

ABSTRAK

Diare merupakan penyakit infeksi saluran pencernaan yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan di dunia, terutama di negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia. *World Health Organization* tahun 2024 menyebutkan bahwa diare menjadi penyebab utama kekurangan gizi dan kematian ketiga pada anak usia di bawah lima tahun. Data Dinas Kesehatan Kota Lhokseumawe tahun 2024 menunjukkan proporsi kejadian diare tertinggi terdapat di Kecamatan Muara Dua, tepatnya Desa Paya Punteut. Pencegahan diare dapat dilakukan melalui peningkatan pengetahuan ibu, khususnya di wilayah rawan banjir yang berisiko menimbulkan masalah kesehatan pascabencana. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi terhadap pengetahuan ibu dalam pencegahan diare pada anak di wilayah rawan banjir Desa Paya Punteut. Desain penelitian adalah *pre-eksperimental* dengan pendekatan *one group pretest-posttest*. Sampel berjumlah 112 ibu yang memiliki anak usia di bawah lima tahun di wilayah rawan banjir Desa Paya Punteut. Intervensi dilakukan melalui edukasi pencegahan diare berbasis risiko banjir. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebelum edukasi, mayoritas pengetahuan ibu berada pada kategori cukup (50,9%), sedangkan setelah edukasi, responden berada pada kategori baik (100,0%). Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* menunjukkan edukasi berpengaruh terhadap pengetahuan ibu, dilihat dari nilai *p value* < 0,05. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah edukasi pencegahan diare pada anak berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan ibu di wilayah rawan banjir.

Kata Kunci : *Edukasi, pengetahuan ibu, pencegahan diare, rawan banjir.*

ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is an infectious disease of the gastrointestinal tract that is still a health problem in the world, especially in developing countries including Indonesia. *The World Health Organization* in 2024 states that diarrhea is the leading cause of malnutrition and the third death in children under five years old. Data from the Lhokseumawe City Health Office in 2024 shows that the highest proportion of diarrhea incidents is found in Muara Dua District, Paya Punteut Village to be precise. Prevention of diarrhea can be done through increasing maternal knowledge, especially in flood-prone areas that are at risk of causing post-disaster health problems. This study aims to determine the influence of education on maternal knowledge in the prevention of diarrhea in children in flood-prone areas of Paya Punteut Village. The research design is *pre-experimental* with a *one group pretest-posttest approach*. The sample amounted to 112 mothers who had children under five years old in the flood-prone area of Paya Punteut Village. Interventions are carried out through education on the prevention of diarrhea based on flood risk. The results showed that before education, the majority of mothers' knowledge was in the sufficient category (50.9%), while after education, respondents were in the good category (100.0%). The results of *the Wilcoxon* test showed that education had an effect on mother's knowledge, judging from the *p value* of < 0.05 . The conclusion of this study is that diarrhea prevention education in children has an effect on increasing the knowledge of mothers in flood-prone areas.

Keywords : *Education, mother's knowledge, diarrhea prevention, flood prone.*