Abstract

Nurses' knowledge of flood disaster management is something that is known, as well as understanding flood disaster management, having post-disaster preparedness so that nurses are able to minimize the risk of flood disasters. The purpose of this research was to determine the Effect of Providing Flood Management Education on the Knowledge Level of Nurses at the West Limboto Community Health Center. This type of research is Quantitative Research with a Quasi-Experimental Pre-Post Test Design. The sampling technique was purposive sampling. The sample in the study amounted to 20 people. The results of the study showed that based on the results of the Paired Sample t-test, the p-value of Knowledge was 0.000 (<0.05), meaning there was a very significant difference between the level of nurses' knowledge before and after being provided with disaster management education. Seventeen nurses experienced an increase in knowledge, from 4 nurses (20.0%) with good knowledge in the pre-test to 10 nurses (50.0%) in the post-test. The number of nurses with poor knowledge decreased to 3 nurses (15.0%), with an average score also increasing from 11.10 to 13.55. The conclusion is that there was a significant change in the level of knowledge of nurses before and after education, indicating that flood disaster management education has an effect on the knowledge level of nurses at the West Limboto Community Health Center.

Keywords: *Education, Knowledge, Flood Disaster Management*

Abstrak

Pengetahuan perawat tentang penanggulangan bencana banjir adalah sesuatu yang diketahui, serta pemahaman tentang penanggulangan bencana banjir, memiliki kesiapsiagaan pasca bencana sehingga perawat mampu memperkecil resiko bencana banjir tersebut. **Tujuan penelitian** ini untuk mengetahui. Pengaruh Pemberian Edukasi Penanggulangan Banjir Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Perawat Puskesmas Limboto Barat. **Jenis Penelitian** ini adalah Penelitian Kuantitatif dengan *Desain Quasy Ekperimen Pre-Post Test*. Teknik pengambilan Sampel yaitu *purposive sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian berjumlah 20 orang. **Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan Berdasarkan hasil uji *Paired Sampel t-test* bahwa nilai p-value Pengetahuan 0,000 (< 0,05) berarti ada perbedaan yang sangat signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi penanggulangan bencana. Terdapat 17 perawat yang mengalami peningkatan pengetahuan dari pre-test 4 perawat (20,0%) yang memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik menjadi 10 perawat (50,0%) pada post-test dan untuk perawat yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang berkurang yaitu menjadi 3 perawat (15,0%) dengan nilai rata-rata juga mengalami peningkatan dari 11,10 meningkat menjadi 13,55. **Kesimpulan** bahwa ada perubahan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan perawat sebelum dan sesudah diberikan edukasi atau dapat dikatakan bahwa Ada Pengaruh Edukasi Penanggulangan Bencana Banjir Terhadap Tingkat Pengetahuan Perawat Di Puskesmas Limboto Barat

Kata Kunci : Edukasi, Pengetahuan, Penanggulangan Bencana Banjir

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