

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ADOLESCENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNICABLE SEXUAL HIV / AIDS DISEASES IN SENIOR HIGHT SCHOOL TIGAPANAH

Rosmani Sinaga, Sarinem Barus, Srilina Br Pinem

rosmanisinaga11@gmail.com
STIKes Mitra Husada Medan

ABSTRACT

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, which is not merely free from disease or disability, in all matters relating to the reproductive system, and its functions and processes.

The aim of adolescent reproductive health programs is to help adolescents to understand and be aware of the knowledge so that they have healthy attitudes and behaviors and are certainly responsible for their relationship with reproductive life issues.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents to HIV / AIDS sexually transmitted diseases in Senior Hight School Tigapanah in 2019. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are disorders / diseases that are transmitted from one person to another through direct contact or sexual relations.

The total population in SMA Negeri 1 Thirteen is 66 people with details of 33 class X people, 33 class XI people, the authors take some individuals from a population. And the research results obtained $p = 0,000$ there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents towards HIV / AIDS sexually transmitted diseases in Senior Hight School Tigapanah.

Keywords: Teenagers, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV / AIDS

Introduction

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, which is not only free from disease or disability, in all matters relating to the reproductive system, as well as its functions and processes. The aim of the adolescent reproductive health program is to help adolescents understand and be aware of this knowledge so that they have healthy attitudes and behaviors and are of course responsible in relation to reproductive life problems. Efforts can be made through advocacy, promotion, IEC, counseling and services to adolescents who have special problems as well as providing support for positive youth activities (Lestari, dkk, 2014).

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia the number of people dying from AIDS increased from 7,800 to 90,000, in the Middle East and North Africa it increased from 22,000 to 35,000, in East Asia it also

increased from 24,000 to 56,000 (WHO, *Progress Report* 2011).

Many adolescents have premarital sexual relations as a result of being forced because they are "victims". First, becoming victims of culture, the second parent who married as early as possible. On a national level, the statistics for young marriage are 12 percent. In fact, in some areas it exceeds this figure. In East Java (39.43%), South Kalimantan (35.48%), Jambi (30.63%), West Java (36%), and Central Java (27.84%). Early adolescent marriage occurs because the role of parents is very dominant in determining child marriage (especially girls). This is because children are considered as "property" of their parents so that children must be filial and obedient to their parents. orangtua (Lestari, dkk, 2011).

Whatever the cause of sexual behavior by adolescents before their time (not yet old enough / early marriage, unmarried) will greatly affect the quality of

their reproductive health. For girls under the age of 20 who have sexual intercourse is more risky than for women over the age of 20. This is because the reproductive organs have not functioned optimally so that it facilitates the development of the human papilloma virus which is at risk for uterine cancer, sexually transmitted diseases, reproductive tract infections and HIV or AIDS. (Siti,2010).

The UNICEF survey shows that 41% of adolescents do not know how to recognize people who have HIV / AIDS. With these conditions, it is not too surprising that at the national level, until June 2004, the number of HIV / AIDS cases among adolescents reached 30% of all cases (1,252 out of 4,159) .16 The results of a national survey, conducted by YAI (Indonesian AIDS Foundation), shows that 2,150 people infected with HIV / AIDS and 36% are students (Siti,2010).

The increasing rate of sexual transmission of HIV / AIDS, especially through sexual intercourse, has replaced needle-stick transmission among injecting drug users as the main route of transmission of HIV in Medan city. Increased transmission through heterosexual groups has made it more prone to transmission to low-risk groups such as housewives and baby (Wordpress, 2010).

Based on a research survey conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Tigapah, the authors see the lack of knowledge of adolescents about STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) which is advancing very fast with the current prevalence of adolescent problems, not only in developing countries, for the writer would like to research what Of course, the cause of this, one of which is the knowledge of adolescents about infectious diseases of HIV / AIDS. AIDS. "

Method

The type of research used is qualitative with a cross-sectional approach, carried out on a set of objects which usually aims to see the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents

against sexually transmitted diseases HIV / AIDS in SMA Negeri 1 Tigapanah in 2019.

Result

**Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents
Based on gender**

N o	Jenis Kelamin	Frekuensi	Presentase (%)
1	Laki-laki	15	45,5%
2	Perempuan	18	54,5 %
	Total	33	100%

Based on table data 4.1. It can be seen from 33 respondents (100%) the majority of women with 18 respondents (54.5%).

**Tabel 4.2 Distribution of Respondents
Based on Information Sources**

No	Sumber Informasi	Frekuensi	Presentase
1	Cetak	12	36,3%
2	Elektronik	16	48,5%
3	Papan	5	15,2%
	Total	33	100%

Based on data table 4.2. It can be seen from 33 respondents (100%) that the majority of them get information from electronic 16 respondents (48.5%)

**Tabel 4.3 Bivariate Analysis Of The
Relationship Between Knowledge And
Attitudes**

Tabel 4.3 Bivariate Analysis Of The Relationship Between Knowledge And Attitudes

	Atitude		Total
	Good	Not good	
Knowledge Good level	23	1	24
Enough	2	1	3
less	0	6	6
Total	25	8	33

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.152 ^a	2	.000
Likelihood Ratio	24.422	2	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	22.938	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	33		

From table 4.4 above, there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents with p value <of 0.05 (p = 0.000).

Discussion

From table 4.3 above, there is a relationship between knowledge and attitude with p value <than 0.05 (p = 0.000). This is in line with the theory which states that attitudes have an effect on behavior, if the attitude is positive, it will behave positively towards what will be done.

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are disorders / diseases that are transmitted from one person to another through direct contact or sexual contact.

AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a collection of symptoms caused by a decreased immune system by a virus called HIV. AIDS is a group of symptoms that indicate weakness or immune damage caused by external factors (not carried from birth). AIDS is defined as a form of most closely from persistent illness associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.

AIDS is caused by a virus that has several names, namely, HTL II, LAV, RAV. The scientific name is called the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which is a viral agent known as retrovirus that is transmitted by blood and has a strong affinity for T lymphocytes.

n acute primary human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection for 1-2 weeks, the patient will feel the flu. During the symptomatic immune suppression phase (3 years) the patient will

experience fever, night sweats, weight loss, diarrhea, neuropathic, skin rash fatigue, lymphadenopathy, cognitive gain, and oral lesions. When the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection becomes AIDS (varies 1-5 years from the first determination of the AIDS condition) there will be symptoms of opportunistic infections, the most common is pneumocystic carinii (PCC), interstitial pneumonia caused by protozoa, other infections including meningitis, candidiasis, cytomegalovirus, microbacterial, and atypical, generalized and persistent inflammation of the lymph nodes, with symptoms of swelling of lymph nodes throughout the body for more than 3 months.

Factors Affecting Adolescent Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Diseases HIV / AIDS

Age

Age is the span of time a person starts from when he is born until his birthday.

If someone is of sufficient age, he will have a mature mindset and experience as well. (Ariani, 2014).

Adolescents are divided into:

1. Early adolescence (10-13 years)
 2. Middle adolescence (14-16 years)
 3. Late adolescence (17-19 years)
- (Setyaningrum, 2014).

Gender

Sex is the difference between men and women. The morbidity rate is higher among women while the mortality rate is higher among men across all age groups.

Resources

Print media

Print media as a tool to convey health messages varies widely, including:

- a. Booklet, a medium for conveying health messages in the form of a book, either in writing or in pictures.
- b. Leaflets, the form of conveying health information or messages through folded sheets. The contents of the information can be in the form of sentences or pictures, or a combination.

c. flyer, in the form of a leaflet or leaflet, but not folded.

d. Flif, in the form of flipcharts / media for delivering messages or health information in the form of flipcharts.

e. Rubric, in the form of writing in a newspaper or magazine that discusses a health problem, or matters related to health.

f. Poster, is a form of printed media containing messages or health information, which is usually affixed to walls or public places.

Electronic Media

Electronic media as a target to convey messages or health information are of different types, including:

- a. Television
- b. Radio
- c. Video
- d. Slide

Media Board

Media boards can be installed in public places that can be used and filled with messages or health information. It also includes messages written on sheets affixed to public vehicles (Notoadmojo, 2010).

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study "The Relationship between Adolescent Knowledge and Adolescent Attitudes on Sexually Transmitted Diseases HIV / AIDS in SMA N. 1 Tigapanah Tahun 2019 "with a total of 33 respondents and data processing that has been done using SPSS, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of adolescents towards sexually transmitted diseases of HIV / AIDS with a p value <of 0.05 (p = 0.000).

Suggestion

a. For Health Workers

It is hoped that health services will provide knowledge information to cadres and mothers to bring babies during the immunization schedule

b. For the Educational Institute

The results of this study can be used as a library reference at the Mitra Husada

College of Health (STIKes) Medan for further research.

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