampung was in the Haji Pemanggilan Health Center area with a total of 444 sufferers. The purpose of this study was to provide health education to parents about pneumonia in toddlers in the working area of Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan in Central Lampung Regency in 2023. The data analysis method chosen was a simple quantitative descriptive model (descriptive survey). The research subjects were 61 parents of toddlers with pneumonia. From the research results, it was found that there was an increase in parental knowledge by 93%. The conclusion from this research is that there is a significant increase in the knowledge of parents of toddlers to prevent recurrent pneumonia in toddlers.

© 2022 Journal of Community Service for Health

✉ Correspondence Address:

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung – Lampung, Indonesia

Email: [dwiroskawati@radenintan.ac.id](mailto:dwiroskawati@radenintan.ac.id)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26699/jcsh.v4i1.ART.p044-047>

This is an Open Access article under the CC BY-SA license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>)

e-ISSN: 2746-5195

## INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia is one of the infectious diseases that commonly affect infants and toddlers. Pneumonia occurrences during early childhood have long-term consequences, manifesting in reduced lung function during adulthood. Globally, pneumonia is a leading cause of death among children under five years old (toddlers), surpassing other diseases such as AIDS, Malaria, and Measles. The annual death toll of children due to pneumonia worldwide is approximately 2 million. According to a 2019 survey, pneumonia accounts for 14% of all deaths in children under 5 years old, totaling 740,180 deaths (World Health Organization, 2019). Approximately 39% of pneumonia cases occur in Southeast Asia, with 30% in Africa. Out of the 15 countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia ranks 8th in the world for infant and toddler deaths from pneumonia. In 2021, there were 278,261 cases of pneumonia among toddlers in Indonesia. This number represents a 10.19% decrease compared to the previous year, which had 309,838 cases but is still considered high. Based on Indonesian data from 2020, Lampung is the 8th province with the highest number of pneumonia cases, totaling 7,531 incidents. East Java has the highest number with 76,929 cases, while North Sulawesi has the lowest with 274 cases (Ministry of Health, Indonesia, 2022).

According to the Health Profile of Lampung Province in 2022, the top three contributing districts to pneumonia cases in toddlers are Central Lampung with 2,872 cases, Bandar Lampung with 2,468 cases, and East Lampung with 2,388 cases. Central Lampung is the district in Lampung Province with the highest number of pneumonia cases in toddlers. The health profile of Central Lampung in 2022 reported 2,872 pneumonia cases, and among the 37 community health centers (Puskesmas) in Central

Lampung, the highest number of cases is in the working area of Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan, with 444 cases (Central Lampung Health Department, 2022).

Based on interviews with the infectious disease program manager at Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan in Central Lampung, it was found that this health center has the highest incidence of pneumonia cases. Given this background, the author is interested in conducting research on the knowledge of parents related to pneumonia in toddlers in the working area of Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan, Central Lampung Regency, in the year 2023.

## METHOD

The chosen method for data analysis was a simple quantitative descriptive model (descriptive survey) with true/false questions as the data collection tool. This method aimed to assess parents' knowledge of pneumonia in toddlers. The research implementation utilizes lecture and discussion methods. The instructional media included an LCD projector, pamphlets, and videos. Before the commencement of the activities, a pre-test was conducted using a questionnaire consisting of 30 true/false statements given to parents. This pre-test aimed to assess parents' knowledge of pneumonia in toddlers, and the questionnaire took approximately 10 minutes to complete. During the implementation, information was provided on the definition, symptoms, factors, and prevention of pneumonia. After the presentation, a post-test was administered to the participants; parents of toddlers attending Puskesmas Haji Pemanggilan in Central Lampung Regency in the year 2023. The post-test assessed the effectiveness of the education provided by comparing the participants' knowledge before and after the intervention.

## RESULTS

The research was conducted by the team on October 23, 2023, from 08:00 to 12:00 WIB (Western Indonesian Time). The results are shown in the following table.

Knowledge	Pre Test		Post Test	
	n	%	n	%
Good	13	21,3 %	56	91,8
Insufficient	48	78,68 %	5	8,19
Totally	61	100%	61	100%

Before the research, 61 participants underwent a pre-test to assess their knowledge of pneumonia. Based on the pre-test results, out of 61 respondents, 48 had insufficient knowledge, and 13 had good knowledge regarding pneumonia. Following the pre-test, the material was presented using a PowerPoint presentation covering the definition, symptoms, factors, and prevention of pneumonia for parents with toddlers. The research activities proceeded smoothly, and there was a two-way communication between the presenter and the participants during the discussions. Subsequently, a post-test was conducted to determine the improvement in parents' knowledge of pneumonia in toddlers. The post-test results from 61 respondents showed that 5 respondents had insufficient knowledge, while 56 respondents demonstrated good knowledge after the educational intervention.

## DISCUSSION

In this study, parents responded positively and showed great enthusiasm for the activities. The initiative successfully raised awareness among parents regarding pneumonia. Parents also gained a better understanding of pneumonia, including its definition, symptoms, factors, and prevention. The pre-test results revealed that parents with insufficient knowledge were more prevalent, with 48 respondents, compared to those with good knowledge, totaling 13 respondents. The higher number of parents with inadequate knowledge can be attributed to their educational background, as most had completed only junior high school (SMP) or high school (SMA) and were not employed. This demographic may have limited awareness of diseases in toddlers. The questionnaire results indicated that a significant number of parents lacked knowledge about the symptoms and transmission of the disease. The insufficient knowledge of parents is associated with health risks and healthy behaviors. Parental knowledge plays a crucial role in determining attitudes, quick and appropriate decision-making in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation efforts for toddlers. Parental habits in handling sick children are influenced by the social environment. In-depth discussions revealed that parents tended to initially resort to traditional methods, such as applying a mixture of red onions and cooking oil, or purchasing over-the-counter fever-reducing medication and applying compresses. If the illness persisted, they would then seek healthcare facilities.

After receiving the educational material, parental knowledge showed a significant improvement, with a 93% increase. Out of 61 respondents, 56 demonstrated good knowledge, while only 5 had insufficient knowledge. This improvement is attributed to the use of video media during the presentation. Video media provides effective visualization, facilitating parents' understanding of the content, as audiovisual media engages both the auditory and visual senses simultaneously (Supriani, Dewi, & Surati, 2021). In addition to video media, pamphlets were used as a communication tool. Pamphlets are paper-based educational materials that appeal to the sense of sight, making them easy to remember and understand for a diverse audience. The combination of concise wording and attractive images in pamphlets influences understanding and enhances learning stimuli (Hasriani & Nurjanna, 2021).

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it is evident that there was a significant improvement in parental knowledge. The pre-test results showed that 22% of parents had good knowledge, and after the post-test, this percentage increased to 93%, indicating a substantial enhancement in understanding.

## SUGGESTION

Knowledge of the definition, symptoms, factors and prevention of pneumonia has a good impact on parents and toddlers so that it is hoped that pneumonia cases at the Haji Pemanggilan Community Health Center, Central Lampung Regency can decrease and there will be no recurrent cases of pneumonia.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank the head of the Pemanggilan Haji Health Center, Central Lampung Regency, respondents and parties who have helped with this research activity.

## FUNDING

Funding for this research was carried out independently by the research team.

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict regarding the research and publication.

## REFERENCE

- Asdie AH, Wiyono P, Rahardjo P, Triwibowo, Marcham SN, Danawati W. 2015. Harrison prinsip-prinsip ilmu penyakit dalam, edisi ke-13. Jakarta: EGC.
- Budiman & Riyanto A. 2014. Kapita Selekta Kuisisioner Pengetahuan Dan Sikap. Dalam Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.
- Danusantoso H. 2016. Buku Saku Ilmu Penyakit Paru, Edisi 2. Jakarta: EGC.
- Djojodibroto, Darmato. 2009. Respiratologi (Respiratory medicine). Jakarta: kedokteran EGC.
- Muttaqin, Arif. 2008. Asuhan Keperawatan Klien dengan Gangguan Sistem. Pernafasan. Jakarta: Salemba.
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI (2020). Riset kesehatan dasar 2020. Jakarta.
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI (2021). Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2021. Jakarta.
- Kementrian Kesehatan RI (2022). Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2022. Jakarta.
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2014. Promosi kesehatan dan Perilaku Kesehatan. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Notoatmodjo, S. 2011. Kesehatan Masyarakat Ilmu dan Seni. Jakarta: Rineka. Cipta.
- Notoatmodjo S. 2014. Metodologi Penelitian Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
- Supriasa, I.D.N. dkk. 2016. Penilaian Status Gizi (Edisi Revisi). Jakarta: Penerbit. Buku Kedokteran EGC.
- Weber M, F Handy, M Said, CB Kartasasmita, Kusbiyantoro. Pneumonia balita. Dalam: Pangriwibowo S, A Tryadi, IS Indah,

- editor. *Bulletin jendelaepidemiologi*. Jakarta: KementrianKesehatan RI;2020 1-22.
- Widoyono. *Penyakit Tropis: Epidemiologi, Penularan, Pencegahan, dan Pemberantasannya*. Jakarta: Erlangga; 2011.
- World Health Organization. (2019). <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/pneumonia> assessed on 24 November 2023.