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Hubungan Persepsi dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) Pada Remaja di Desa Jatijajar

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) adalah infeksi yang ditularkan melalui hubungan seksual bisa menyebar melalui vagina, anus, atau mulut. IMS ditimbulkan oleh banyak sekali bakteri, virus, parasit, dan fungi yang bisa ditularkan secara seksual. HBM adalah sebuah model psikologi yang dapat digunakan untuk memprediksi sebab munculnya perilaku sehat. HBM berfokus pada belief individu akan persepsi kerentanan, keseriusan, manfaat, hambatan, isyarat untuk bertindak, dan keyakinan diri. Jumlah kasus PIMS berdasarkan pendekatan pemeriksaan laboratorium yang dilaporkan yaitu sifilis dini 13.506 kasus, sifilis lanjut 4.931 kasus, gonore 7.036 kasus, urethritis gonore 5.663 kasus, urethritis non-GO 5.379 kasus, servisititis proctitis 14.235 kasus, LGV 147 kasus, trikomoniasis 1.574 kasus, & herpes genital 1.167 kasus. Upaya pencegahan pada populasi berisiko seperti remaja usia 15-24 tahun yang berkontribusi dalam kasus IMS, sehingga dapat dilakukan tindakan preventif melalui faktor dominan tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan persepsi dengan perilaku pencegahan infeksi menular seksual pada remaja di desa jatijajar.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional dan menggunakan teknik sampling yaitu *Simple Random Sampling* serta menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 254 responden.

Hasil: Hasil uji *Chi-Square* diperoleh *p-value* untuk persepsi kerentanan 0,017, persepsi keseriusan 0,015, persepsi manfaat 0,32, persepsi hambatan 0,42, persepsi isyarat untuk bertindak 0,011, dan persepsi keyakinan diri 0,002.

Simpulan: Ada hubungan signifikan antara persepsi dengan perilaku pencegahan penularan IMS pada remaa di Desa Jatijajar di dapatkan nilai $p\text{-value } 0,031 < \alpha = 0,05$.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi, Remaja, Perilaku Pencegahan IMS

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Correlation between Perception and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Prevention Behavior in Adolescents in Jatijajar Village

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are infections that are transmitted through sexual intercourse that can spread through the vagina, anus, or mouth. STIs are caused by a lot of bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi that can be transmitted sexually. Health Belief Model (HBM) is a psychological model that can be used to predict the causes of the emergence of healthy behaviors. HBM focuses on an individual's belief in perceptions of vulnerability, seriousness, benefits, barriers, gestures to action, and self-confidence. The number of PIMS cases based on the reported laboratory examination approach is early syphilis 13,506 cases, advanced syphilis 4,931 cases, gonorrhea 7,036 cases, gonorrhea urethritis 5,663 cases, non-GO urethritis 5,379 cases, cervicitis proctitis 14,235 cases, LGV 147 cases, trichomoniasis 1,574 cases, & genital herpes 1,167 cases. Prevention efforts in at-risk populations such as adolescents aged 15-24 years who contribute to STI cases, so that preventive measures can be taken through these dominant factors. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the behavior of preventing STI transmission in adolescents in Jatijajar Village.

Method: This study uses an analytical research design using a cross-sectional approach and uses a sampling technique, namely Simple Random Sampling and uses a Chi-Square statistical test with a total of 254 respondents.

Results: Chi-Square test results obtained p-values for perceived seriousness 0.017, perceived susceptibility 0.015, perceived benefits 0.32, perceived barrier 0.42, cues to action 0.011, and self efficacy 0.002.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between perception and behavior to prevent STIs transmission in remaa in Jatijajar Village, which obtained a p-value of $0.031 < \alpha = 0.05$.

Keywords: Perceptions, Adolescents, STI Prevention Behavior