

The Relationship Level of Knowledge of Students in Class XI High School about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) with Adolescent Sexual Behavior at SMA GKPS Pematang Raya

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ABSTRACT

Knowledge is the result of human sensing, or the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc.). By itself, at the time of sensing to produce knowledge is strongly influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually. It is typical for adolescents to have a great sense of curiosity, like adventure and challenges and tend to be willing to take risks for their actions without being preceded by a mature balance. This uses a quantitative descriptive design. Nursalam (2008), descriptive research aims to describe (describe) important events that are happening today. The number of samples used was the GKPS Pematang Raya students totaling 40 people. The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents aged 14-15 years were 28 people (70%), while the respondents aged 16 were 14 people (306). the gender of the male and female respondents was the same, namely 20 men (50Y4) and 20 women (50%). However, in general, women who experience anxiety more often have a good level of knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, namely 26 respondents (65%). The level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases is less than 14 respondents (35%). It is recommended that students add more insight into their knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, so that teenagers are even more aware of sexually transmitted diseases and hold counseling about sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents so that their knowledge increases.

Keywords:

Knowledge, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Risk

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to WHO, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-19 years, according to Republic of Indonesia Health Government Regulation Number 25 of 2014, adolescents are residents in the age range of 10-18 years and according to the Population and Family Disaster Agency (BKKBN) the age range of adolescents is 10- 24 years old and not married. According to the 2010 Population Census, the age group of 10-19 years in Indonesia is 43.5 million or around 18 Y9 of the total population. In the world, it is estimated that there are 1.2 billion teenagers or 18% of the world's population.

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development both physically, psychologically and intellectually. The characteristic of adolescents is having a great sense of curiosity, liking adventure and challenges and tending to dare to take risks for their actions without being preceded by careful consideration. If the decisions taken in dealing with conflict are not right, they will fall into risky behavior and may have to suffer short-term and long-term consequences in various physical and psychosocial health problems. The nature and risky behavior of adolescents requires the availability of adolescent health care services that can meet the health needs of adolescents, including services for reproductive health. [4].

The youth group, namely the population in the age range of 10-19 years in Indonesia, has a proportion of approximately 1/5 of the total population. In accordance with the proportion of world youth where the number of adolescents is estimated at 1.2 billion or about 1/5 of the world's population. Adolescence is a period of rapid transition, both physically, psychologically and socially. The inclusion of various things that are free does not go through the correct filters according to ethics and morals, causing adolescents to be vulnerable to harmful influences [4].

Adolescence is a period that is so important in human life, because during this period there is an early process of maturation of the human reproductive organs which is known as puberty. Puberty comes from the word *pubarcary* which becomes mature, while youth or youth comes from the word *adolescere* which means maturity. Adolescence is also a period of transition from childhood to adulthood not only in a psychological sense but also physically. Even the physical changes that occur are the primary symptoms in adolescent growth [1].

Formulation of the problem

Based on the description above, the writer can formulate the problem "Is there a relationship between the level of knowledge of class XI high school youth regarding sexually transmitted infections (STIs) with adolescent sexual behavior at GKPS Pematang Raya High School?"

2. METHOD

Research Design With this using a quantitative descriptive design. According to [14], descriptive research aims to describe (describe) important events that are happening today. Description of important events that are happening in the present. Event descriptions are carried out systematically and emphasize factual data rather than conclusions. Quantitative research is data.

Location and Time of Research

Location Location is the place used for data collection during the research [5]. This research was conducted at SMA GKPS Pematang Raya.

Research time

Research Time is the period of time needed by the author to obtain research data carried out (Budiarto, 2003). This research was conducted in July - August 2016.

Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate, bivariate,

1. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was performed to get an overview of each dependent variable and independent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

2. Bivaria analysis

Bivariate analysis is to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (categorical) and the independent variables (categorical) by using the Kai Square Test or Chi Square to determine the significance of the results of statistical calculations, a significance limit of 0.05 was used. Thus if the p value < 0.05 then the calculation results are statistically significant and if p > 0.05 then the results of the statistical calculations are not significant.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender The results showed that the majority of respondents were female, namely 40 respondents (60,346). In the opinion of Wahyuni (2012) every teenager of different sexes has different knowledge about sexually transmitted infections. The incidence of sexual activity in adolescents is high and increases with age . Eight out of ten girls and seven out of ten boys have had sexual intercourse by the age of 15.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age

The results showed that according to age, the majority of respondents were 17 years old, namely 24 people (80%). According to [13], the more mature a person's age, the more mature his level of thinking will be. The more mature a person, the more experience in life, so the higher the level of knowledge. Similar results were stated by Cindra 92013), respondents who were in the adolescent stage experienced a formal-operational period, so that at this stage adolescents were able to take an attitude according to the norms and standards of the community in their environment if something was expected of them, for example sexual behavior that occurred among them.

Level of Knowledge of Class XI SMA GKPS Pematang Raya Students regarding Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Based on the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), as many as 17 people (56.7%). This means that respondents

can answer questions correctly as many as 9-11 questions. This means you can. Knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases needs to be known by adolescents so that adolescents are able to solve problems related to the management of the consequences and sexually transmitted diseases in order to avoid transmission of these diseases.

Based on research with the title level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases of class XI students at SMA GKPS PEMATANG RAYA the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. Adolescents' knowledge level about sexually transmitted diseases at a good level is 26 respondents (65%) 2. Adolescents' knowledge level about sexually transmitted diseases sexually transmitted at less level as many as 14 respondents (35%).

STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) are diseases that are transmitted mainly through sexual intercourse. Sexual intercourse is not only limited to the genitor-genital, but can also be oro-genital, or ano-genital, so that abnormalities that arise as a result of your venereal disease are not limited to in my genital area, but can also be found in extra genital areas (Djuanda 2007) And the results of the study found that the level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases of female students at GKPS Pematang Raya High School was sufficient, so it is like the study conducted by Puji Lestari (2009) . In addition to knowledge, there is cost, skill and psychology. The results of the research by Puji Lesian were obtained with the same knowledge as 39 people (86%). There were 45 people (100%) with sufficient knowledge, and 11.82% people (26%) with insufficient knowledge and the results of the survey obtained sufficient knowledge about commercial sex workers' knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases. research conducted by [17].

The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents aged 14-15 years were 28 people (70%), while the respondents aged 16 were 14 people (30%). the gender of the male and female respondents was the same, namely 20 men (50%) and 20 women (50%). However, in general, women who experience anxiety more often have a good level of knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, namely 26 respondents (65%). The level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases is less than 14 respondents (35%). It is recommended that students add more insight into their knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, so that teenagers are even more aware of sexually transmitted diseases and hold counseling about sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents so that their knowledge increases.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research with the title level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases of class XI students at SMA GKPS PEMATANG RAYA the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. Adolescents' knowledge level about sexually transmitted diseases at a good level is 26 respondents (65%) 2. Adolescents' knowledge level about sexually transmitted diseases sexually transmitted at less level as many as 14 respondents (35%). The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents aged 14-15 years were 28 people (70%), while the respondents aged 16 were 14 people (30%). the gender of the male and female respondents was the same, namely 20 men (50%) and 20 women (50%). However, in general, women who experience anxiety more often have a good level of knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases, namely 26 respondents (65%). The level of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases is less than 14 respondents (35%). It is recommended that students add more insight into their knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases, so that teenagers are even more aware of sexually transmitted diseases and hold counseling about sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents so that their knowledge increases.

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