

Analysis of Conventional Mother-Toddler Class Education versus Interactive Video-Based Digital Micro Learning on Umbilical Cord Care in Binaka Village, Working Area of UPTD Gunungsitoli Idanoi Health Center

Abstract

Background, *The high prevalence of umbilical cord care practices that do not meet standard guidelines is influenced by various factors, such as strong cultural beliefs, lack of knowledge among mothers and their families, and limited access to healthcare facilities. In addition, many deliveries are still conducted at home with the assistance of traditional birth attendants, which also contributes to the problem.* **Research Objective,** *to analyze the difference between conventional Mother-Toddler Class education and interactive video-based digital micro learning methods on umbilical cord care in the village.* **Research Methodology** *This quantitative study employed a quasi-experimental design with two comparison groups: a conventional education group and an interactive video-based digital micro learning group. The study population consisted of 22 postpartum mothers selected using purposive sampling. Research instruments included questionnaires and observational checklists.* **Research Results,** *Statistical analysis showed a p-value of 0.039, which is less than the significance level α (0.05), indicating a significant difference between conventional Mother-Toddler Class education and interactive video-based digital micro learning methods in umbilical cord care.* **Conclusion,** *Interactive video-based digital micro learning can be considered an alternative, or even a more effective strategy, for providing education to mothers of toddlers.* **Research Implications,** *Healthcare providers, particularly midwives and nurses, can integrate interactive digital media into educational programs to enhance mothers' understanding and skills in umbilical cord care.*

Keywords: *conventional education, mother-toddler class, interactive video, umbilical cord*

**Analisis Edukasi Konvensional Kelas Ibu Balita Dengan Metode Digital
Micro Learning Berbasis Video Interaktif Terhadap Perawatan
Tali Pusat Di Desa Binaka Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas
Gunungsitoli Idanoi.**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang, masih tingginya praktik perawatan tali pusat yang belum sesuai dengan standar dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, seperti kuatnya pengaruh budaya, kurangnya pengetahuan ibu dan keluarga, serta terbatasnya akses terhadap fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Selain itu, persalinan yang masih banyak dilakukan di rumah dengan bantuan dukun bersalin juga turut menjadi penyebabnya. **Tujuan Penelitian**, untuk menganalisis perbedaan edukasi konvensional Kelas Ibu Balita dengan metode digital *micro learning* berbasis video interaktif terhadap perawatan tali pusat di Desa. **Metodologi Penelitian**, jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *quasi experimental* dua kelompok perbandingan yaitu kelompok edukasi konvensional dan kelompok digital *micro-learning* berbasis video interaktif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh ibu postpartum berjumlah 22 orang melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Instrumen penelitian meliputi kuesioner dan lembar *checklist* observasi. **Hasil Penelitian**, Hasil analisis statistik memperlihatkan nilai p sebesar 0,039 lebih kecil dari nilai α (0,05), menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antara metode edukasi konvensional kelas ibu balita dan metode digital *micro learning* berbasis video interaktif terhadap perawatan tali pusat. **Kesimpulan**, metode digital *micro learning* berbasis video interaktif dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai alternatif atau bahkan strategi yang lebih efektif dalam memberikan edukasi kepada ibu balita. **Implikasi Penelitian**, Tenaga kesehatan, khususnya bidan dan perawat, dapat mengintegrasikan media digital interaktif dalam program edukasi untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan keterampilan ibu dalam perawatan tali pusat.

Kata Kunci : edukasi konvensional, kelas balita, video interaktif, tali pusat