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Skripsi, Januari 2022
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Perbedaan Pengetahuan Remaja Antara Sebelum Dan Sesudah Diberikan Penyuluhan Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi Melalui Jejaring Sosial (Whatsapp) Di Desa Mlati Lor
(xv + 59 halaman + 6 tabel + 7 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Masalah yang sering dihadapi oleh remaja awal adalah seks pranikah, hamil diluar nikah, serta aborsi. Berdasarkan BKKBN angka kehamilan di kalangan remaja Indonesia cukup tinggi, yakni 48 dari 1000 remaja. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan remaja antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan kesehatan reproduksi melalui Whatsapp.

Metode : Desain penelitian yang digunakan ialah *pre-eksperiment design* dengan *One-Group Pre-Posttest*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *purposive sampling* dengan responden 30 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner melalui *google form*. Analisa data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil analisa univariat saat *pre-test* bahwa nilai rerata (*mean*) dari pengetahuan sebelum diberikan penyuluhan sebesar 15,1333 dan saat *post test* nilai *modus* dari pengetahuan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan sebesar 18,0000 dan nilai *mediannya* sebesar 17,00. Hasil analisis bivariat menyatakan nilai $p=0,000$ ($p<0,05$) sehingga H_a diterima yakni adanya perbedaan pengetahuan antara sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan tentang kesehatan reproduksi melalui jejaring sosial (*whatsapp*).

Kesimpulan : Nilai rerata pada pengetahuan remaja saat *pre-test* sebesar 15,1333 serta nilai *modus* dan *median* pada pengetahuan pada *post test* sebesar 18,0000 dan 17,00. Serta hasil uji *Wilcoxon* menyatakan bahwa terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan remaja sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan kesehatan reproduksi melalui *whatsapp*.

Kata Kunci : Seksual Pranikah, Kesehatan Reproduksi, Pengetahuan

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Final Project, January 2022
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Differences in Adolescent Knowledge Between Before and After Counseling About Reproductive Health Through Social Networks (Whatsapp) In Mlati Lor Village
(xv + 59 pages + 6 tables + 7 attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background : The problems that are often faced by early teens are premarital sex, pregnancy out of wedlock, and abortion. Based on the BKKBN, the pregnancy rate among Indonesian teenagers is quite high, namely 48 out of 1000 teenagers. The purpose of this study was to determine the differences in adolescent knowledge between before and after being given reproductive health counseling via *Whatsapp*.

Methods : The research design used is a *pre-experimental design* with *One-Group Pre-Posttest*. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with 30 respondents. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire via google form. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate analysis.

Research Results : The results of the univariate analysis during the *pre-test* showed that the *mean* value of knowledge before being given counseling was 15.1333 and during the post-test the *mode* value of knowledge after being given counseling was 18.0000 and the *median* value was 17.00. The results of the bivariate analysis stated that the value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) so that H_a was accepted, namely there was a difference in knowledge between before and after being given counseling on reproductive health through social networks (*whatsapp*).

Conclusion : The mean value of adolescent knowledge during the pre-test was 15.1333 and the mode and median values for knowledge at the post-test were 18.0000 and 17.00. And the results of the Wilcoxon test stated that there were differences in adolescent knowledge before and after reproductive health counseling via WhatsApp

Keywords : Premarital Sexual, Reproductive Health, Adolescent Knowledge