

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO MEDIA ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES OF COVID-19 PREVENTION IN PARENTS AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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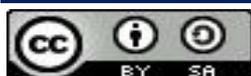
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### ABSTRACT

*Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is an infectious disease caused by the most recently discovered corona virus that can attack anyone from infants, children, to the elderly. The cause of Covid-19 transmission in preschool children is a lack of knowledge about the dangers of Covid-19 and its prevention, so that increasing knowledge and practice in preschool children is very necessary by providing education about Covid-19 prevention that can be conveyed by parents by providing various things that can improve children's knowledge, abilities, and skills through education with video media so as to increase the knowledge, attitudes, practices of parents and children.*

### KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices, Parents, Preschool Children, Video Media, Preventing Covid-19



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## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is disease contagious caused by the most recent corona virus found. Covid-19 now becomes the pandemic that strikes many countries globally (Goyal, Tewatia, Vashisht, Jain, & Kumar, 2021). Disease this spread especially from person to person through drip small from nose or mouth (WHO, 2020). Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) can infect anybody start from babies, children, adults until the elderly (Siagian, 2020). Study (Singh et al., 2020) showed that children same possible for infected like group age other though tend no caught disease severe and can spread disease (WHO, 2020). Children is included in vulnerable group exposed to

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Covid-19 and can mediate the spread of the virus, especially children who are at the age preschool.

Reason Covid-19 transmission in children age preschool is lack of knowledge to the dangers of Covid-19, as well as how should be conducted for prevent infected or transmit to the people around, so enhancement knowledge in children age preschool is very necessary with method give education about Covid-19 and how prevention (Toros, Tart, & Falch-Eriksen, 2021). A child especially in children age early not yet capable to do Covid-19 prevention independent so that prevention of the Covid-19 still must be controlled by parents (Odeh, Gharaibeh, Daher, Kussad, & Alassaf, 2020).

Children age early or preschool is target main in implementation life healthy because child age preschool still very active and gathering, playing together friends who do not seldom ignore to guard main body hygiene washing hand, so they are very vulnerable to disease. Behavior washing hand done by correct is as form action for prevent the spread of Covid-19 can be conducted since early to children (Bauza et al., 2021).

Education about Covid-19 and how prevention in children preschool could be submitted by parents with give various things that can increase knowledge, abilities, and skills children (Rohita, 2020). Knowledge about prevention of Covid-19 owned by parents will impact on knowledge as well as existence will for to do actions Covid-19 prevention, attitudes and actions shown by parents will become quite way effective in introducing Covid-19 and prevention (Rohita, 2020). With method simple that can be digested by all circle age, action preventive could be carried out and disseminated for guard children from exposure to Covid-19 with give interesting and informative information to parents and children age preschool regarding Covid-19 and its prevention (Wardhani et al., 2020).

Based on results studies preliminary with method Interview to some parents of Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten students, that parents not enough knowing method wash right hand so that they no could exemplify method washing right hand to child, child still difficult reminded for wear a mask, wash hand, take care distance, and parents still often scold child if no obey. Through Observations on children in Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten, it can be seen still there is child play and get together no wearing a mask and not guard distance. children say they see her friends no wearing a mask, no guard distance, the kids do not either could practice wash right hand (Burgess & Horii, 2012).

Based on Interview with head school that children often reminded for wear a mask, wash hand before enter class, take care distance with his friend, however still there is a number of children no carry it out.

Behavior children and parents of course need be straightened out, so that the spread of Covid-19 does not the more expand (Owusu-Fordjour, Koomson, & Hanson, 2020). one possible effort conducted for change behavior is with increase knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents and children preschool through education with video media. Videos that are combined two types of media that can be stimulate thoughts, feelings, attention, creativity and innovation as well as give experience direct to audience so that will more-easy accepted and remembered by the audience (Rahmatina & Erawati, 2020).

This thing same with research by Maharani et al (2020) Socialization Prevention of Covid-19 for Children at Mutiara Islami PAUD Through Online Media (Video Media) with results namely parents and children enthusiastic and active accept socializing and understanding Covid-19 prevention after Watch the Covid-19 prevention video. Increase knowledge and understanding about Covid-19, and build method washing the right hand on the child preschool and parents also proven could be upgraded through video media on research Wardhani, Susilorini, Angghita, and Ismail (2020).

Based on description above, then writer interested for To do research entitled " Effectiveness of Video Media on Knowledge Levels, Attitudes, Practices " Prevention of Covid-19 for Parents and Peaschool Children at Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten Ngaliyan Semarang City".

## RESEARCH METHOD

Study this use design study Pre-Experiment. design use one group pre-test and post-test design without control. Researcher To do study with use one group sample treatment as group video media intervention. This study conducted in April 2021 – May 2021 at TK Pelita Bangsa Ngaliyan Semarang City with amount respondent as many as 86 people. Criteria inclusion as the following: parents of students who have child 3-6 years old and attending Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten, parents who are willing Becomes respondent and want participate in the research process, parents who can read and write for charging questionnaire, parents of students who use smartphones and have application whatsapp, Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten students Ngaliyan Semarang City aged 3-6 years. Criteria exclusion as following: respondent withdraw self During research and not fill out one of the pretest or post test given.

Instruments used namely informed consent, questionnaire parental knowledge about Covid-19 prevention, questionnaire parental attitude about Covid-19 prevention, questionnaire parent practice about Covid-19 prevention, and practice checklist form wash hand child preschool for evaluate practice wash hand child preschool.

Data analysis carried out includes prerequisite test analysis namely normality test for test whether the data obtained normal distribution or no with using the Shapiro-wilk test (Mishra et al., 2019). While the paired t-test was carried out for knowing effectiveness with a two-mean difference test paired (pre -post test) if the data is normally distributed, wilcoxon test conducted for knowing effectiveness with a two-mean difference test paired (pre -post test) if the data is not normally distributed.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Respondents in the study this consist of 86 respondents. During the way research no there is respondents who dropped out. Characteristics respondent covers age child preschool, type sex child preschool, parents age, type Parent 's gender, parent 's education, parent 's occupation, results knowledge, attitude, parental practice, practice wash hand child preschool before and after given video media, the difference before and after given video media, and the effectiveness of video media on knowledge, attitude, practice Covid-19 prevention for parents and children preschool served in table following:

Table 1. Distribution respondent based on age and type sex child

| No | Characteristics Respondent | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
|    | Age                        |           |                |
|    | 3 – 4 years                | 10        | 23.3           |
|    | 5 – 6 years                | 33        | 76.7           |
|    | Total                      | 43        | 100            |

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|          |    |      |
|----------|----|------|
| Type Sex |    |      |
| Man      | 21 | 48.8 |
| Woman    | 22 | 51.2 |
| Total    | 43 | 100  |

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Based on table 1. can is known that more from half respondent study namely 33 children (76.7%) aged 5-6 years , and 10 respondents (23.3%) aged 3-4 years . Distribution respondent based on type sex show that more from half respondent manifold sex woman as many as 22 children (51.2%) and a total of 21 children ( 48.8 %) with sex men .

Table 2. Distribution respondent based on age , type gender , level education , and parental occupation .

| No | Characteristics Respondent                   | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|----|--|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | Age  |           |                |
|    | a. 36-45 years old                           | 18        | 41.9           |
|    | b. 26-35 years old                           | 25        | 58.1           |
|    | Total  | 43        | 100.0          |
| 2. | Type Sex                                     |           |                |
|    | a. Man                                       | 3         | 7.0            |
|    | b. Woman                                     | 40        | 93.0           |
|    | Total  | 43        | 100.0          |
| 3. | Level of education                           |           |                |
|    | a. Elementary School                         | 1         | 2.3            |
|    | b. High school graduate                      | 4         | 9.3            |
|    | c. Graduated high school / vocational school | 15        | 35             |
|    |  | 5         | 11.6           |
|    | d. Diploma                                   | 17        | 39.5           |
|    | e. Bachelor                                  | 1         | 2.3            |
|    | f. S2  |           |                |
|    | Total  | 43        | 100.0          |
| 4. | Work   |           |                |
|    | a. civil servant                             | 5         | 12             |
|    | b. Entrepreneur / merchant / service         | 4         | 9.3            |
|    | c. Employee private                          | 13        | 30.2           |
|    | d. Laborer factory                           | 1         | 2.3            |
|    | e. housewife _ ladder                        | 20        | 46.5           |
|    | Total  | 43        | 100.0          |

Based on table 2. can is known distribution respondent based on age show that part respondent are at the age of 26-35 years that is as many as 25 parents (58.1%) and 18 parents (41.9%) were at the age of 36-45 years . Distribution respondent based on type sex show that part big respondent manifold sex woman as many as 40 respondents (93%) and a number of 3 respondents (7% ) sex men .

Distribution respondent based on level education show that almost half respondent bachelor as many as 17 respondents (39.5%), graduated from SMA/SMK as

many as 15 respondents (35%), diploma as many as 5 respondents (11.6%), graduated from junior high school as many as 4 respondents (9.3%), S2 as many as 1 respondent (2.3%), and 1 person graduated from elementary school (2.3%) . Distribution respondent based on profession show that almost half old man work as mother house ladder as many as 20 people (46.5%), employees private as many as 13 respondents (30.2%), civil servants as many as 5 respondents (12%), entrepreneurs as many as 4 respondents (9.3%), and workers factory as many as 1 respondent (2.3%).

Table 3 Distribution parental knowledg before and after given video media

| Knowledge Level | Before ( <i>Pretest</i> ) |            | After ( <i>Posttest</i> ) |            |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
|                 | Frequency                 | Percentage | Frequency                 | Percentage |
| Not enough      | 0                         | 0.0        | 0                         | 0.0        |
| Enough          | 4                         | 9.3        | 2                         | 4.7        |
| Well            | 39                        | 90.7       | 41                        | 95.3       |

Based on table 3. shows before given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is 39 parents (90.7% ) had knowledge category good and 4 respondents (9.3%) who have knowledge category enough . Knowledge respondent after given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is 41 parents (95.3% ) had knowledge category good and 2 respondents (4.7%) who have knowledge category enough .

Table 4. Distribution parental attitude before and after given video media

| Attitude   | Before    |            | After     |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|            | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Not enough | 0         | 0.0        | 0         | 0.0        |
| Enough     | 3         | 7.0        | 1         | 2.3        |
| Well       | 40        | 93.0       | 42        | 97.7       |

Based on table 4. shows before given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is as many as 40 parents (93.0%) had attitude category good and only 3 respondents (7.0%) have attitude category enough . Attitude respondent after given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is as many as 42 parents (97.7%) had attitude category good and only 1 respondent (2.3%) has attitude category enough .

Table 5. Distribution parent practice \_ before and after given video media

| Practice   | Before    |            | After     |            |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|            | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Not enough | 0         | 0.0        | 0         | 0.0        |
| Enough     | 2         | 4.7        | 1         | 2.3        |
| Well       | 41        | 95.3       | 42        | 97.7       |

Based on table 5. shows practice respondent before given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is 41 parents (95.3% ) had practice category good and only 2 respondents (4.7%) have practice category enough . Practice respondent after given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is as many as 42 parents

(97.7%) had practice category good and only 1 respondent (2.3%) has practice category enough.

Table 6. Distribution practice wash hand child preschool before and after given video media

| Practice Wash Hand | Before    |            | After     |            |
|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
|                    | Frequency | Percentage | Frequency | Percentage |
| Not enough         | 18        | 41.9       | 10        | 23.3       |
| Well               | 25        | 58.1       | 33        | 76.7       |

Based on table 6 shows practice wash hand on child before given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is as many as 25 children (58.1%) had practice wash hand category good and 18 respondents (41.9%) who have practice wash hand category less .

Practice wash hand on child after given video media obtained results that part big respondent that is as many as 33 children (76.7%) had practice wash hand category good and 10 Responden ( 23.3%) who have practice wash hand category less.

Table 7. Normality test knowledge of parents pre and posttest

| Test of Normality |            |    |       |
|-------------------|------------|----|-------|
| Shapiro-Wilk      |            |    |       |
|                   | Statistics | df | Sig.  |
| Pretest Results   | 0.924      | 43 | 0.008 |
| Posttest Results  | 0.409      | 43 | 0.000 |

Table 7. shows that results pre, post scores on the normality test shows p value < 0.05 so that drawn distributed data conclusion abnormal and using the Wilcoxon test.

Table 8. Normality test attitude of parents pre and posttest

| Test of Normality |            |    |       |
|-------------------|------------|----|-------|
| Shapiro-Wilk      |            |    |       |
|                   | Statistics | df | Sig.  |
| Pretest Results   | 0.954      | 43 | 0.083 |
| Posttest Results  | 0.955      | 43 | 0.092 |

Table 8. shows that results pre, post scores on the normality test shows p value > 0.05 so that drawn distributed data conclusion abnormal and using the paired t- test.

Table 9. Normality test pre and posttest parenting practices

| Test of Normality |            |    |       |
|-------------------|------------|----|-------|
| Shapiro-Wilk      |            |    |       |
|                   | Statistics | df | Sig.  |
| Pretest Results   | 0.912      | 43 | 0.003 |
| Posttest Results  | 0.703      | 43 | 0.000 |

Based on Table 9. shows that results pre, post scores on the normality test shows p value < 0.05 so that drawn distributed data conclusion abnormal and using the Wilcoxon test.

Table 10. Normality test practice wash hand child preschool pre and posttest

| Test of Normality |            |    |       |
|-------------------|------------|----|-------|
| Shapiro-Wilk      |            |    |       |
|                   | Statistics | df | Sig.  |
| Pretest Results   | 0.894      | 43 | 0.001 |
| Posttest Results  | 0.792      | 43 | 0.000 |

By Table 10. shows that results pre, post scores on the normality test shows p value < 0.05 so that drawn distributed data conclusion abnormal and using the Wilcoxon test.

Table 11. Wilcoxon. test results parental knowledge about Covid-19 prevention

| Variable                                    | Well |      | Enough |     | Not enough |     | mean  | P value |
|---|------|------|--------|-----|------------|-----|-------|---------|
|   | F    | %    | F      | %   | F          | %   |       |         |
| Before given media video ( <i>pretest</i> ) | 39   | 90.7 | 4      | 9.3 | 0          | 0.0 | 10.86 | 0.000   |
| After given video media ( <i>posttest</i> ) | 41   | 95.3 | 2      | 4.7 | 0          | 0.0 | 12.67 |         |

Based on table 11. above could is known that test results obtained p value of 0.000 or p 0.05 so that show effective video media to parental knowledge \_ in effort apply Covid-19 prevention.

According to results analysis from the non - parametric test performed with wilcoxon test so could taken conclusion that Ha is accepted which means “effective video media” to parental knowledge \_ about prevention of Covid-19”.

Table 12. The results of the paired t-test of parents ' attitudes in Covid-19 prevention

| Variable | Well | Enough | Not enough | mean | P value |
|----------|------|--------|------------|------|---------|
|----------|------|--------|------------|------|---------|

|   | F  | %    | F | %   | F | %   |       |
|---|----|------|---|-----|---|-----|-------|
| Before given video media ( <i>pretest</i> ) | 40 | 93.0 | 3 | 7.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 70.49 |
| After given video media ( <i>posttest</i> ) | 42 | 97.7 | 1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 76.88 |

0.000

Based on table 12. above could is known that test results obtained p value of 0.000 or p 0.05 so that show effective video media to parental attitude \_ in effort apply Covid-19 prevention. According to results analysis from the parametric test performed with the paired t-test then could taken conclusion that Ha is accepted which means “effective video media” to parental attitude in prevention of Covid-19”.

Table 13. Wilcoxon test results parent practice in Covid-19 prevention

| Variable                                    | Well |      | Enough |     | Not enough |     | mean  | P value |
|---|------|------|--------|-----|------------|-----|-------|---------|
|   | F    | %    | F      | %   | F          | %   |       |         |
| Before given media video ( <i>pretest</i> ) | 41   | 95.3 | 2      | 4.7 | 0          | 0.0 | 46,40 | 0.000   |
| After given video media ( <i>posttest</i> ) | 42   | 97.7 | 1      | 2.3 | 0          | 0.0 | 50,12 |         |

Based on table 13. above could is known that test results obtained p value of 0.000 or p 0.05 so that show effective video media to parent practice \_ in effort apply Covid-19 prevention. According to results analysis from the non - parametric test performed with wilcoxon test so could taken conclusion that Ha is accepted which means “effective video media” to parent practice \_ in effort apply prevention of Covid-19”.

Table 14. Wilcoxon test results practice wash hand child preschool in Covid-19 prevention

| Variable                                    | Well |      | Not enough |      | mean | P value |
|---|------|------|------------|------|------|---------|
|   | F    | %    | F          | %    |      |         |
| Before given media video ( <i>pretest</i> ) | 25   | 58.1 | 18         | 41.9 | 3.91 | 0.000   |
| After given video media ( <i>posttest</i> ) | 33   | 76.7 | 10         | 23.3 | 4.91 |         |

Based on table 14. above could is known that test results obtained p value of 0.000 or p 0.05 so that show effective video media to practice wash hand child preschool in effort apply prevention of Covid- 19. According to results analysis from the non - parametric test performed with wilcoxon test so could taken conclusion that Ha is accepted which means “effective video media” to practice wash hand child preschool in effort apply prevention of Covid-19”.

Results of research conducted show that practice wash hand with category good more many owned child 5-6 years old. Research results this in line with research conducted by (Mahdalena & Handayani, 2020) which shows that results category tall in practice wash hand as Covid-19 prevention as many as 88% of respondents are at the age of 5-6 years. According to Jean Piaget in study Handayani & Mariana (2021) children who are at the PAUD level or preschool including in Step preoperational which has mental representations and have more consideration good as well as capable use and manipulate symbol so that requires learning media that contains elements symbol Besides age children aged 5-6 years who are in the category good in practice wash hand , according to (Abraham et al., 2020) influencing factors child can wash hand caused because factor type gender .

Meanwhile, according to research that has been conducted amount type of child sex woman more many if compared with type of child sex man that is a total of 22 people (51.2%). girl more cooperative in follow practice wash hand, more easy set with neat, different with child boys who play and not neat so that moment practice wash hand child man do it with no Correct (W. Sari & Setiadi, 2019).

A child especially in children age early not yet capable to do Covid- 19 prevention independent so that prevention of the Covid-19 still must controlled by parents and not miss from knowledge, attitudes, and practices of parents about Covid-19 prevention. Knowledge, attitude and practice could obtain somebody through formal, non -formal and informal education. According to theory transcultural nursing proposed by Leininger in (Akbar, Pasiga, Samad, & Bakri, 2018), increasingly tall education that a person has so confidence somebody must supported by evidence rational science so that individual could study adapt to something related things with his health.

The results of research conducted by (Hertz, Mattes, & Shook, 2021) suggested that somebody with education low no means absolute have low knowledge because besides from formal education , education could obtained through other people and mass media ( Maulidia & Hanifah , 2020). The results of research conducted by (Baldwin & Clark, 2003) which show results that the majority of parents have education last high school (56%) and graduated college high (22%). Study the in line with results study this that is level education most owned by respondents \_ that is graduated from high school/MA as many as 15 (34.9%) and Bachelor as many as 17 (39.5%).

Research conducted \_ show level profession the most owned by respondent that is mother house stairs (46.5%). housewife ladder or mother who doesn't work could give more many times together her son so that could notice behavior child than working mom (Indriastuti, 2021).

Mother plays a role important in prevention and spread illness in the family specifically child, knowledge mother about prevention disease is very important for understand level and impact effort in control disease so that make mother more alert and care to Covid-19 prevention to family specifically child they remember they have role important besides. Becomes mother house ladder but also take care member family specifically child not to exposed to Covid-19. This thing in accordance with results research conducted show part big respondent is woman as many as 40 respondents (93%).

Age could influence method think somebody so that along with increase age so method think will developing. Age respondents to research this part big 26-35 years old as many as 25 respondents (58.1%), age the including in category age adults. 26-35 years old including age productive where somebody active in various Thing related activities \_

with life social so that no occur drop in level intellectual and verbal (Zheng, Jiang, & Wu, 2022).

Research results this show increase in the average knowledge of parents of 1.81 before and after given video media. There is a difference parental knowledge \_ before and after given video media with  $p = 0.000$ . This thing relate with influencing factors knowledge that is information because information will give influence on knowledge somebody.

Information with video is something method convey information and knowledge that enables all target hear same information with same way in period limited time (Nursalam in (Berk, 2015). Research results this in line with study Where are (Nelissen, Kuczynski, Coenen, & Van den Bulck, 2019) statistical test results with paired t-test obtained p- value 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) which means that the Covid-19 prevention video media is effective to level knowledge of parents in Yaa Bunayya Kindergarten Lodoyo Year 2020. Based on results research, method through this video media play a role for prepare parental knowledge and role in change adaptive mal perception, behavior Becomes adaptive perception, behavior Becomes adaptive perception so that capable play a role in increase readiness child in face the new normal life.

Research results this show increase in the average attitude of parents of 6.39 before and after given video media. There is a difference parental attitude before and after given video media with  $p = 0.000$ . Information provided to respondent using video media can understood respondent because every respondent will easy observing pictures that can be seen and heard, video is easy understood can aired repeatedly so that could change view someone (Sabarudin et al, 2020).

Research results this in line with study (Abawajy, 2014) where statistical test results with paired t-test obtained p- value 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) which means that the video media is effective to attitude Covid-19 prevention in the village Haurstage Year 2021. Based on results research, giving education that contains messages Covid-19 prevention can easy understood so that could increase attitude respondents. Giving video media is effort increase knowledge health that becomes base to consistency behavior someone.

Research results this show increase in the average practice of parents of 3.72 before and after given video media. There is a difference parent practice before and after given video media with  $p = 0.000$ . Video media provides a stimulus for hearing and vision so that could give very big contribution and maximum results \_ in change behavior somebody especially in aspect information and persuasion (Nursalam, 2008). Formed behavior new especially for adults preceded by existence knowledge because knowledge is a very important domain and further Becomes a final attitude come true Becomes something behavior good or positive nor behavior negative (Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo 2012). Research results this in line with study Rosidin, Sumarna, Eriyani, and Noor (2021) where statistical test results with paired t-test obtained p- value 0.000 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) which means that the video media is effective to behavior Covid-19 prevention in the village Haurstage Year 2021. Based on results research, practice or action influenced by knowledge and attitudes, where knowledge and attitude influenced by source information that can given through video media. Audiovisual or normal called video give impact big on change Act or behavior, especially in aspect information and persuasion (Wittenberg, Tappin, Berinsky, & Rand, 2021).

Research results this show increase in practice average wash hand child preschool of 1.00 before and after given video media. There is a difference practice wash hand child preschool before and after given video media with  $p = 0.000$ . Method using audio visuals

is very interesting attention child so that could increase power catch child and become more easy as well as fast in digest information provided (Sari Hospital et al., 2021). Research results this in line with study Where is Mahdalena and Handayani (2020) statistical test results with paired t-test got score p-value 0.001 ( $\alpha < 0.05$ ) which means that the video media is effective to practice wash hands on PAUD children at Srikandi PAUD Year 2020. Based on results research, use of communication media acting video important in packaging contents message so that make child more interested for practice what is given moment socialization.

Suitable video media with style study fun child and not bored so that could used for increase practice wash hand on child preschool. According to (Rustina, Krianto, & Ayubi, 2018), children preschool is at the stage preoperational and on the mind intuitive with characteristic think preoperational child develop to conceptualized direction , showing thinking with symbol through activity imitate , use the word for communicate , not yet can think from various corner look , not yet capable think consequence from something because, still many ask , son start use logic / reason in thinking and wanting know high for find answers.

Based on a number of descriptions could interpreted that in research this with video media is effective at improving knowledge, attitudes, practices of parents and practices wash hand child preschool (Sharma, Hebbal, Ankola, & Murugabupathy, 2011). Information could given from various source one is a video medium. Video media can describe something moving object together with brother natural or appropriate sound, as well as have ability describe picture life and sound give him power pull alone, so could increase knowledge the individual who will impact on attitudes and practices individual. because of that, video media can be played a role important to enhancement knowledge, attitude, practice individual in Covid-19 prevention (Maude et al., 2021).

## CONCLUSION

Based on results research that has been conducted in April -May 2021 on The Effectiveness of Video Media on the Level of Knowledge, Attitude, Practice Prevention of Covid-19 for Parents and Preschool Children at Pelita Bangsa Kindergarten Ngaliyan Semarang City can concluded as following: Mostly parent respondents in study this show manifold sex woman in range age the most are at the age of 26-35 years, educated the most over college high and high school and work as mother house ladder. Mostly respondent child preschool in study this show respondent 5-6 years old that is as many as 33 of 43 respondents, of which 10 respondents other 3-4 years old with type sex obtained almost half from whole respondent in study this that is a total of 22 respondents manifold sex women and 21 respondents with type sex men. Research results about level parental knowledge in effort apply Covid-19 prevention before given the video media shows an average of 10.86 with part big respondent is at level knowledge category good a total of 39 respondents and categories enough a total of 4 respondents. After given media video show existence increase in average value level knowledge becomes 12.67 where respondents who are in the category good a total of 41 respondents and categories enough a total of 2 respondents. Research results about parental attitude in effort apply Covid-19 prevention before given the video media shows an average of 70.49 with part big respondent is in category good a number of 40 respondents and categories enough a total of 3 respondents. After given media video show existence increase in average value level

knowledge to 76.88 where respondents who are in the category good a total of 42 respondents and categories enough a number of 1 respondent. Research results about parent practice in effort apply Covid-19 prevention before given the video media shows an average of 46.40 with part big respondent is at level knowledge category good a total of 41 respondents and categories enough a total of 2 respondents. After given media video show existence increase in average value level knowledge becomes 50.12 where respondents who are in the category good a total of 42 respondents and categories enough a number of 1 respondent. Research results about practice wash hand child as effort Covid-19 prevention before given the video media shows an average of 3.91 with part big respondent is in category good a total of 25 respondents and categories not enough a total of 18 respondents. After given media video show existence increase in average value level knowledge becomes 4.91 where respondents who are in the category good a number of 33 respondents and categories not enough a total of 10 respondents. Analysis of the effectiveness of video media on level parental knowledge \_ in effort Covid-19 prevention using the Wilcoxon test shows results where p value is less from 0.05 so that it means that the video media is effective to level parental knowledge in Covid-19 prevention. Analysis of the effectiveness of video media on parental attitude in effort Covid-19 prevention using Paired T-test shows results where p value is less from 0.05 which means that the video media is effective to parental attitude in Covid-19 prevention. Analysis of the effectiveness of video media on parent practice \_ in effort Covid-19 prevention using the Wilcoxon test shows results where p value is less from 0.05 which means that the video media is effective to parent practice in Covid-19 prevention. Analysis of the effectiveness of video media on practice wash hand child preschool in effort Covid-19 prevention using the Wilcoxon test shows results where p value is less from 0.05 which means that the video media is effective to practice wash hand child preschool in Covid-19 prevention.

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