

RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES WITH HIV - AIDS PREVENTION BEHAVIOR IN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research is about the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with HIV-Aids prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students in 2022. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with HIV-Aids prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students in 2022. This study uses quantitative methods. And the research design used is a descriptive correlational research. Sources of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques used, namely observation, questionnaires and literature study. Data analysis techniques used include Bi-variate Analysis and Uni-variate Analysis. The results of this study indicate that the bi-variate analysis of statistical test results on the relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in SMK Informatika Sumedang, obtained P value = 0.011 < alpha value 0.05, for statistical test results the relationship between attitudes and actions to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission in SMK Sumedang Informatics, obtained P value = 0.018 < alpha value 0.05. And the uni-variate analysis of the results of the statistical test of the respondent's knowledge level with a percentage of 58.7%, for the attitude of the respondent is in the sufficient category with a percentage of 50.0%, and for respondent preventive measures with a percentage of 70.7%.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) are global pandemics that have health, social, economic and political impacts. Data obtained from the United Nation For AIDS (UNAIDS, 2019) and the United Nation Population Fund at the end of 2019 stated that today's world's youth live side by side with HIV-AIDS because some of the new cases of HIV-AIDS have attacked adolescents aged 15-24 years. (UNAIDS, 2019)

It is reported that every 14 seconds, one teenager is infected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Every day around 6,000 people aged 15-24 years are recorded as new sufferers of HIV. The number of youth cases of HIV-AIDS tends to increase. Data from the Directorate General of PP & PL Ministry of Health RI, 2013 there were 26,483 cases of HIV-AIDS, 821 cases in the group of adolescents aged 15-19 years and in the age group of 20-29 years found 12,288 cases of HIV-AIDS. (UNAIDS, 2019)

HIV in Indonesia from 1987-2013 recorded more than 52,000 cases of AIDS and more than 120,000 cases of HIV. HIV has spread in 34 provinces in Indonesia (KPA, 2019). Data from the West Java AIDS Commission for HIV and AIDS until 2021 in West Java Province recorded 1219 people. The Sumedang Regency AIDS Commission (KPA) recorded that until November 2020 there were cumulatively 474 cases of

HIV/AIDS in Sumedang Regency. of these, 102 people dropped out or were no longer taking ARVs (antiretrovirals). Of the 26 that were met, only 3 people were willing to continue taking ARVs. There are many factors that cause them to stop taking ARVs, including the negative stigma from the surrounding community. Sometimes they are embarrassed when they are known by the surrounding community, let alone until they are known to routinely come to the health service to take ARVs. Apart from these factors, there are also financial factors, namely the difficulty of transportation costs from their place of residence to the health service center to take ARVs. For such cases, we also continue to educate them so that they want to take ARVs again, because only by consuming ARVs their immunity will be maintained. (sumedangkab.go.id)

Adolescence is a turbulent time, a period filled with various introductions and adventures of new things, including the experience of interacting with the opposite sex as a provision for humans to fill their lives in the future. About 30% of people living with HIV-AIDS are teenagers. The attack of the productive age is a challenge that needs to be addressed immediately considering that the productive age is an asset for national development (BKKBN, 2011). The characteristics of adolescents whose curiosity is very high causes them to try everything they find interesting. If correct information about adolescence is not available, it can result in behavior that is detrimental to adolescents, including being infected with HIV-AIDS (Depkes RI, 2020).

Many teenagers do not have information about sexual health, infections caused by sex and HIV-AIDS. It is realized that the total population of Indonesia reaches 210 million people, of which approximately 30% are called teenagers. Threatened by HIV-AIDS, Indonesia's youth are also not spared (DISKESDA, 2018).

UNAIDS in collaboration with WHO in 2019 explained that HIV and similar viruses are generally transmitted through direct contact between the inner layers of the skin (mucous membranes) or the bloodstream with body fluids containing HIV, such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, preseminal fluids and breast milk. Transmission can occur through intercourse (vaginal, anal or oral), blood transfusions, contaminated needles between mother and baby during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding, as well as other forms of contact with these body fluids.

Measures to prevent the transmission of HIV-AIDS according to the BKKBN (2020) are classified for those who have not been infected, including by: understanding how HIV-AIDS is transmitted, knowing the status of sex partners, avoiding injection drug users, using quality condom contraception, performing circumcision/circumcision, conducting regular HIV-AIDS tests, telling sex partners that you are positively infected with HIV-AIDS, avoiding blood donations and organ donations, if you are pregnant immediately consult the medical team. BKKBN (2020)

The results of research conducted by Eni Wiyanti (2013) on adolescents showed that 45.6% had a positive attitude and 54.4% had a negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS. This is reinforced by Haeriyanto.S (2010) which states that adolescents who are reluctant to behave in a good or low manner may have risky sexual behavior. Attitude is not an act of activity but is a predisposition to the action of a behavior because the way to behave towards an object is also determined from knowledge about the object (Notoatmodjo, 2013).

2. METHOD

This type of research is quantitative and the research design used is correlational descriptive research, namely research directed at explaining the relationship between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable (Notoatmodjo, 2019). This study also used a cross-sectional approach in which the variables included as risk factors and variables included as effects were approached, observed and collected data at the same time / point time approach (Notoatmodjo, 2019).

Sugiyono (2018) Population is "a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to study and draw conclusions". The population in this study were 1268 Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students.

The sample is part of the population that has the same characteristics as the population. The sampling technique in this study is using random sampling technique. The results of calculations based on the Slovin formula, the number of samples obtained is 92 with a confidence level of 10%. Univariate analysis is the first step in analyzing each variable in the study to describe the frequency distribution or proportion of each variable studied, both the dependent variable (HIV prevention) and the independent variable (knowledge and attitudes). The presentation of each variable is in the form of a frequency distribution table.

Univariate analysis in this study analyzed knowledge and attitudes that influence HIV prevention actions. This bivariate analysis is used to see the relationship between two variables, namely the Independent variable and the Dependent variable. The statistical test used is the chi square test which aims to test the difference in proportions or percentages between several groups of data. In terms of data, the chi square test (X²) can be used to determine the relationship between categorical variables and categorical variables.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Results

3.1.1 Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Knowledge among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Knowledge among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students (n=92)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Low	16	17,4
Moderate	54	58,7
High	22	23,9
Total	92	100

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the distribution of the frequency of knowledge of HIV-AIDS prevention measures among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students. The description of the level of knowledge of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students is in the sufficient category with a percentage of 58.7%.

3.2.2 Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Attitude among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School student

Table 2.
Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Attitude among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School student (n=92)

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Low	2	2,2
Moderate	46	50,0
High	44	47,8
Total	92	100

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the distribution of the frequency of attitudes towards HIV-AIDS prevention actions in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students. The majority of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students' attitudes are in the sufficient category with a percentage of 50.0%.

3.2.3 Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Prevention Behavior among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School student

Table 3.
Frequency Distribution of HIV-AIDS Prevention Behavior among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School student (n=92)

Prevention	Frequency	Percentage (%)
No	27	29,3
Yes	65	70,7
Total	92	100

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the distribution of the frequency of HIV-AIDS prevention actions among Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students. The description of preventive measures for the majority of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School student respondents is in the category of taking action with a percentage of 70.7%.

3.2.4 Relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Informatics Vocational Schools

Table 4.
Relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Informatics Vocational Schools (n=92)

Knowledge	HIV-AIDS Prevention Behavior				Total		<i>p – value</i>
	Yes		No		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Low	7	43%	9	57%	16	100	0.011
Moderate	19	36%	35	64%	52	100	
High	1	5%	21	95%	22	100	
Total	27	29%	65	71%	92	100%	

Based on table 4. above, it can be seen that as many as 35 students of Sumedang Informatics Vocational School have sufficient knowledge about HIV prevention and are taking HIV prevention measures. Based on the statistical test results, the relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV-AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School, obtained a P value = 0.011 <alpha value of 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School.

3.2.5 Relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School

Table 5.
Relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School (n=92)

Attitude	HIV-AIDS Prevention Behavior				Total		<i>p – value</i>
	Yes		No		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Low	0	0%	2	100%	2	100	0.018
Moderate	8	17%	38	83%	46	100	
High	19	43%	25	57%	44	100	
Total	27	29%	65	71%	92	100%	

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that as many as 46 students of SMK Informatics Sumedang have sufficient attitudes in terms of HIV prevention and students of SMK Informatics Sumedang carry out preventive measures.

Based on the results of statistical tests, the relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School, obtained a P value = 0.018 <alpha value of 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School.

3.2. Discussion

3.2.1 Knowledge of Student

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of knowledge with HIV-AIDS prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students. Researchers can conclude that the description of knowledge is 58.7%, which means that most of it is sufficient in terms of the knowledge of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students. According to the knowledge researcher of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students, most of the Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students have sufficient knowledge about HIV prevention, so that Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students are able to carry out HIV prevention. According to

Notoatmodjo, (2019) Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people sense a certain object. Sensing through the five human senses, namely the sense of sight, taste, smell, sense, taste, touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions.

3.1.2. Attitude of Students

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of attitudes of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students can be concluded that the description of the attitudes of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students is as much as 50%, which means that most students of Sumedang Informatics Vocational School have sufficient attitudes towards HIV-AIDS prevention. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object, attitude actually shows the connotation of a suitability of reaction to a certain stimulus which in everyday life is an emotional reaction to social stimulus. That attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of a certain motive. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but a predisposition of a behavior.

3.1.3. HIV prevention behavior

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of HIV prevention measures. The researcher can conclude that the description of HIV prevention measures is 70.7%, which means that most of the Sumedang Informatics Vocational School students take HIV prevention measures. According to Zulkifli (2012), Efforts that can be made are prevention of transmission through non-sexual routes, sexual routes and prevention of transmission from mother to child. Prevention of transmission through non-sexual routes consists of two ways: first, blood transfusion, this method can be prevented by holding blood donor tests.

3.2.2 Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude with HIV-AIDS Prevention Behavior Among Students

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that as many as 35 students of Sumedang Informatics Vocational School have sufficient knowledge about HIV prevention and are taking HIV prevention measures. From the statistical test results, the relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School, obtained a P value = 0.011 <alpha value of 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School. The results of this study are in line with Notoatmodjo, 2019, that knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people sense a certain object. Sensing through the five human senses, namely the sense of sight, taste, smell, sense, taste, touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions.

Knowledge of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students is the result of knowing and understanding after people sense a particular object. Sumedang Informatics Vocational School students are expected to understand, know and understand more, which in the end can play an active role as the main support for sufferers who will also improve their ability to adapt and are no longer vulnerable to the effects of psychosocial stressors. Efforts to increase knowledge in families of schizophrenic clients need to be through counseling and health education, both carried out directly and indirectly.

In this case the knowledge of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students about HIV prevention measures. Agreed with the results of Said's 2016 study. Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, a P-Value of 0.000 is obtained, this value is smaller than the significant level of 0.05, so there is a relationship between knowledge of HIV-AIDS prevention measures.

Based on table 4.6 above, it can be seen that as many as 46 students of SMK Informatics Sumedang have sufficient attitudes in terms of HIV prevention and students of SMK Informatics Sumedang carry out preventive measures. Based on the results of statistical tests, the relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School, obtained a P value = 0.018 <alpha value of 0.05, which means that there is a relationship between attitude and prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in Sumedang Informatics Vocational School.

From the results of the data analysis above in line with Notoatmodjo 2019 that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object, attitude actually shows the connotation of appropriate reactions to certain stimuli which in everyday life are emotional reactions to social stimuli. That attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of a certain motive. Attitude is not yet an action or activity, but a predisposition of a behavior. This also shows that the attitudes of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students influence each other towards HIV prevention measures. The attitude of the Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students in this study is an attitude or positive or negative assessment of an object as an effort to improve the attitude of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students in taking HIV prevention measures by increasing their knowledge first because a person's attitude and behavior will be determined by the level of knowledge he has. So that Sumedang

Informatics Vocational School students can take HIV prevention measures. The results of this study also agree with Said 2016. Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, a P-Value of 0.017 is obtained, this value is greater than the significant level of 0.05, so that there is a relationship between attitudes and HIV-AIDS prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapters, the conclusions that can be drawn from this research are:

1. The description of students' knowledge of HIV-AIDS prevention measures for Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students is 58.7%, which means that most of the Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students' knowledge is sufficient.
2. An overview of the attitudes of students with HIV-AIDS prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students as much as 50.0%, which means that most of the attitudes of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students are sufficient
3. An overview of HIV-AIDS prevention measures in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students as much as 70.7%, which means that most of the attitudes of Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students take HIV prevention actions.
4. There is a relationship between knowledge and prevention of HIV-AIDS in Sumedang Informatics Vocational High School students

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