



The 3rd
International Seminar On
EDUCATION and TECHNOLOGY - ISET
 Collaborative Graduate Schools Conference

**THE EFFECT OF YOUTH ATTITUDES TOWARD THE BEHAVIOUR
 PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN THE
 3RD GRADE OF THE ISLAMIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (MA) “X”,
 SUB-DISTRICT OF MRANGGEN, DEMAK REGENCY**

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Abstract

Background: STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) is a kind of RTI (Reproductive Tract Infections) transmitted through sexual intercourses. Bacteria causing such kind of infections can be fungi, viruses and parasites. Women are more susceptible to suffering reproductive tract infections than men because, compared men’s reproductive system, theirs is closer to the anal and urinary systems. According to UNICEF (2012) about 110,000 people aged 10-19 years died of STD and HIV AIDS in 2012. And from the data of KPAN (2011) young age 20-29 years the highest group affected by PMS was 46.4%. In women, RTI is rather difficult to identify because its symptom is less clear than that in men. Among other kinds of RTIs, STD is a kind of infectious diseases frequently found and transmitted via sexual intercourses. STD’s types are syphilis, gonorrhea, limfogranuloma venereal, genital warts, herpes and etcetera. Based on the Health Profile of Central Java Province in 2012, the type of STD that was subject to treatments was one identified according to the syndrome. And, it was cured based on the standard. The number of cases found Central Java Province in 2012 was 8,671, less than those found in 2011 (10,752 cases). Purpose: To find out how the youth attitudes toward the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases in the 3rd Grade of the Islamic Senior High School (MA) “X” Sub-district of Mranggen, Demak Regency. Method: This research was a descriptive research that used a cross sectional approach. The number of population was 70 people. The sampling technique used was probability sampling, involving 59 people. Results: From the results of this study indicate the age of students and students on average 16-19 years, most respondents aged that students and girls aged 17 years. The attitude of adolescents about the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases that students and teenagers most of the youth attitudes support against the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases as many as 30 students (50.8%) and unsupportive attitude as many as 29 students (49.2%). And the positive prevention of adolescents against disease Contagious by 42 students (71,2%) and negative prevention by 17 students (28,8%) The influence of adolescent attitude toward prevention of infectious disease has p-value value equal to 0,015 so there is influence from adolescent attitude toward prevention of infectious disease. Conclusion: From the results of the study showed that some still have a high percentage of respondents who still do not understand about the attitude of prevention of sexually transmitted diseases such as having sex with multiple partners and by using condoms during intercourse with multiple partners

Keywords: Attitudes, Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. Introduction

PMS (Sexually Transmitted Disease) is one of the reproductive tract infections (ISR) that is transmitted through sexual contact. Germs that cause these infections can be fungi, viruses, and parasites. Women are more susceptible to ISR than men, because female reproductive tracts are closer to the anus and urinary tract. ISR in women is also known because the symptoms are less clear than males. Among the ISRs, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are infectious diseases that are commonly found and transmitted through sexual contact.

According to UNICEF (2012) about 110,000 people aged 10-19 years died of STD and HIV AIDS in 2012. And from the data of KPAN (2011) young age 20-29 years the highest group affected by PMS was 46.4% (Wulandari, 2015).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) or so-called venereal diseases are sexually transmitted diseases. PMS includes Syphilis, Gonorrhoe, Bubo, Jengger Chicken, Herpes and others. Health Profile of Central Java Province year 2012.

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) treated are IMS cases found based on syndrome and etiology and treated according to standards. Number of new cases of other STIs in Central Java Province in 2012. A total of 8671 fewer cases than in 2011 10,752 cases. Prevention Program of Sexually Transmissible Control Has a target that all cases of STIs are found.



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October recorded 3 people positiv HIV. Ironically, although in November 2013 the number of people with HIV / AIDS has not been recorded completely. However If the number continues to increase, the data has not been collected in detail. While there are additional 10 sufferers HIV / AIDS in November, Head of Promotion Health and Community Empowerment Demak District Health Office. Until September 2014 the number of people with HIV / AIDS increased again to 45 people with someone died. The total number of HIV / AIDS sufferers in this guardian city has been counted since 2003 to September 2014 recorded reached 197 people and 24 declared dead. The majority, those who are positively infected with this immune-attacking virus are private jobs.

1.1 The Purpose Of This Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of adolescent attitudes on the behavior of prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

1.2 The Benefits Of This Study

The benefits of this study are to provide information for youth, families and communities, and health workers in providing youth support in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

2. Methods

2.1 Participants

The population in this research is 70 students. Sampling technique used is probability sampling counted 59 students.

2.2 Instrument

The instrument used was an interview questionnaire with questions about the prevention attitude of sexually transmitted diseases and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

2.3 Procedures (or research design)

Type of analytic research with cross sectional approach (Hidayat,2007).

3. Results

The results of univariate research are:

3.1 Age Characteristics

Frequency Distribution Characteristics of adolescents by age : mean 16.93, standard devaluation 0.715, min 15, max 19.

Based on the results of the study showed that the average age of adolescents is 16.93years.

3.2 Attitude of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Characteristics Students based on attitude.

Category	N	Percentage(%)
Support	30	50,8%
Unsupport	29	49,2 %
Total	59	100%

Attitude of students about prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases with category Not support as many as 29 students (49,2%) while Supporting attitude category as much as 30 students (50.8%).

3.3 Behaviour Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention

Category	N	Percentage (%)
Positive Prevention	42	71,2%
Negative Prevention	17	28,8 %
Total	59	100%

Prevention of adolescents about prevention of Sexually Transmitted Disease with positive category of 42 students (71,2%) while negative prevention category as many as 17 students (28,8%).



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