

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 ILMU KESEHATAN MASYARAKAT FAKULTAS
KESEHATAN & INFORMATIKA INSTITUT KESEHATAN PAYUNG
NEGERI PEKANBARU**

Penelitian, Juni 2026

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**Efektivitas Edukasi Menggunakan Media Poster Terhadap Peningkatan
Pengetahuan Pencegahan Demam Berdarah Dengue (Dbd) Pada Siswa Kelas
VI SDN 167 Pekanbaru**

xiii+49 halaman+2 tabel+3 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya pencegahan DBD adalah meningkatkan pengetahuan siswa sekolah dasar melalui pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan poster. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui efektivitas pendidikan berbasis poster dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan pencegahan DBD pada siswa kelas VI SDN 167 Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain pra-eksperimental one group pretest-posttest. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari 38 siswa kelas VI dengan teknik total sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan Uji *Wilcoxon Signed-Rank* karena data tidak berdistribusi normal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan pengetahuan siswa setelah diberikan intervensi. Uji *Wilcoxon Signed-Rank* menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), yang berarti terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. Disimpulkan bahwa pendidikan kesehatan menggunakan poster efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan pencegahan DBD pada siswa kelas VI SDN 167 Pekanbaru.

Kata Kunci : Demam Berdarah Dengue, poster, pengetahuan, pendidikan kesehatan.

Daftar Bacaan: 20 (2015–2025)

**UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN PUBLIC HEALTH, FACULTY OF
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Research, June 2026

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**The Effectiveness of Poster-Based Education in Improving Knowledge of
Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) Prevention Among Sixth-Grade Students
at SDN 167 Pekanbaru**

xiii+49 pages+2 tables+3 appendices

ABSTRACT

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) remains a public health problem in Indonesia. One effort to prevent DHF is to improve the knowledge of elementary school students through health education using posters. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of poster-based education in improving knowledge of DHF prevention among sixth-grade students at SDN 167 Pekanbaru. This study employed a quantitative method with a one-group pretest-posttest pre-experimental design. The study population consisted of 38 sixth-grade students selected using total sampling. Data were collected using knowledge questionnaires administered before and after the intervention. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate methods, specifically the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test, as the data were not normally distributed. The results showed an increase in students' knowledge following the intervention. The Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test yielded a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant difference between knowledge levels before and after the intervention. It was concluded that health education using posters is effective in improving knowledge of dengue fever prevention among sixth-grade students at SDN 167 Pekanbaru.

Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, poster, knowledge, health education, personnel.

References: 20 (2015–2025)