



## Edukasi Mengenai Penyakit Zoonosis Dan Pencegahannya Di Desa Pasar X Dusun III Kecamatan Kutalimbaru

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### Abstract

Received: 20 April 2025  
Revised: 27 April 2025  
Accepted: 01 Mei 2025

Zoonotic diseases, which are transmitted between animals and humans, pose a significant health risk, especially in rural areas where interactions between humans and animals are frequent. This study focuses on an educational initiative aimed at raising awareness of zoonotic diseases in Pasar X Village, Kutalimbaru Sub-district, which is a community with limited knowledge of these diseases. This community-based education program used visual aids such as posters and engaged participants through interactive discussions. Findings showed that the education program successfully increased community knowledge and awareness of zoonotic disease risks and prevention measures. Although participants initially had limited understanding, the interactive educational approach and use of visual media proved effective in clarifying the information. However, several challenges such as communication barriers and limited resources still hamper the implementation of preventive measures in the field. Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of sustainable and adaptive health education to reduce the risk of zoonotic transmission in rural areas.

**Keywords:** Zoonosis, Education, Prevention.

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**How to Cite:** Saputri, H., & Rahman, S. (2025). Edukasi Mengenai Penyakit Zoonosis Dan Pencegahannya Di Desa Pasar X Dusun III Kecamatan Kutalimbaru. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 11(5.D), 207-212. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/10459>

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## INTRODUCTION

Diseases known as zoonoses can pass from humans to animals. Although prions as an unusual source can also cause zoonoses, bacteria, viruses and parasites are the main causes (Larasati, 2024). These diseases mainly affect rural areas characterized by extensive contact between humans and animals (Rahman et al., 2020).

Pasar X Hamlet III Village in Kutalimbaru Subdistrict is an example of an area that is vulnerable to zoonotic disease transmission. The large number of livestock and pets in this village, coupled with the lack of community understanding of the dangers of zoonoses, provide optimal conditions for the spread of disease. Communities with limited knowledge of zoonoses often neglect prevention and control measures, thus increasing the likelihood of disease transmission.

This emphasizes the importance of educational efforts aimed at improving public understanding of zoonoses, associated risk factors, and effective prevention measures. This education program aims to provide an in-depth understanding of several types of zoonotic diseases that are common in the region. The program also aims to equip the community with the skills to identify early symptoms and

implement preventive measures. In addition, it is expected to foster a shared understanding of the importance of collaboration between the community, government and health professionals in the management of zoonotic diseases at the local level.

Previous research provides evidence of the importance of education in mitigating zoonotic disease transmission. Sulistyowati et al. (2023) conducted a study at Puskesmas Kasihan II, Bantul, Yogyakarta, which showed that increasing community understanding through education can effectively increase the potential to reduce the incidence of zoonoses, especially leptospirosis. In a subsequent study by Seid et al. (2020) in Zuria Municipal District, Northeast Ethiopia, the importance of education initiatives in mitigating anthrax disease transmission through livestock was also highlighted. Both studies emphasized that a comprehensive understanding of zoonotic diseases and effective preventive measures are essential in mitigating their consequences on rural populations.

The problem-solving strategy for educational activities in Pasar X Village requires a systematic and targeted approach. The delivery of educational materials on zoonotic prevention will involve interactive discussions, and hands-on presentations. In addition, visual media such as posters will be provided to enhance community understanding.

By applying an integrated approach, it is expected that educational efforts in Pasar X Village will not only provide direct benefits but also contribute significantly to the establishment of a long-term zoonosis management plan in the area. This study also has the potential to serve as a benchmark for similar efforts in other areas with comparable attributes and difficulties.

## **METHODS**

The method of service in educational activities regarding zoonotic diseases and their prevention in Pasar X Village, Hamlet III, Kutalimbaru District, was carried out with a participatory approach that involved the community directly. This activity was carried out on August 28, 2024, at the local village hall, with a total of 20 participants.

Education was delivered using poster media which can be seen in Figure 1 as a visual aid, designed to facilitate community understanding of various types of zoonotic diseases, risk factors, and prevention measures. The activity started at 10.00-13.00 WIB with the delivery of material by the author, followed by a question and answer session that allowed the community to ask questions and discuss related topics discussed.

To close the series of activities, health checks were also carried out including checking blood pressure, cholesterol levels, and uric acid. This step aimed to provide additional benefits for participants, as well as strengthen awareness of the importance of maintaining health in the prevention of zoonotic diseases. The entire series of activities were thoroughly monitored to ensure active participation and community understanding of the material provided.



Figure 1. Educational poster on zoonoses

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Description of Participants

In the research “Education on Zoonotic Diseases and Their Prevention in Pasar X Village Hamlet III Kutalimbaru Subdistrict,” the participant profile consisted of 20 people, the majority of participants were adult women and the elderly, aged between 30 to 80 years. Most of them work as housewives and informal workers in agriculture or animal husbandry, with primary to secondary education levels. Prior to the education, their knowledge of zoonotic diseases was very limited, with understanding generally based on personal experience or informal information, without in-depth insight into the types of diseases, modes of

transmission or prevention. This education is important to increase their awareness and understanding of zoonotic risks in their environment..



**Figure 2.** Education process on zoonoses

### **Implementation of Education**

The implementation of education in Pasar X Village Hamlet III Kutalimbaru Sub-district on zoonotic diseases and their prevention was carried out using a systematic and interactive approach. This education aims to increase community understanding of the risks of zoonotic diseases, how they are transmitted, and the preventive measures that can be taken.

The education process begins with the presentation of material using educational posters designed to provide information in a visual and easy-to-understand manner (See Figure 1). The poster contains a complete explanation of zoonotic diseases, including definitions, classification according to the direction of transmission, and several examples of diseases such as rabies, larva migrans, and leptospirosis. In addition, the poster also presents preventive measures including hygiene and sanitation measures, vaccination, knowledge building, and isolation of sick animals. With an attractive and informative design, the poster serves as a key tool to deliver information directly and effectively to the public.

After the presentation of the material through posters, the session continued with an interactive discussion and question and answer session as shown in figures 2.a and 2.b. The community was given the opportunity to ask questions related to the information that had been delivered, as well as share personal experiences related to zoonotic diseases that they may have experienced or know about. In this session, participants showed high enthusiasm, as seen from the many questions asked about disease symptoms, transmission methods, and more specific prevention measures. The author provided clear and detailed answers, accompanied by practical examples relevant to local conditions. The discussion also allowed for clarification of concepts that may have been poorly understood by the participants.

Regarding the implementation of educational activities in general, the community responded quite well. Especially in terms of maintaining environmental hygiene and preventing disease transmission from animals to humans, the participants stated that the knowledge they gained was very useful and would begin to be applied in their daily lives. Ultimately, this education helped to increase community knowledge on the need to prevent zoonotic diseases, especially in rural

areas that are vulnerable to the spread of these diseases. Ultimately, the use of visual and interactive strategies in education proved to be successful in increasing community knowledge and awareness of zoonotic diseases and their preventive measures.

### **Challenges and Obstacles**

There were many challenges and obstacles that arose during the implementation of the zoonotic disease education program in Pasar X Village, Hamlet III, Kutalimbaru District. Communication issues were one of the biggest obstacles, especially as some participants were not familiar with the medical terms used and needed further explanation. Limited resources and facilities were also an obstacle for the community to implement the information provided, especially in terms of behavioral adjustments such as maintaining environmental hygiene. While awareness of this education has increased, the implementation of preventive measures on the ground still faces several challenges.

### **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion of the study on zoonotic disease education and prevention in Pasar X Village Hamlet III Kutalimbaru Sub-district shows that this education program succeeded in increasing community knowledge and awareness of zoonotic disease risks and prevention measures. Although participants initially had limited understanding, the interactive educational approach and use of visual media proved effective in clarifying the information. However, several challenges such as communication barriers and limited resources still hamper the implementation of preventive measures in the field. Overall, this study emphasizes the importance of sustainable and adaptive health education to reduce the risk of zoonotic transmission in rural areas.

### **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

Concerning the research, authorship, and publication of this paper, the author(s) reported no potential conflicts of interest.

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to thank our supervisors for their guidance, advice and support during this research. We are also grateful to the Head of Pasar X Village, Dusun III, Kutalimbaru Sub-district, and all residents who have actively participated in this educational activity. Our gratitude also goes to all KKN friends who have been very helpful in the success of this research.

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