ABSTRACT

Background: *Family medicine services play an important role in improving the quality of public health, but the level of public knowledge about these services is still low. The increase in diabetes mellitus cases, including in Jambi City's Rawasari Health Center, requires effective education. Through educational videos of family medicine services using artificial intelligence videos, it is a solution to improve patient understanding in an interesting and easy-to-understand manner.*

Methods: *This study was conducted using a quasi experimental method, using a pre-test post-test control group design. The samples in this study were prolanis diabetes mellitus patients at the Rawasari Health Center as many as 37 samples as the experimental group and Pakuan Baru Health Center as many as 38 samples as the control group using Purposive Sampling method. The statistical analysis used was Dependent T-Test and Independent T-Test.*

Results: *Most respondents in the experimental group were in the age range >60 years (54.1%) as well as the age of the control group >60 years (60.5%). Most were female in the experimental group (97.3%) and control group (92.1%), and had higher education in the experimental group (73.0%) and in the control group (55.3%). The mean pre-test and post-test scores of the experimental group were 6.95 and 10.41, while those of the control group were 6.76 and 8.82. In the mean value of the experimental and control pre-test (p-Value = 0.705) and the mean value of the experimental and control post-test (p-Value = 0.003).*

Conclusion: *There is a significant difference in family medicine service education using the artificial intelligence video method on the level of knowledge of diabetes mellitus prolanis patients at the Rawasari Health Center, Jambi City.*

Keywords: *Education, Family Medicine Knowledge, Artificial Intelligence.*

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Pelayanan kedokteran keluarga berperan penting dalam meningkatkan kualitas kesehatan masyarakat, namun tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat tentang layanan ini masih rendah. Peningkatan kasus diabetes melitus, termasuk di Puskesmas Rawasari Kota Jambi, memerlukan edukasi yang efektif. Melalui video edukasi pelayanan kedokteran keluarga menggunakan video *artificial intelligence* menjadikan solusi untuk meningkatkan pemahaman pasien secara menarik dan mudah dipahami.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode *quasi experimental,* menggunakan *pre-test post-test control group design.* Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien prolanis diabetes melitus di Puskesmas Rawasari sebanyak 37 sampel sebagai kelompok eksperimen dan Puskesmas Pakuan Baru sebanyak 38 sampel sebagai kelompok kontrol dengan metode *Purposive Sampling.* Analisis statistik yang digunakan yaitu *Dependent T-Test* dan *Independent T-Test.*

Hasil: Responden paling banyak pada kelompok eksperimen berada dalam rentang usia >60 tahun (54.1%) sama halnya dengan usia kelompok kontrol >60 tahun (60.5%). Sebagian besar Perempuan pada kelompok eksperimen (97.3%) dan kelompok kontrol (92.1%), dan berpendidikan tinggi pada kelompok eksperimen (73.0%) dan pada kelompok kontrol (55.3%). Nilai rerata *pre-test* dan *post-test* kelompok eksperimen adalah sebesar 6,95 dan 10,41, sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol adalah sebesar 6,76 dan 8,82. Pada rerata nilai *pre-test* eksperimen dan kontrol (*p-Value* = 0,705) dan rerata nilai *post-test* eksperimen dan kontrol (*p-Value* = 0,003).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna dalam edukasi pelayanan kedokteran keluarga menggunakan metode video *artificial intelligence* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan pasien prolanis diabetes melitus di Puskesmas Rawasari Kota Jambi.

Kata Kunci: Edukasi, Pengetahuan Kedokteran Keluarga, *Artificial Intelligence*.