



## The Distinction Influence of Booklet and Audiovisual Health Promotion Media on Knowledge and Attitude Of Prospective Bridegroom About Prevention of Hiv / Aids Invention in Religious Affairs Office of North Semarang

Ovita Mayasari<sup>✉</sup>, RR Sri Ratna Rahayu, Ari Yuniastuti

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

### Article Info

#### Article History :

Accepted 21 Oktober 2019

Approved 16 January 2020

Published 20 April 2020

#### Keywords :

Booklet, Audiovisual, Knowledge, Attitude, HIV/AIDS

### Abstrak

Prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission by providing health promotion to prospective bridegroom is a promotive and preventive effort in preventing HIV transmission from sexual partners and mothers to their children. This study was aimed to analyze the differences in the effect of health promotion using booklet and audiovisual media in preventing HIV / AIDS transmission at the North Semarang Office of Religious Affairs. This type of research was a quasy-experimental study with a pre-test-post-test design. The sample of the study was 62 brides who were divided into 2 groups, 31 booklets and 31 audiovisual media. The analysis of this study uses the Wilcoxon Test and the Mann Whitney Test. The results showed that there was an influence of the booklet media on knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0,000$ ) to prospective bridegroom about the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission. There is an increase in knowledge from the less (35.5%) to good (74.2%) category, while the attitude is from the (80.6%) to (93.5%). There is an influence of audiovisual media on the knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0.001$ ) of the prospective bridegroom on the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission. An increase of knowledge from the moderate category (54.8%) to good (54.8%), while attitude is from (87.1%) to (96.8%). However there is no difference in the influence of booklet and audiovisual media on knowledge ( $p = 0.242 > 0.05$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0.104 > 0.05$ ) of prospective bridegroom about preventing HIV / AIDS transmission.

© 2020 Universitas Negeri Semarang

<sup>✉</sup> Correspondence address:

Kelud Utara 3 Kampus Pascasarjana Unnes Sampangan Semarang, Indonesia

E-mail : [ovitamayasari@gmail.com](mailto:ovitamayasari@gmail.com)

p-ISSN 2528-5998

e-ISSN 2540-7945

## INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by attacking white blood cells so that it can damage the human immune system. The case of HIV / AIDS is an iceberg phenomenon, with far fewer reported people. This can be seen from the number of AIDS cases reported each year that has increased significantly (Octavianty et al., 2015).

At the global level, AIDS ranks fourth among the main diseases that cause death (Gayle, 2001; Azinar, 2016). More than 99% of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Southeast Asia live in 5 countries: India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand (Pendse, 2016). Indonesia is one of the fastest countries increasing HIV / AIDS epidemic in the world. The Ministry of Health reports the situation of the development of HIV / AIDS in Indonesia from 1987 - December 2017 amounting to 383,290 cases with an average case finding of 25,000 each year and spread across 407 of 507 districts / cities in Indonesia (Kemenkes RI, 2017). Central Java is the fifth largest province of HIV / AIDS cases in Indonesia (7.95%) (Dinkes Jateng, 2017). Semarang City is the city with the most HIV / AIDS cases in Central Java (9.50%), where the highest percentage of HIV / AIDS cases is in North Semarang Subdistrict (11.7%) out of 1,068 cases (DKK Semarang, 2017).

HIV / AIDS of transmission (88%) because sexual relations, (57%) occurs in women, (18%) as housewives. Transmission to housewife tends to increase (Kodim and Hiryani, 2011) compared to female sex workers (FSW). Housewife are more at risk of developing AIDS than female sex workers caused by HIV-infected husbands who infect their wives through unprotected sex (Octavianty et al., 2015). Low education, poverty, gender inequality and the inability to complete safer sex are reasons for the increasing burden of HIV among women (Ugarte et al., 2013; Thapa et al., 2015). Mother-to-child transmission also tends

to increase with increasing numbers of HIV positive women.

AIDS cases also often occur in productive age that are 21-30 years (28.65%), 31-40 years (33.58%) and 41-50 years (19.73%). If seen from the incubation period which takes about 5-10 years, it is estimated that the first contact with HIV has occurred at the age of adolescence, so that adolescence can be said to be an age prone to HIV (Husaini et al., 2017). Based on Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 that the age permitted to carry out marriage is 19 years in men and 16 years in women that the age is a adolescence.

It is known that until now there has not been found a drug to kill the HIV virus. Therefore, the best approach to HIV / AIDS is through prevention (Agyemang, 2012). The cause of the high incidence of HIV / AIDS is influenced by many things including a lack of knowledge about HIV / AIDS (Husaini et al., 2017). The results of Riskesdas 2010, the high cases of HIV / AIDS in adolescents are due to lack of knowledge about HIV / AIDS (48.9%).

According to Notoatmodjo (2003), one of the strategies to improve knowledge and attitudes is by promoting health. Husaini, et al (2017) stated that counseling about HIV / AIDS can increase knowledge of Banjarbaru Midwifery Academy students from 35% to 70%, while attitudes increased from 87.5% to 100%. Media is useful to generate interest in targets, stimulate targets to forward messages to others, and facilitate the delivery of information (Maulana, 2009).

Nurasiah's research results (2016) stated that the education media such as booklet ( $p = 0.028$ ) was effective in increasing the knowledge of the bride and groom about reproductive health at the Office of Religious Affairs of Kuningan District in 2015. Yanti E Dewi et al (2015) stated that health education using audiovisual media affects the knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0,000$ ) of adolescents regarding the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

Promotive and preventive measures to prevent HIV transmission from sexual partners

and mother to child are needed health promotion regarding the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission to adolescent marriage age. Based on these descriptions, the authors are interested in conducting research on the differences in the influence of the booklet and audiovisual media in health promotion towards the knowledge and attitudes of prospective bridegroom about the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission in the Office of Religious Affairs in North Semarang District.

## METHOD

The research design used quasy-experimental research with the research design of Two Group Pre-Test-Post Test Design is two groups come from populations with the same characteristics but get two different treatments

(Hikmawati, 2017; Robbins et al., 2012; Collins, 2013; Yuniwati and Khatimah, 2017; Bagaray, Wowor and Mintjelungan, 2016; Tarigan, 2016). Sampling technique used non-probability sampling type with incidental sampling which is a sampling technique based on the coincidence of whoever meets with the researcher (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

The samples in this study were all the prospective bride and groom registered at the North Semarang Religious Affairs Office in November 2018 - January 2019 with a total of 62 people. Samples were divided into two groups, 31 each, group A was given health promotion treatment with booklet media, while group B was using audiovisual media. Before the treatment, the respondent was given a pre test question and after the treatment the respondent was given a post test question again.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Respondents Characteristics

**Table 1.** Respondents Characteristics (N = 62)

Variable	Health Promotion Media		Total
	Booklet n = 31 respondents	Audiovisual n = 31 respondents	
<b>Age</b>			
≤ 20	5 (16,1 %)	4 (12,9 %)	9 (14,5 %)
20 – 35	24 (77,4 %)	27 (87,1 %)	51 (82,3 %)
≥ 35	2 (6,5 %)	0 (0,0 %)	2 (3,2 %)
<b>Education</b>			
Primary School	2 (6,5 %)	5 (16,1 %)	7 (11,3 %)
Secondary School	6 (9,4 %)	5 (16,1 %)	11 (17,7 %)
High School	16 (51,6 %)	18 (58,1 %)	34 (54,8 %)
Diploma	1 (3,2 %)	2 (6,5 %)	3 (4,8 %)
Undergraduate	6 (19,4 %)	1 (3,2 %)	7 (11,3 %)
<b>Occupation</b>			
Unemployment	2 (6,5 %)	4 (12,9 %)	6 (9,7 %)
Entrepreneur	9 (29,0 %)	12 (38,7 %)	21 (33,9 %)
Employee	20 (64,5 %)	14 (45, 2 %)	34 (54,8 %)
Driver	0 (0,0 %)	1 (3,2 %)	1 (1,6 %)
<b>Income</b>			
< Rp 2.300.000,-	15 (51,7 %)	17 (63,0 %)	32 (51,6 %)
≥ Rp 2.300.000,-	14 (48,3 %)	10 (37,0 %)	24 (38,7 %)
Unemployment	3 (9,7 %)	3 (9,7 %)	6 (9,7 %)

Table 1 shows the results of a study of 62 respondents, it is known the minimum age is 16 years old and a maximum age is 39 years. The majority of the age range of respondents is 20 - 35 years are 51 people (82.3%), the majority of the education level is high school of 30 people (54.8%), the majority of work levels as employees are 34 people (54.8%) and the majority the level of income

below the Regional Minimum Wage of Semarang is 32 (51.6%).

### Categories of Knowledge and Attitudes of Respondents on Prevention of HIV / AIDS Transmission Before and After Health Promotion Using Booklets and Audiovisuals Media

**Table 2.** Categories of Knowledge and Attitudes of Respondents on Prevention of HIV / AIDS Transmission Before and After Health Promotion Using Booklets and Audiovisuals Media

Variable	Media	Category	<i>Pre Test</i>	<i>Post Test</i>
Knowledge	Booklet	Less	11 (35.5%)	1 (3.2%)
		Average	9 (29.0%)	7 (22.6%)
		Good	11 (35.5%)	23 (74.2%)
	Audiovisual	Less	6 (19.3%)	2 (6.5%)
		Average	17 (54.8%)	12 (38.7%)
		Good	8 (25.8%)	17 (54.8%)
Attitude	Booklet	Poor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Less	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Average	6 (19.4%)	2 (6.5%)
		Good	25 (80.6%)	29 (93.5%)
	Audiovisual	Poor	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Less	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
		Average	4 (12.9%)	1 (3.2%)
		Good	27 (87.1%)	30 (96.8%)

Table 2 shows the knowledge of the bride and groom after being given health promotion intervention with booklet media has increased from less (35.5%) to good (74.2%) category, while audiovisual media from sufficient (54.8%) to good (54, 8%) category.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people have sensed a certain object through the five human senses, namely the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of the human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Table 2 shows that the attitude of the bride and groom after being given a health promotion with booklet media increased from 80.6% to 93.5% while the audiovisual media increases in a good category from 87.1% to 96.8%.

Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. Attitude is a person's feelings, thoughts and tendencies which are more or less permanent about

certain aspects of their environment. According to Fishbein, attitude is an affective response or positive - negative assessment of a person towards an object. Attitude comes from a belief in one's behavior and evaluation of the consequences to be borne (Kasprzyk, 2008). The formation of a person's attitude is based on the knowledge. Someone receives information, the higher the knowledge possessed will contribute to the formation of a good attitude (Djannah et al., 2009).

### The Influence of Booklet and Audiovisual Health Promotion Media on Knowledge and Attitudes of Prospective bridegroom on Prevention of HIV / AIDS Transmission

**Table 3.** The Influence of Booklet and Audiovisual Health Promotion Media on Knowledge and Attitudes of Prospective bridegroom on Prevention of HIV / AIDS Transmission (N = 62)

Media	Variable	Result	Probability
Booklet	Knowledge	<i>pre test dan post test</i>	0.000
	Attitude	<i>pre test dan post test</i>	0.000
Audio visual	Knowledge	<i>pre test dan post test</i>	0.000
	Attitude	<i>pre test dan post test</i>	0.001

Based on the Wilcoxon Test results in table 3, it can be seen that the probability value of knowledge and attitudes of respondents before and after health promotion with a media booklet of ( $p = 0,000 < 0.05$ ), it can be concluded that the media booklet influences the increase in knowledge and attitudes of the bride and groom about preventing transmission of HIV / AIDS.

The results of this study are in line with the study of Mulyawati et al (2017) that there are differences in knowledge ( $p = 0,000 < 0.05$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0,000 < 0.05$ ) of children about food safety, where the average knowledge score before being given health education of (80.69) after being given health education increased to (94.23) while the attitudes of children from (62.18) increased to (80.70) after being given health education. There is a difference in knowledge and attitude of the bride and groom before and after the intervention ( $p < 0.05$ ) with an average value of knowledge increasing by 2.58 points and attitude of 3.21 points in the form of a one-day course by Religious Affairs Office's staff about reproductive health of brides with reproductive health book media (Nugraheni et al., 2018).

Yulianti (2013) stated that booklets media are more effective than leaflets and lectures in increasing knowledge scores about eradication of dengue fever (PSN) and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in Plumbungan Village, Karang Malang District, Sragen Regency. In contrast to Nurasih's research (2016), there was no effectiveness between the reproductive health education media booklet ( $p = 0.197$ ) and the attitude of the bride and groom couple in the Office of Religious Affairs, Kuningan District, Kuningan Regency in 2015.

Booklet is a medium for conveying health messages in the form of books containing writing and pictures. Booklet is a small book consisting of no more than 24 sheets (Suiraoaka and Supariasa, 2012). The advantages of the booklet are that it can be presented more fully, can be stored long, easy to carry and can provide more detailed information content that may not have been obtained when delivered orally (Putu and Dewa 2012), reduce the activity of recording, the contents can be reprinted, the booklet is more detailed and it is clear because it can review more of the messages conveyed (Zulaekah, 2012; Suiraoaka and Supariasa, 2012). The weakness of the booklet is that it demands the willingness to read the target especially in people whose reading habits are low, cannot spread throughout the community due to the limited distribution of the booklet, the delivery process is not direct so that feedback from the object to the message delivery is delayed, requires a lot of energy in its dissemination (Zulaekah, 2012).

Based on table 3, the Wilcoxon Test results show the probability value of knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitude ( $p = 0.001$ ) before and after health promotion with audiovisual media ( $p < 0.05$ ), it can be concluded that audiovisual media has an influence on the increase knowledge and attitudes of the bride and groom about preventing transmission of HIV / AIDS.

This is consistent with the results of research by Yanti E Dewi et al, (2015) that health education using audiovisual media influences the knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0,000$ ) of adolescents regarding efforts to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. There is a difference in pain intensity before and after the treatment in the form of warm

compresses and ginger in female students of SMK 2 Al-Hikmah 1 Sirampog (Karomika et al., 2019). Ifroh and Ayubi (2018) in their research stated that the combination of audiovisual media "I'm Proud I Know" and discussion can increase adolescent knowledge about HIV / AIDS by 22.41%.

Audiovisual is an educational tool that in its use stimulates the senses of sight and hearing. Audiovisual is a modern instructional media that is in accordance with the times (advances in science and technology), including media that can be seen and heard (Unohamzah, 2010). The advantages of audiovisual are which can show back movements, messages using certain effects so as to strengthen the learning process. Weaknesses are using

electricity, requiring expensive and complex equipment, audience attention is difficult to master, participation is rarely noticed (Effendy, 2011).

Based on the Edgar Dale pyramid illustrates the ability to recall messages in health education according to the technique and the medium of listening and seeing. People will remember 50% of what is heard and seen. Seeing the performance that have audio (sound) and visual (picture) characteristics with the senses of vision, the stimulus is received and then processed by memory through the memory. Existing knowledge is received by the senses of sight 75-87%, the sense of hearing 13%, and 12% through other senses (Nursalam and Efendi, 2008).

### The Difference of Prospective Bridegroom about Prevention of Transmission of HIV / AIDS

**Table 4.** The difference of Booklet and Audiovisual Media towards Prospective Wedding Couple about Prevention of Transmission of HIV / AIDS (N = 62)

Media	Variable	Result	Probability
Booklet dan Audiovisual	Knowledge	Deviation of <i>pre test</i> dan <i>post test</i>	0.242
Booklet dan Audiovisual	Attitude	Deviation of <i>pre test</i> dan <i>post test</i>	0.104

Based on table 4, the Mann Whitney Test results show that the probability of the difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge of ( $p = 0.242 > 0.05$ ) so that  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted or there is no difference in the influence of the booklet and audiovisual media on the knowledge of the bride and groom about prevention transmission of HIV / AIDS.

This is in line with the research of Surya Wibowo and Dyah Suryani (2013) which states that there is no average difference ( $p = 0.817$ ) between groups that do health promotion audiovisual methods and groups that do health promotion booklet methods on the use of monosodium glutamate (MSG) in mothers as housewife in Soko Hamlet, Gadingsari Village, Sanden District, Bantul Regency. Contrast with research of Badieti et al (2016) that electronic learning is more effective than booklets increasing nurse's knowledge to caring for patients.

Based on table 4 of the Mann Whitney Test results show that the probability of the

difference in the pre-test and post-test attitude is ( $p = 0.104 > 0.05$ ) so  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted or there is no difference in the influence of the booklet and audiovisual media on the attitude of the bride about the prevention and controlling HIV / AIDS.

This is in line with research of (Wilson et al., 2012) that there is no difference between multimedia (Audiovisual) and print (Booklets, Leaflets, etc.) in knowledge, attitudes and health practices, as well as research (Sudiarto et al., 2012) that there is no difference between video and pocket books on adherence (controlling blood sugar levels) of patients with diabetes mellitus but different from the study of Kermansaravi et al (2013) that audiovisual methods are more effective than booklets on female students against AIDS prevention in Zahedan City, research of Wasludin (2019) that there was a significant difference in the average value of knowledge between electronic media and print media ( $p = 0.001$ ) against HIV /

AIDS knowledge in students of SMP Negeri 4 Kota Tangerang.

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the use of booklet media and audiovisual media has the same effect on the level of knowledge and attitudes of the bride and groom on the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission, because with the presence of these two media, the bride and groom will find the easier way to understand the material presented.

## CONCLUSION

According to the analysis and discussion of booklet and audiovisual media variables on the knowledge and attitudes of the bride and groom on the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the media booklet on the knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and the attitude ( $p = 0,000$ ) of the bridegroom about the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission, there is an effect of audiovisual media on knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ) and attitudes ( $p = 0.001$ ) of brides about preventing prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission, but there is no difference in the effect of audio-booklet media on knowledge ( $p = 0.242$ ) and attitude ( $p = 0.104$ ) prospective bridegroom about preventing of HIV / AIDS transmission at the North Semarang Religious Affairs Office in 2018.

## REFERENCE

- Agyemang, Seth, Daniel Buor, and Eva Tagoe-darko. 2012. "The Extent of Knowledge about HIV / AIDS among Young People in the Ejura-Sekyedumase District of Ghana." 4(December): 241–47.
- Azinar Mohammad, M.A.B. 2016. The Sexual Behavior of Male Sexual Partner of Tranvestite in the Prevention Efforts of HIV/AIDS transmission. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 12(1) : 25–33.
- Bagaray, Felisa E. K., Vonny N. S. Wowor, and Christy N. Mintjelungan. 2016. "Perbedaan Efektivitas DHE Dengan Media Booklet Dan Media Flip Chart Terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan Kesehatan Gigi Dan Mulut Siswa SDN 126 Manado." *e-GIGI* 4(2).
- Collins, Anita. 2013. "Effect of Continuing Nursing Education on Nurses' Attitude toward and Accuracy of Nursing Diagnosis." *International Journal of Nursing Knowledge*. 24(3): 122–28.
- Dinas Kesehatan Kota Semarang. 2017. *Laporan Situasi Perkembangan HIV/AIDS Kota Semarang Tahun 2017*. Semarang.
- Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah. 2017. *Laporan Situasi Perkembangan HIV/AIDS Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2017*. Semarang.
- Djanah, Siti Nur, Dyah Suryani, and Dian Asih Purwati. 2009. "Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Penularan TBC Pada Mahasiswa Di Asrama Manokwari Sleman Yogyakarta." *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat (Journal of Public Health)* 3(3): 214–21.  
<http://journal.uad.ac.id/index.php/KesMas/article/view/549>.
- Gayle, H.D. and G.L. Hill. 2001. Global Impact of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and AIDS. *Clinical Epidemiology Reviews*. 14 (2): 327-335.
- Hikmawati, Fenti. 2017. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Depok : PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Husaini, Roselina Panghiyangani, and Maman Saputra. 2017. "Pengaruh Penyuluhan HIV/AIDS Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Tentang HIV/ AIDS Mahasiswa Akademi Kebidanan Banjarbaru Tahun 2016." *Buletin Penelitian Kesehatan; Vol 45, No 1 (2017)* 45: 11–16.
- Ifroh, Riza Hayati, and Dian Ayubi. 2018. "Efektivitas Kombinasi Media Audiovisual Aku Bangga Aku Tahu Dan Diskusi Kelompok Dalam Upaya Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang HIV-AIDS Effectiveness of Aku Bangga Aku Tahu Audiovisual Media and Group Discussion in Improving

- Teenagers ' Knowledge of." *Perilaku dan Promosi Kesehatan* 1(1): 32–43.
- Karomika, Ati, Ari Yuniastuti, R R Sri, and Ratna Rahayu. 2019. "The Comparison in The Effectiveness of Warm and Ginger Compresses to The Menstruation Pain Toward The Students of Smk 2 Al-Hikmah 1 Sirampog." *Public Health Perspectives Journal* 4(3): 179–87.
- Kasprzyk E Montano. 2008. Theory of Reasoned Action Dalam: Glanz, K; Rimer K; Viswanath. Health Behavior and Health Counseling Theory Reserch and Practice. 4, editor. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 68-80.
- Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. 2017. *Laporan Tribulan I Kasus HIV-AIDS Tahun 2017*. Jakarta.
- Kermansaravi, Fathiyeh, Mahmoud Emani, Mahin Naderifar, and Shahla Shafiee. 2013. "The Effect of Education with Film Display and Educational Booklets on Knowledge and Attitude of Girl Students towards AIDS." *Journal of Research & Health*. 3(1): 279–285.
- Maulana. 2009. *Promosi Kesehatan*. Jakarta: EGC.
- Mulyawati, Isti., Asih Kuswardinah, dan Ari Yuniastuti. 2017. Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan tentang Keamanan Jajanan terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Anak. *Public Health Perspective Journal*. Vol.2 (1) 2017.1-8.
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2003. *Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Rineka Cipta : Jakarta.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta : Rineka cipta.
- Nugraheni, Sri Achadi, Martini, M I Kartasurya, I Johan, Reni Prawestuti Ambari, E Sulistiawati, I Nurchumaida. 2018. "The Change of Knowledge and Attitude of Bride and Groom Candidate After Reproductive Health Pre-Marital Course by KUA Officer." *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 14(1): 126–32.
- Nurasiah, Ai. 2016. "Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Pasangan Calon Pengantin Di Kantor Urusan Agama Kecamatan Kuningan Kabupaten Kuningan Tahun 2015." *Midwife Journal* 2(1): 44–53.
- Nursalam dan Ferry Efendi. 2008. *Pendidikan dalam Keperawatan*. Jakarta : Salemba Medika.
- Octaviany F Lenny, Atikah Rahayu, Fauzie Rahman, Dian Rosadi. 2015. Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Pencegahan HIV/AIDS Pada Ibu Rumah Tangga. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 11(1). Hal:59–64.  
<http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas/article/view/3467>.
- Putu dan Dewa, Nyoman,. 2012. *Media Pendidikan Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- Robbins L B, Karin A. Pfeiffer, Kimberly S. Maier, Yun-Jia Lo and Stacey M. Wesolek. 2012. "Pilot Intervention to Increase Physical Activity Among Sedentary Urban Middle School Girls: A Two-Group Pretest-Posttest Quasi-Experimental Design." *Journal of School Nursing*. 28(4): 302–15.
- Suiraoka, I Putu., dan Supariasa, I Dewa Nyoman. 2012. *Media Pendidikan Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta : Graha Ilmu.
- Tarigan, Eka Ristin. 2016. Efektifitas Promosi Kesehatan dengan Media Leaflet dan Video terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja tentang HIV/AIDS di SMA Negeri 1 Berastagi Tahun 2016. *Tesis*. Universitas Sumatra Utara. Medan.
- Uno, Hamzah B., dan Lamatenggo, N. 2010. *Teknologi Komunikasi dan Informasi Pembelajaran*. Bumi Aksara : Jakarta.
- Wibowo, Surya dan Dyah Suryani. 2013. Pengaruh Promosi Kesehatan Metode Audio Visual dan Metode Buku Saku Terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan Penggunaan Monosodium Glutamat (MSG) pada Ibu Rumah Tangga. *Kesmas*. Vol.7 (2). 67 – 72.
- Wilson, Elizabeth A H, Gregory Makoul, Elizabeth A. Bojarski, Stacy Cooper



- Bailey, Katherine R. Waite, David N. Rapp, David W. Baker, Michael S. Wolfa. 2012. "Patient Education and Counseling Comparative Analysis of Print and Multimedia Health Materials : A Review of the Literature." *Patient Education and Counseling* 89(1): 7-14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pec.2012.06.007>.
- Yanti E Dewi, Yulia Irvani Dewi, Sofiana Nurchayati. 2015. "Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Dengan Menggunakan Media Audiovisual Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Mengenai Upaya Pencegahan Penyakit Menular Seksual." *Health Sciences and Pharmacy Journal* 2(2): 97-102.
- Yulianti, Indah. 2013. Booklet untuk Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Pemberantasan Sarang Nyamuk (PSN) Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) di Desa Lumbungan Kecamatan Karang Malang Kabupaten Sragen. *Unnes Journal of Public Health*. 2 : 1-9.
- Yuniwati, Cut, Yusnaini and Khusnul Khatimah. 2018. Pengaruh Media Audio Visual dan Media Leaflet Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Mas Darul Ihsan Aceh Besar tentang HIV/AIDS. *Jurnal Ilmiah PANNMED*. Vol. 13 (2). 116 – 120.
- Zulaekah, Siti. 2012. Efektifitas Pendidikan Gizi dengan Media Booklet terhadap Pengetahuan Gizi Anak SD. *Journal Unnes*. Vol 7 No.2. <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas/article/view/1771>.