DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF TUBERCULOSIS EDUCATION MODULE FOR TB HEALTH YOUTH AMBASSADOR PROGRAM IN GROBOGAN DISTRICT: A PRECEDE-PROCEED BASED DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Anita Lufianti<sup>1</sup>, Bagoes Widjanarko<sup>2</sup>, Eti P. Pamungkasari<sup>3</sup>, Ari Probandari<sup>4</sup>

- <sup>1,2</sup> Doctoral Program in Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia
- <sup>3</sup> Faculty of Public Health, Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia
- <sup>4</sup>Departemen of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

## anitalufianti0807@gmail.com

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) remains a significant public health concern in Indonesia, especially in rural areas with high disease burden and low levels of public awareness. Adolescents are often overlooked in TB education efforts, despite their potential as community-based health promoters. Objectives: This study aimed to describe the development and validation process of an educational module for the Tuberculosis Youth Health Ambassador (THYA) program in Grobogan District, Central Java Province. Methods: A modified research and development (R&D) design based on the PRECEDE-PROCEED Model was employed. The study included a situational assessment using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with adolescents, healthcare workers, and community stakeholders, followed by the development of an educational module. The module was validated through expert judgment and small group trials with adolescent users. Qualitative data were analyzed thematically, while quantitative data were analyzed descriptively. Results: The situational analysis revealed that adolescents had baseline TB knowledge but limited understanding of latent TB and early detection of the disease. The developed module covers TB transmission, treatment, stigma reduction, and peer communication strategies. Expert validation yielded a content feasibility score of 88% ("very good"), and adolescent feedback indicated high practicality, clarity, and relevance. Conclusion: The THYA educational module is a feasible and context-appropriate tool for future training of youth health ambassadors in TB awareness. Its participatory design and validation suggest strong potential for replication and integration into youth health promotion strategies. Field implementation is recommended to evaluate the module's effectiveness in improving TB-related knowledge and behaviors among adolescents.

**Keywords:** adolescent health promotion, health literacy, participatory module, tuberculosis