

Relationship Of Knowledge And Attitude Of Mother In Prevention Of Sexual Transmitted Disease With Gonorrhoea In Lau Baleng Village Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency In 2019

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ABSTRACT

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More than 1 million sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) occur every day. In one year there are an estimated 357 million new sexually transmitted infections (STIs) worldwide. Sexually transmitted disease is a reproductive tract infection (ISR) that is transmitted through sexual contact. This writing aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019. The independent variable is knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases and the dependent variable is Gonorrhoea. The type of writing used is analytic observational with cross sectional approach method. The population is 210 mothers and the sampling method used in this paper is the Quota Sampling is done by taking the number of samples as much as the number that has been determined by the author, namely 33 mothers. The data used in this writing are primary data through questionnaires and checklists and secondary data obtained from the village head. The statistical test used is the chi-square statistical test $\alpha = 0.000$. The analysis showed that out of 33 respondents there were 3 people (9.1%) who had good knowledge, 7 people (21.2%) who had sufficient knowledge. And 23 people (69.7%) who have less knowledge. The chi-square statistical results obtained a knowledge value of $p = 0.000$ and an attitude value of $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea. It is hoped that mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 will increase knowledge about gonorrhoea and attitudes in gonorrhoea prevention.

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1. Introduction

In the last decade, the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) has continued to increase in various countries in the world. Failure to diagnose or treat it at an early stage has resulted in serious complications. These include infertility, ectopic pregnancy, fetal death, infection of newborns, babies with low birth weight, anal cancer and genitalia can even cause death (Lestari, et al, 2016).

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) can be caused by bacteria, fungi, protozoa, or ectoparasites. The clinical symptoms of each cause are almost the same, so a microbiology laboratory examination is needed to determine the organism causing the infection (Daili, et al, 2017).

Patients do not need to be discouraged because most STDs can be treated, although there are some diseases that cannot be completely treated (for example, genital herpes, Hepatitis B and C, HIV / AIDS). Patients should see a doctor to get proper treatment because if not treated will have a serious impact on reproductive health. In addition, partners must also be treated so as not to transmit the disease to each other (Suparmi, 2016).

The prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in developing countries is much higher than in developed countries. In pregnant women worldwide, the incidence of gonorrhoea is 10-15 times higher, chlamydial infection is 2-3 times higher, and syphilis is 10-100 times higher than that of pregnant women in industrialized countries. Adolescents (15-24 years) constitute 25% of all sexually active populations, but contribute nearly 50% of all newly acquired STDs. STDs detected represent only 50% -80% of all STDs in America. This reflects "screening" and the low coverage of PMS (Sarwono, 2015).

Based on data from the North Sumatra Provincial Health Office, the incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in STI patients found in 2015 was 1,580 patients, and this has increased compared to 2012 as many as 1,226 patients. This shows the number of sexually transmitted infections from year to year is increasing (North Sumatra Health Office, 2015).

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Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection that often occurs and is a common health challenge that is often encountered today. The high incidence of gonorrhea infection in high-risk groups such as female sex workers (FSW), will affect transmission to the wider community and increase the risk of HIV transmission.

The high prevalence rate of gonorrhea is closely related to the resistance to treatment for gonorrhea infection. Gonorrhea infection is generally treated with a single dose of antibiotics which can provide a cure of more than 95%.

In the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, apart from paying attention to medical aspects, it is also necessary to pay attention to epidemiological and socio-cultural aspects. As for the medical aspects, including enforcement of the right diagnosis, effective treatment, effective counseling and handling of other aspects, cross-sectoral cooperation is needed which includes local government, religious, cultural, and so on (Mulyani, 2015).

2. Literature review

2.1 Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after a person senses a certain object. At the time of sensing until it produces knowledge, it is strongly influenced by the intensity of perceptual attention to the object. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Wawan, et al., 2015).

2.2 Attitude

Attitude is a person's closed response to a certain stimulus or object, which already involves the opinion and emotional factors concerned, happy-displeased, agree-disagree, good-bad, and so on (Notoatmodjo, 2016)

2.3 Attitude Nature

Attitudes can also be positive and can also be negative:

- a) A positive attitude tends to action is to approach, like, expect certain objects.
- b) Negative attitudes have a tendency to stay away, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects. (Wawan, et al, 2015).

2.4 mother

Mother is a woman who has given birth to someone ,, a term for a woman who is already married, a respectful call to women who are married or not (Big Indonesian Dictionary).

2.5 Sexually transmitted disease

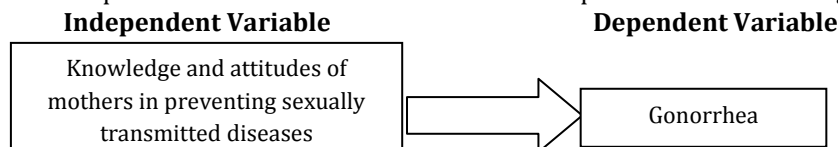
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are disorders or diseases caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites or fungi that are transmitted from one person to another through sexual contact or intercourse (Marmi, 2015).

2.6 Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a common STD, caused by Neisseria gonorrhoeae which infects the inner lining of the urethra, cervix, rectum and throat or the whites of the eyes or conjunctiva (Purwoastuti, 2017).

2.7 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of the research can be explained in the following chart:



Independent variable (free), namely knowledge and attitudes of mothers in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, while the dependent variable (dependent) is gonorrhea.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Types of research

This type of research is analytic observational with cross sectional approach method, namely the measurement of the independent and dependent variables will be carried out at the same time.

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3.2 Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency. The time it takes to complete this research is from February to June 2019.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population in this study were all women in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 as many as 210 people. The sampling method used in this study was Quota Sampling by taking as many samples as the number determined by the author. The samples in this writing namely some women in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 as many as 33 people

3.4 Data analysis

a) Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis aims to explain or describe the characteristics of each writing variable.

b) Bivariate Analysis

If the univariate analysis mentioned above has been carried out, the results will be known about the characteristics or distribution of each variable, and the bivariate analysis can be continued. Bivariate analysis was carried out on two two-variable variables that were allegedly related or correlated. Bivariate analysis was carried out to test whether there was a relationship between maternal knowledge in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and gonorrhea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, 2019 Regency. Using Chi-square ($\chi^2 = 0.05$) with the formula:

$$\chi^2 = \left[\frac{\sum (f_0 - f_e)^2}{f_e} \right]$$

Information: χ^2 : chi- correlation square

f_0 : expected frequency

f_e the frequency obtained / observed (Notoatmodjo, 2016)

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research result

A. Univariate Data Analysis

Univariate data analysis was used to see the frequency distribution and percentage of the writing variable "The relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019", namely:

1) Distribution of Mother Characteristics in Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 1

Distribution of Mother Characteristics in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency, 2019			
Characteristics	Category	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Education	Elementary (SD-SMP)	16	48.5
	Intermediate (SMA)	17	51.5
	College	-	-
Total		33	100
Age (years)	(15-25)	4	12.1
	(26-35)	14	42.4
	(36-45)	13	39.4
	(46-55)	2	6.1
Total		33	100
Profession	Work (entrepreneur, farmer, civil servant)	19	57.6
	Not working (IRT)	14	42.4
Total		33	100
Resources	Electronic media (TV, radio)	17	51.5
	Mass Media (books, magazines, newspapers)		
	Family (mother, father, brother)	5	15.2
	Health Officer (doctor-midwife-nurse)	2	6.1
		9	27.2
Total		33	100

Based on table 1 above we can see that from 33 respondents the majority of them are middle-educated 51.5%, with age (26-35) years (42.4%), work 57.6% and get information from electronic media (51.5%).

2) Distribution of Mother's Knowledge in Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 2

Distribution of Mother's Knowledge in Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage(%)
Good	3	9,1
Enough	7	21.2
Less	23	69.7
Total	33	100

Based on table 2 above, we can see that the majority of 33 respondents have less knowledge (69.7%).

3) Distribution of Mother Attitudes in Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 3

Distribution of Mother Attitudes in Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Attitude	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Positive	6	18.1
Negative	27	81.9
Total	33	100

Based on table 3 above, we can see that from 33 respondents, the majority of mothers' attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases were negative (81.9%).

4) Gonorrhoea Distribution in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 4

Gonorrhoea Distribution in Mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Gonorrhoea	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Have gonorrhoea	3	9,1
Don't get gonorrhoea	30	90.9
Total	33	100

Based on table 4 above, we can see that from 33 respondents, the majority of mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 were not affected by gonorrhoea as many as 30 people (90.9%).

B. Bivariate Data Analysis

Bivariate data analysis was used to see the meaning of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable which was carried out by using the chi-square (χ^2) statistical test, it was obtained that the p value was smaller than the value (0.05) and thus H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, that is, there was a relationship between maternal knowledge in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea. ρ

From the writing done, it can be obtained data about the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea as follows:

1) Knowledge Relationship between Mother and Gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 5

Cross Tabulation of Mother's Knowledge Relationship in Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases with Gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Knowledge	Gonorrhoea				Chi-square test
	Exposed to Gonorrhoea		Not Gonorrhoea		
	N	%	N	%	
Good	-	-	3	9,1	$\rho = 0,000$
Enough	2	6.1	5	15.2	
Less	1	3.0	22	66.7	
Total	3	9,1	30	90.9	

Based on table 5 above, we can see that of the 30 respondents who were not affected by Gonorrhoea, the majority of them had less knowledge as much as 66.7%.

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than the value (0.05) and thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, that is, there is a relationship between maternal knowledge in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea. ρ

2) Relationship between Mother's Attitudes and Gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Table 6

Cross Tabulation of Mother's Attitudes in Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases with Gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019

Attitude	Gonorrhoea				Chi-square test
	Exposed to Gonorrhoea		Not Gonorrhoea		
	N	%	N	%	
Positive	-	-	6	18.1	$\rho = 0,000$
Negative	3	9,1	24	72.7	
Total	3	9,1	30	90.8	

Based on table 4.5 above, it can be seen that from 30 respondents who were not exposed to gonorrhoea, the majority had negative attitudes as much as 72.7%.

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than the value (0.05) and thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, that is, there is a relationship between maternal attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea. ρ

4.2 DISCUSSION

A. Bivariate Data Analysis

1) Knowledge

From the results of research conducted on 33 respondents regarding the distribution of maternal knowledge in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 as stated in table 4.5, it can be seen that there are 3 mothers who have good knowledge (9, 1%) and none had gonorrhoea. Those who had sufficient knowledge were 7 (21.2%) and the majority who did not experience gonorrhoea were 5 people (15.2%). Of the 23 respondents who had less knowledge, the majority did not experience gonorrhoea as many as 22 people (66.7%). The knowledge of mothers in Lau Baleng Village about gonorrhoea is lacking because the average education rate is still low and the lack of interest in knowing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea. This is not in line with Notoatmodjo who said someone who has more sources of information will also have broader knowledge because from the results of the characteristics of the respondents, the majority came from electronic media as many as 17 people (51.5%) and the information source did not affect knowledge. mother.

This research is in line with Olfi Mamarodia's (2016) study entitled The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Role of Mother and Religious Obedience with Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases with Gonorrhoea in Peneleng, where the results of the study show that knowledge $p = 0,000$, attitude $p = 0,000$ the role of parents $p = 0.000$ and religious obedience $p = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ which indicates that there is a relationship between religious obedience and STD prevention measures in adolescents in Pineleng. In the multivariate test, the highest beta exponent value was obtained, namely knowledge (5,946) so that the most dominant variable was related to the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases in adolescents.

2) Attitude

From the results of research conducted on 33 respondents regarding the frequency distribution of mothers' attitudes in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency, 2019 it can be seen that mothers who have a positive attitude that out of 6 respondents who have a positive attitude the majority do not experience gonorrhoea. Of the 27 respondents who had a negative attitude, the majority did not experience Gonorrhoea as many as 24 people (72.2%).

This is not in line with Wawan who said the teachings of educational institutions greatly determine a person's attitude where, the results of the characteristics of the 33 respondents,

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the majority of which are 17 people (51.5%) have middle school education (51.5%) and do not affect the attitudes of mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau District. Baleng Karo Regency in 2019.

The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than the value (0.05) and thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, that is, there is a relationship between maternal attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea. ρ

This research is in line with the research of Marini C. Panjaitan (2017) entitled the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards sexually transmitted infections in adolescents in Alung Banua Village, Banuken District, Manado City, where the p -value is 0.015. The results obtained were those who had good knowledge of STIs were 71%, and those who had less knowledge were 50%. These results indicate that there is a relationship between the effect of education on maternal knowledge and attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea.

Thus it can be concluded that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019. From the results of the study the lack of knowledge affects attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases and positive attitudes affect prevention. sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea. So, from the results of this study, there was no gap between the results of the research and the theory stated above.

3) Gonorrhoea

From the results of research conducted on 33 respondents regarding the frequency distribution of Gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019, it can be seen that there are 3 mothers who have gonorrhoea and 30 people who are not affected by gonorrhoea.

Thus, it can be concluded that in this study there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019. From the research results, mothers affected by gonorrhoea are caused by a lack of knowledge and affect attitudes in preventing infectious diseases. sexual attitudes and positive influence in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea. So, from the results of this study, there was no gap between the results of the research and the theory stated above.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

- a) Of the 33 mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency, in 2019 the majority had less knowledge (69.7%).
- b) Of the 33 mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 the majority had negative attitudes (81.9%).
- c) Of the 33 mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019, the majority were not affected by Gonorrhoea (90.9%).
- d) There is a significant relationship between knowledge and gonorrhoea and the relationship between attitudes and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases where well-informed mothers will be positive in preventing sexually transmitted diseases and avoid gonorrhoea, with a value of $p = 0.000$, this means that the p value is smaller than the value. (0.05) and thus H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between maternal attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases with Gonorrhoea. ρ

5.2 Suggestion

- a) It is recommended to mothers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 to increase knowledge and increase positive attitudes in preventing sexually transmitted diseases to avoid gonorrhoea.
- b) It is recommended to health workers in Lau Baleng Village, Lau Baleng District, Karo Regency in 2019 to provide counseling to mothers in increasing knowledge and inviting mothers to be positive in preventing sexually transmitted diseases.

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- c) It is suggested to the next authors to examine the knowledge and attitudes of mothers in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases with gonorrhoea with different variables and a larger sample.

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