Assessing Knowledge About Thalassemia Among Reproductive Age Population After Video Media Education

Lulu Eva Rakhmilla\textsuperscript{1*}, Ranisa Larasati\textsuperscript{2*}, Edhyana K. Sahiratmadja\textsuperscript{3}, Enny Rohmawaty \textsuperscript{4}, Susi Susanah\textsuperscript{4}, Sjarif Hidajat Effendi\textsuperscript{5}

\textsuperscript{1}Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, \textsuperscript{2}Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, \textsuperscript{3}Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, \textsuperscript{4}Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran, \textsuperscript{5}Department of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Padjadjaran. *equally contributed

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the reproductive age of women is between 15 and 49 years of age which allows a person to marry and have offspring. This age suggests that knowledge on thalassemia is very important to be given to teenagers of high school students level that have the potency to get married after completing their education so that they need for early counseling before marriage [1]. Therefore, it is important to intervene on high school students to improve the knowledge about thalassemia. Education is one of thalassemia prevention strategies that have been agreed internationally. Knowledge of how diseases are derived, early symptoms and prevention of thalassemia should be delivered through interesting media, one of which is video media. The use of audio-visual materials such as videos tends to capture the audience's attention more easily and increase one's interest. This concept is believed to be an important factor in the learning process and provides better results [2].

A total of 56 students were analysed were participated in this research, 14 people did not meet the inclusion criteria. The research findings showed that range score of knowledge in the pre-test 8 – 15 (mean 11.53, SD 1.968), then average score after the intervention with video media was obtained significantly increase (mean 14.95, SD 1.463). Subsequently two weeks later, second post-test were slightly decreased because it shows the retention of knowledge (mean 13.98, SD 1.933). As well there was a significant statistical relationship between video intervention and increasing knowledge (p <0.001).

Video can illustrate something that happens in real life that affects a person's motivation in understanding a material. Additional modification capabilities such as animation, supporting sounds and other elements available in a video media make it much more interesting than educational through other media [2]. The various advantages possessed by this video media have great potential to be used in enhancing knowledge and altering public awareness in the