

The Relationship Of Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Infections With Premarried Sex Attitude In Adolescent In The Environment Iii Bamboo Field New Neighborhood

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ABSTRACT

Sex that is done freely and haphazardly is at risk of bringing STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases). STDs are transmitted due to the exchange of fluids in the body with the sufferer, one of which is the entry of the male penis into the female vaginal opening or by touching the skin. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and premarital sex attitudes in adolescents in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu. This research method uses observational analytic with a cross-sectional approach method. Where the population is teenagers as many as 30 people and the sample is 30 people. The results of the analysis showed that of the 30 teenagers, the majority there were 23 people (76.7%) with less knowledge and the minority with good knowledge 3 people (10%). Adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex were negative 23 people (76.7%) and 7 people (23.3%) were positive. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained a value of $p = 0.053$, this means that the p -value is greater than (0.05), which means that there is no relationship between knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and premarital sex attitudes in adolescents. It is hoped that teenagers in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu will further increase their knowledge about sexually transmitted infections.

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1. Introduction

Adolescence is a time when it is considered a period of storms and stress (storm and stress). Because they already have the free will to determine their own destiny, if they are well directed, they will become an individual who has a sense of responsibility, but if they are not guided, they can become someone who does not have a good future.

Sex that is done freely and haphazardly is at risk of bringing STDs (Sexually Transmitted Diseases). STDs are transmitted due to the exchange of fluids in the body with the sufferer, one of which is the entry of the male penis into the female vaginal opening or by touching the skin (Suherman, 2013).

The facts that occur in society show that premarital sex among adolescents is increasing, adolescent sexual behavior tends to be permissive and courageous. The limited knowledge of adolescents about sexual health has increased the risk of pregnancy. About one billion people and almost one in six people in the world are teenagers and 85% are in developing countries. Very many teenagers are sexually active and half of them are married.

The results of a 2015 study by the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection (KPAI) from a number of teenagers in 12 major cities in Indonesia surveyed, 97% said they had

watched pornographic films, 93.7% said they had kissed and petted. The more surprising result is that 62.7% of junior and senior high school teenagers are no longer virgins and 21.2% have had an abortion.

The results of the 2015 BKKBN research in North Sumatra stated that 52% of teenagers had heavy premarital sex in Medan, while the 2014 BKKBN data in North Sumatra from 552 teenagers surveyed, it was known that 86.3% of teenagers held hands when dating, 32, 2% of adolescents who do kiss lips, and as many as 8.2% of adolescents who do touch or stimulation. A total of 4.9% of men and 1.5% of women have had sexual intercourse while dating (www.journal.stikim.ac.id/2015)

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are diseases that are transmitted through sex. Sexually transmitted infections will be more risky if you have sex with multiple partners either through the vagina, oral or anal. STIs can cause reproductive infections that should be taken seriously. If not treated properly, the infection can spread and cause suffering, prolonged illness, infertility and even death (Scorviani, 2012).

WHO (World Health Organization) estimates that in 2015 there were 340 million new cases of STIs (gonorrhea, chlamydia infection, syphilis, and trichomonas) each year, while the number of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infections is currently more than 33.6 million cases. Every day worldwide it is estimated that more than 100 million sexual relations occur and result in about 356,000 cases of sexually transmitted infections.

Groups classified as high risk for sexually transmitted infections include the age group of 20-34 years for men and 16-24 years for women. Adolescent girls are biologically more susceptible to STIs than adult women, this is because biologically the cells of their reproductive organs are immature. Sexual intercourse in adolescents increases susceptibility to STIs (AIDS Prevention Commission, 2015).

Based on an initial survey conducted by the author in Neighborhood III of Ladang Bambu Baru Village in 2020, of 7 teenagers who were asked about premarital sex attitudes, only 3 people answered that they knew the influence of premarital sex with sexually transmitted infections. Therefore, the authors are interested in conducting research with the title "The Relationship of Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Infections With Premarital Sex Attitudes in Adolescents in Neighborhood III of Ladang Bambu Baru Village 2020 Year 2020".

2. Methods

The type of research used is *analytical observation* with a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all middle and late teens in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu. Sampling by purposive sampling. The sample in this study were some of the middle and late teens in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu as many as 30 people. This research was conducted from November 2019 – April 2020.

3. Results

TABLE 1
DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS WITH PREMARITAL SEX ATTITUDES IN ADOLESCENTS

Knowledge	f	%
Well	3	10
Enough	4	13.3
Not enough	23	76.7
Toal	30	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents the majority who have less knowledge are 23 people (76.7%) about Sexually Transmitted Infections.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENT CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics	Category	f	%
Age	19 years old	2	6.6
	18 years	7	23.3
	17 years	10	33.3

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	16 years	7	23.3
	15 years	4	13.3
Total		30	100
Education	Elementary (junior high)	6	20
	Intermediate (high school)	24	80
Total		30	100

Based on the table above, the characteristics of the majority of respondents are at the age of 17 years, 10 people (33.3%), secondary education (SMA) 24 people (80%).

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF ATTITUDES IN ADOLESCENTS ABOUT PREMARITAL SEX

Attitude	f	%
Positive	7	23.3
Negative	23	76.7
Total	30	100

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents the majority were negative 23 people (76.7%) about premarital sex.

TABLE 4
CROSS TABULATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS WITH PREMARITAL SEX ATTITUDES IN ADOLESCENTS

Knowledge	Attitude				Total	chi-square test	
	Positive		Negative				
	N	%	N	%			
Well	3	10	0	0	3	10	=0.001
Enough	4	13.3	0	0	4	13.3	
Not enough	0	0	23	76.7	23	76.7	
Total	7	23.3	23	76.7	30	100	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 30 respondents who have less knowledge, the majority have a negative attitude as many as 23 people (76.7%) and the minority have a positive attitude as many as 7 people (23.3%).

Chi-Square statistical results obtained p value = 0.001. This means that the p value is smaller than a (0.05) and thus Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, namely the knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted infections with premarital sex.

4. Discussion

Knowledge

The results of the analysis show that the majority of the 30 respondents 23 people (76.7%). Respondents who have good knowledge about sexual relations are 3 people (10%) and respondents who have sufficient knowledge about sexual relations are 4 people (13.3%). Respondents have less knowledge because the education level of the majority of teenagers with secondary education (SMA-SMK) is 24 people (80%). This shows that the higher the level of a person's knowledge, the higher the level of knowledge. From the data, it can be seen that the respondents who have a basic education level (SD-SMP) are 6 people (20%) while those with secondary education (SMA-SMK) are 24 people (80%).

Knowledge is an impression in the human mind as a result of the use of the five senses. Knowledge is very different from belief, superstition, and false explanations. Knowledge is everything that is known based on the experience gained by every human being. Basically, knowledge will continue to increase and vary according to the process of experience experienced (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

It is said that adolescents lack knowledge because they have secondary education and lack insight and lack of information from outside their environment and electronic media.

This is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's (2012) theory that every teenager has different knowledge according to the experience he gets in his daily life. This makes teenagers do not understand that every premarital sex can have the potential and carry the risk of sexually transmitted infections. Therefore, health workers must provide counseling about the dangers of having premarital sex, because adolescents can experience sexually transmitted infections.

Attitude

The results of the analysis showed that of the 30 adolescents the majority had negative attitudes as many as 23 people (76.7%) about premarital sexual relations which could lead to sexually transmitted infections and adolescents who had negative attitudes about premarital sexual relations were 7 people (23.3%).

Adolescents who have a negative attitude 23 people where the teenager does not understand about premarital sexual relations which can lead to sexually transmitted infections due to lack of sources of information on adolescents so that it can cause sexually transmitted infections.

Attitude is a reaction or response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object. While the nature of the attitude can be in the form of positive and negative attitudes. Positive attitude tends to act is approaching, liking, expecting a certain object. A negative attitude has a tendency to stay away, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects. It can be interpreted that attitudes can change because of that attitudes can be learned and attitudes can change in people if there are certain conditions and conditions that facilitate the attitudes of others (Wawan, 2015).

Negative attitudes in adolescents greatly affect the occurrence of sexually transmitted infections, namely because 99% of sexually transmitted infections occur due to sexual intercourse. Almost all sexually transmitted diseases occur due to premarital sexual relations.

Negative attitudes in adolescents greatly affect the occurrence of sexually transmitted infections because adolescents often ignore the side effects of free sex behavior (premarital), and from 30 teenagers who have a positive attitude are 7 people (23%).

Analysis of the Relationship between Adolescent Knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Infections with Adolescent Attitudes towards Premarital Sex

From the characteristics of the respondents, the results obtained that the majority of respondents were at the age of 17 years as many as 10 people (33.3%), age 16 years and 18 years each 7 people (23.3%), age 15 years as many as 4 people (13.3 %) and 2 people (6.6%). Respondents have less knowledge because the education level of the majority of respondents is secondary education (SMA) as many as 24 people (80%), where the level of education greatly affects a person's level of knowledge and knowledge also greatly influences a person to act. This shows that the higher the level of a person's knowledge, the higher the level of knowledge. From the data, it can be seen that the respondents who have a basic education level (SD-SMP) are 20%.

Respondents' lack of knowledge about sexually transmitted infections was also due to the fact that teenagers did not feel the need to know about sexually transmitted infections due to premarital sex in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu in 2020.

This is in accordance with B. Hurlock's statement that the factors that influence sexual behavior in adolescents are developmental factors that occur in adolescents which are a transition period with high sexual desire.

Adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted infections does not affect adolescents' attitudes towards premarital sex, where adolescents who have less knowledge about premarital sex have negative attitudes towards premarital sex. The results of the Chi-Square test obtained the value of $p = 0.053$ is greater than $\alpha (0,05)$ and thus H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This study is not in line with the research of Siti Robiatun, et al (2011), who already have sufficient knowledge (57.5%) which is greater than the good category (32.5%) and less (10%). And adolescent attitudes toward STIs were mostly negative (76.7%) and positive (23.3%).

According to the researcher, based on the results in the field, the level of knowledge of adolescents about premarital sex is not influenced by the level of education, but is also based on experience and the surrounding environment.

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Thus, it can be concluded in this study that there is no relationship between adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu in 2020. So from the results of this study, a gap was found between the results of the study and the theory stated above.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the relationship between adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and premarital sex attitudes in adolescents in Environment III, Ladang Bambu Village in 2020, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Adolescents' knowledge about sexually transmitted infections in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu in 2020 lacked knowledge of 23 people (76.7%), adequate knowledge of 4 people (13.3%), and good knowledge of 3 people (10%).
2. Adolescent attitudes towards premarital sex in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu in 2020 were negative 23 people (76.7%) and 7 people were positive (23.3%).
3. There is no significant relationship between knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and premarital sex attitudes where the better the knowledge of adolescents, the better the attitudes of adolescents towards premarital sex therapy in Environment III Kelurahan Baru Ladang Bambu in 2020 with a value $p = 0.053$.

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