

**Pengaruh Edukasi Gizi Menggunakan Media Video Animasi dan Booklet
Terhadap Asupan Protein, Zat Besi, dan Vitamin C Dalam Mencegah
Anemia Pada Siswi SMPN 35 Jakarta**

Nashwa Aqmariyanthi^{1*}, Annisa Nursita Angesti¹

¹Program Studi S1 Gizi, Fakultas Kesehatan, Universitas Mohammad Husni
Thamrin

(Email: nashwaaqmariyanthi@gmail.com)

ABSTRAK

Anemia merupakan salah satu masalah gizi yang umum dialami remaja putri akibat rendahnya asupan protein, zat besi, dan vitamin C. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi gizi melalui media video animasi dan booklet terhadap asupan protein, zat besi, dan vitamin C pada siswi SMP Negeri 35 Jakarta Timur. Desain penelitian menggunakan *quasi experimental* dengan rancangan *pre-test* dan *post-test* pada dua kelompok intervensi yaitu kelompok video animasi dan kelompok booklet. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh siswi kelas VIII sebanyak 105 siswi, dengan sampel 70 siswi yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*, terdiri dari 35 siswi kelompok video animasi dan 35 siswi kelompok booklet. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner *Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire* (SQ-FFQ). Data dianalisis menggunakan uji non-parametrik yaitu uji Wilcoxon dan uji Mann Whitney sesuai distribusi data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan pada asupan protein sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada kelompok video animasi dan kelompok booklet ($p=0,001$). Pada asupan zat besi juga menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada kelompok video animasi dan kelompok booklet ($p=0,001$). Pada asupan vitamin C juga menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada kelompok video animasi dan kelompok booklet ($p=0,001$). Tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang signifikan antara kedua kelompok pada asupan awal dan akhir intervensi ($p>0,05$). Kesimpulannya, edukasi gizi melalui video animasi maupun booklet efektif meningkatkan asupan protein, zat besi, dan vitamin C pada siswi, meskipun pengaruh keduanya relatif sama. Disarankan pihak sekolah dapat bekerja sama dengan puskesmas dalam penyediaan edukasi gizi berkelanjutan, menyediakan kantin sehat, serta melakukan pemantauan konsumsi Tablet Tambah Darah (TTD).

Kata kunci: Video animasi, booklet, protein, zat besi, vitamin C, remaja putri.

The Effect Nutrition Educating Animates Video and Booklet Media on Protein, Iron, and Vitamin C Intake in Preventing Anemia Among Female Students of SMPN 35 Jakarta

Nashwa Aqmariyanthi^{1*}, Annisa Nursita Angesti¹

¹Nutrition Study Program, Faculty of Health, University of Mohammad Husni Thamrin

(e-mail: nashwaaqmariyanthi@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Anemia is one of the most common nutritional problems among adolescent girls, caused by low intake of protein, iron, and vitamin C. This study aimed to determine the effect of nutrition education through animated videos and booklets on protein, iron, and vitamin C intake among female students at SMP Negeri 35 East Jakarta in 2025. The research design was quasi-experimental with a pre-test and post-test in two intervention groups: the animated video group and the booklet group. The study population consisted of all 105 eighth-grade female students, with a sample of 70 students selected using purposive sampling, comprising 35 students in the animated video group and 35 students in the booklet group. The research instrument used was the Semi Quantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire (SQ-FFQ). Data were analyzed using non-parametric tests, namely the Wilcoxon test and the Mann Whitney test, according to data distribution. The results showed a significant effect on protein intake before and after the intervention in both the animated video and booklet groups ($p=0,001$). Iron intake also showed a significant increase before and after the intervention in both groups ($p=0,001$). Similarly, vitamin C intake significantly increased differences were found between the two groups at the beginning and end of the intervention ($p>0,05$). In conclusion, nutrition education through both animated videos and booklets effectively improved protein, iron, and vitamin C intake among students, although the impact of the two media was relatively similar. It is recommended that schools collaborate with local health centers (Puskesmas) to provide continuous nutrition education, establish healthy canteen programs, and monitor the consumption of Iron-Folate Acid (IFA) tablets.

Keywords: *Animated video, booklet, protein, iron, vitamin C, adolescent girls.*