

ABSTRACT

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that is still a major public health problem in the world. The negative stigma towards TB is still high due to low knowledge, less supportive attitudes and lack of skills in detecting symptoms. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of the use of educational media, the "Ke-ca-pe" application, on the knowledge, attitudes and skills of self-detection in household contacts of Pulmonary TB patients.

Method: This type of research is a quasi-experimental study with a pre-post test with control group design. The study was conducted at 4 Health Centers in Jambi City. The treatment group used the "Ke-ca-pe" application, while the control used leaflets. The subjects of the study were 84 people, 39 people in the treatment group and 35 in the control. Data collection was carried out in November-December 2024 in the treatment group and February-March 2025 in the control. Descriptive data analysis and hypothesis testing using Paired T-Test and Independent Sample T-Test

Results: The average value of knowledge, attitudes and skills was higher in the treatment group than in the control group. There was an increase in respondents' knowledge ($p=0.026$), attitudes ($p=0.017$), and skills ($p=0.037$) in the treatment group. While in the control group, only knowledge increased ($p=0.007$). There was a difference in attitude between the treatment and control groups ($p=0.004$) and skills ($p<0.001$). Although knowledge was not significant ($p=0.125$), the treatment group had a higher increase than the control group (difference of 5.47 points)

Conclusion: The educational media application "Ke-Ca-Pe" and leaflets can increase knowledge, but only the application "Ke-Ca-Pe" can improve attitudes and skills. The application "Ke-ca-pe" is more effective in increasing knowledge, attitudes and skills of early independent detection in household contacts of pulmonary TB patients compared to leaflet media. It is recommended to use the "Ke-Ca-Pe" application as an educational media in tuberculosis early detection programs.

Keywords: Pulmonary tuberculosis, household contact, Ke-ca-pe application, independent early detection, knowledge, attitude

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tuberkulosis (TB) merupakan penyakit menular yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat utama di dunia. Stigma negatif terhadap TB masih tinggi disebabkan pengetahuan rendah, sikap kurang mendukung dan kurangnya keterampilan mendeteksi gejala. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis efektivitas penggunaan media edukasi aplikasi “Ke-ca-pe” terhadap pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan deteksi mandiri pada kontak serumah penderita TB Paru.

Metode: Jenis penelitian *quasi experiment* dengan rancangan *pre-post test with control group*. Penelitian dilakukan di 4 Puskesmas di Kota Jambi. Kelompok perlakuan menggunakan aplikasi “Ke-ca-pe”, sedangkan kontrol menggunakan *leaflet*. Subyek penelitian sebanyak 84 orang, 39 orang pada kelompok perlakuan dan 35 pada kontrol. Pengumpulan data dilakukan bulan November-Desember 2024 pada kelompok perlakuan dan bulan Februari-Maret 2025 pada kontrol. Analisis data secara deskriptif dan uji hipotesis menggunakan *Paired T-Test* dan *Independent Sample T-Test*

Hasil: Nilai rata-rata pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan lebih tinggi kelompok perlakuan dibandingkan kontrol. Terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan responden ($p=0,026$), sikap ($p=0,017$), dan keterampilan ($p=0,037$) pada kelompok perlakuan. Sedangkan pada kelompok kontrol, hanya pengetahuan yang meningkat ($p=0,007$). Ada perbedaan sikap antara kelompok perlakuan dan kontrol ($p=0,004$) dan keterampilan ($p<0,001$). Walaupun pengetahuan tidak signifikan ($p=0,125$), namun kelompok perlakuan peningkatannya lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelompok kontrol (selisih 5,47 poin)

Kesimpulan: Media edukasi aplikasi “Ke-ca-pe” maupun *leaflet* dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan, tetapi hanya aplikasi “Ke-ca-pe” yang dapat meningkatkan sikap dan keterampilan. Aplikasi “Ke-ca-pe” lebih efektif meningkatkan pengetahuan, sikap dan keterampilan deteksi dini mandiri pada kontak serumah penderita TB paru dibandingkan media *leaflet*. Disarankan untuk menggunakan aplikasi “Ke-Ca-Pe” sebagai media edukasi dalam program deteksi dini TB.

Kata Kunci : *Tuberkulosis paru, kontak serumah, aplikasi Ke-ca-pe, deteksi dini mandiri, pengetahuan, sikap*