

The Effect of the Promotion of Clean and Healthy Lifestyle in Ujong Tanjung Elementary School Through the SAL (Snake and Ladder) Media

¹Susy Sriwahyuni, ¹Zakiyuddin, ¹Muhammad Reza Firdaus

¹Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Teuku Umar, Aceh, Indonesia

Corresponding author: Susy Sriwahyuni, e-mail: susysriwahyuni@utu.ac.id

Co-author: ZZ: zakiyuddin@utu.ac.id, MRF: mrezafirds@gmail.com

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Abstract

School age children are groups that is prone to experiencing health problems due to low knowledge of clean and healthy lifestyle. To increase their knowledge, an attractive promotional media namely snake and ladder is needed so that the delivery of material is easily accepted by them. The purpose of this method is as a stimulus medium so that elementary school students can easily understand on how to improve clean and healthy life lifestyle. The research method was quasi-experimental with One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The population were 85 elementary school students of Ujong Tanjung in IV, V and VI grade who had been given an understanding of CHL. The sample consisted of 30 persons who would be given a pre-test and post-test who were previously given snake and ladder media intervention. The results showed that there was a significant increase in knowledge after the intervention with snack and ladder media where during the pre-test the informants who had good knowledge were 11 persons (36.7%) but after being given the intervention there was an increase to 22 persons (73.3%). While informants with poor knowledge category at the time of pre-test were 19 persons (63.3%) after being given the intervention, there was a decrease to 8 persons (26.7%). The Wilcoxon test results show the value of $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, so there is a difference in the level of informants' knowledge about CLHB (Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour) before and after the intervention using Snake and Ladder (SAL) media. The conclusion is that there are differences in the level of informants' knowledge about CLHB (Clean and Healthy Living Behaviour) before and after the intervention using Snake and Ladder (SAL) media.

Keywords: CLHB; Elementary School Student; Snake and Ladder (SAL).

Introduction

Health promotion is a form of intervention that is carried out to individuals, groups, or communities to have a positive influence on maintaining and improving their health (Notoatmodjo, 2014). The data of World Health Organization (WHO) stated there are more than one billion cases of gastroenteritis or diarrhea every year. The five provinces with diarrhea cases ranging from the lowest were West Sumatra as much as 29.0%, Papua as much as 29.5%, South Kalimantan as much as 32.3%, North Sumatra as much as 32.9%, and Aceh as much as 33.6% (Risksdas, 2013). Basic Health Research (Risksdas) showed Aceh residents aged ≥ 10 years who wash their hands properly in 2013 was (38%) and in 2018 was (36%) (Risksdas, 2018). In West Aceh District, the incidence of diarrhea in 2017 were 212 while in 2018 were 345 persons (Puskesmas Meureubo, 2019)

School-age children are groups that is prone to experiencing diarrhea due to low knowledge of clean

and healthy life lifestyles. According to a preliminary survey in West Aceh District, Specifically at Ujong Tanjung elementary school, it was found that out of 10 students interviewed, 8 students still had poor knowledge on how to wash their hands properly. Therefore, health education is very important for students, because at this age children will learn directly from an environment such as a school environment. This lifestyle will make children more responsive to CHL while at school (Lina, 2017).

School-age children, especially elementary school student around 7-12 years is a golden time to inculcate the values of CHL. They are potential to become agents of change in promoting health for their surrounding environment. This can make CHL as a positive habit that is cultured in the community (Abidah & Huda, 2018).

CHL in schools is a series of efforts carried out by school residents based on awareness to prevent disease, create a clean and healthy environment, and

improve health. For the delivery of the material to be easily accepted by students, it is necessary to convey the material in a way that attracts students' interest (Supriyono, 2019).

One of them is through the game of snake and ladder as a medium to promoting clean and healthy lifestyle for elementary school students. The purpose is as a stimulus medium so that elementary school students can easily understand on how to improve clean and healthy lifestyle. The benefits of implementing this method for schools is the adoption of a clean and healthy lifestyle (CHL) in the school environment which can create a clean and healthy learning and school atmosphere. Therefore we are interested in conducting research "The Effect of the Promotion of a Clean and Healthy Lifestyle in Ujong Tanjung Elementary School Through the SAL (Snake And Ladder) Media.

Methods

The method used in this research is quasi-experimental. The design planned was One-Group Pretest-Posttest design. The population of this studied were students of SDN Ujong Tanjung grades IV, V and VI who had been given an understanding of CHL as many as 85 persons. The sample in this study consisted of 30 persons who would be given a pre-test and post-test who were previously given snake and ladder media intervention. The research design is described in the following schema:

$$E : O_1 \text{ ————— } X_i \text{ ————— } O_2$$

Information:

- E : Snake and Ladder intervention group
- O₁ : Observers in the intervention group
- O₂ : Second observer in the intervention group
- X_i : Intervention

This research was directed at SDN Ujong Tanjung, West Aceh Regency on 16-26 September 2020. Data were analyzed using Univariate and Bivariate analysis with the Wicoxon Test. The research implementation has received Health Research Eligible Approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Nursing, University of North Sumatra with letter number: 2240 / IX / SP / 2020.

Results

Characteristics of Informants

From the results has been carried out with total sample of 30 informants, it was found as follows:

Table 1. Informant Frequency Distribution based on Informant Characteristics (n=30)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	17	56,7
Female	13	43,3
Grade		
IV(Four)	8	26,7
V (Five)	10	33,3
VI (Six)	12	40
Age		
9	4	13,3
10	5	16,7
11	8	26,7
12	10	33,3
13	3	10

Source : Primary Data (Processed in 2020)

Based on Table 1, it was found informants with male gender were 17 (56.7%) and 13 informants with female gender (43.3%). Most informants were from VI (six) grade as many as 12 informants (40%) and the least informants were from IV (four) grade consisted of 8 informants (26.7%). Informants who were at most 12 years old were 10 informants (33.3%) and at least 13 years old were 3 informants (10%).

Univariate Analysis

After completing the pre-test, the results of the informants' knowledge were categorized based on the mean (average) value, as follows:

Table 2. Informants Frequency Distribution Based on Pre-Test Snake And Ladder (SAL) Media (n-30)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	11	36,7
Poor	19	63,3

Source : Primary data (Processed in 2020)

Based on table 2, it is known that informants with well knowledge were 11 informants (36.7%), while informants with poor knowledge were 19 informants (63.3%).

Table 3. Informants Frequency Distribution Based on Post Test Snake And Ladder (SAL) (n=30)



Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	22	73,3
Poor	8	26,7

Source : Primary data (Processed in 2020)

Based on table 3, it is known that informants with well knowledge were 22 informants (73.3%), while informants with poor knowledge were 8 informants (26.7%).

Bivariate Analysis

Wilcoxon Test Results

Tabel 4. Test of the Effect of Snack and Ladder (SAL) Media on Knowledge Improvement of Informants in Pre-test and Post-test (Wilcoxon Test) (n = 30)

		N	Mean Ranks	Sum Ranks	Nilai P
Pretest Media SAL	Negative Ranks	0	0,00	0,00	
Post Test Media SAL	Positive Ranks	29	15,00	435,00	0,000
	Ties	1	1		
	Total	30			

Source : Primary data (Processed in 2020)

Based on table 4, the Test of the Effect of Snack and Ladder (SAL) Media on the Pre-test and Post-test (*Wilcoxon Test*) Informants' Knowledge Enhancement the results are:

Negative ranks or difference

Between the results of the Snake and Ladder (SAL) media approach to increasing the informant's knowledge for the pre-test and post test is 0, on the value of N, Mean Rank, and Sum Rank. This value of 0 indicates that there is no decrease (reduction) from the pre-test to the post-test results.

Positive ranks atau difference (positive)

Between the results of the Snake And Ladder (SAL) media approach to increasing the informant's knowledge for the pre-test and post-test, there is a positive data (N) of 29, which means that 29 informants experienced an increase in knowledge from pre-test results to post-test results. The mean rank or the average increase is 15.00 while the number of positive ranks or the sum of the ranks is 435.00

Ties or similarities in pre-test and post-test result

Based on table 4 above, it is known that the value of ties is 1, which means that there is a similarity in the value of the pre-test and post-test.

Based on the results of the output test statistics above, it is known that $Pvalue = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there are differences in the level of informants' knowledge about CHL (Clean and Healthy Life Lifestyle) before and after giving intervention through Snack and Ladder (SAL) media

Discussion

Based on the results of the study, there was a significant improvement in knowledge after the intervention with snake and ladder media where during the pre-test the informants who had good knowledge were 11 persons (36.7%) but after being given the intervention, it was increase into 22 persons (73.3%). While informants with poor knowledge category at the time of pre-test were 19 persons (63.3%) after being given the intervention, it was decrease into 8 pe (26.7%). Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, the Pvalue $0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$, so that there is a difference in the level of informants' knowledge about CHL (Clean and Healthy Live Lifestyle) before and after giving intervention through Snake and Ladder (SAL) media.

The snake and ladder media has advantages in increasing students' knowledge because this media is more attractive and can be applied in playing while learning activities so that it helps students hone their logical intelligence and stimulate their cognitive in solving problems. This research is same with Prasetyanti & Yanuaringsih (2019) research that there is an effect of snake and ladder game on lifestyle in CHL with $Pvalue = 0.002 < \alpha = 0.05$.

Another study directed by Hamdalah (2013) stated that snake and ladder media have a higher effectiveness than pictorial story media in perceiving knowledge, attitudes, and practices about oral health. This research is supported from Sari (2016) that there is an effect of health education on hand washing through snake and ladder media on increasing knowledge of preschoolers at TK ABA Karangbendo and TK Pertiwi 21 Babadan Banguntapan Bantul.

Furthermore, research directed by Nurhidayati & Hilal (2018) states that there is an effect of health education on PHBS with the snake and ladder game media. Research directed by Hadisuyitno et al (2017) shows that there are significant differences in the level of knowledge before and after counseling with the game of snake and ladder. The learning method using snake and ladder media is an effective intervention to increase children's health knowledge (K.Srinivasan, 2019).

Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that there are differences in the level of respondents' knowledge about CHL (Clean and Healthy Lifestyle) before and after giving intervention through the media of Snake And Ladder (SAL) ($P\text{value} = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$).

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Author Contribution and Competing Interest

All of the authors contributed in collecting and analyzing the data, including preparing the manuscript. The author assures there is no conflict of interest in the activities and preparation of this report.

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