

The Relationship of Adolescent Knowledge About The Three Basic Threats Of Adolescent Reproductive Health (Triad Krr) With Adolescent Attitudes To Reproductive Health In Smk Negeri 1 Tuhemberua

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ABSTRACT

The problem that occurs in adolescents today is delinquency committed by teenagers who have begun to shift to things that are considered far beyond reasonable limits such as consuming alcohol, promiscuity that results in sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse. Research purposes UT to find out the Relationship between Adolescent Knowledge About Three Basic Reproductive Health Threats (TRIAD KRR) With Adolescent Attitudes Towards Reproductive Health. Research design: analytic with cross sectional approach. Population: all youth of SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua as many as 119 people. Sample: 54 people with simple random sampling technique Instruments: questionnaire sheet and checklist sheet. Data analysis: chi square statistical test. Research results: Majority lack of knowledge as many as 26 people (48.1%), and a minority of good knowledge as many as 10 people (18.6%). The majority of negative attitudes were 31 people (57.5%), and minority positive attitude as much as 23 people (42.5%). Conclusion: there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the three basic threats to adolescent reproductive health (TRIAD KRR) with adolescent attitudes towards reproductive health with $p < 0.000$. Suggestion: It is recommended for adolescents to always be active to seek more information about the three basic threats to reproductive health (TRIAD KRR) so that they can increase the knowledge and insight of adolescents and can apply it in their lives.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood marked by physical, mental, emotional and social development. Ericson divides the stages that adolescents go through into 3 stages, namely: early adolescence (10-14 years), middle adolescence (15-16 years), and late adolescence (17-20 years). According to the Directorate of Youth Resilience Development in Sunarti

(2018), adolescence is a transitional age, the search for identity is accompanied by a great sense of youth curiosity, reinforced by increasingly sophisticated flows of technology and information causing adolescents to have unhealthy behavior and are at risk of being exposed to the Three Basic Threats. Reproductive Health (TRIAD KRR).

According to the 2018 World Drugs Reports published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 275 million people in the world or 5.6% of the world's population (15-64 years) have ever consumed drugs. The results of a survey by the Department of Health & Human Services (2018) of high school students in the United States found that 41% of students had sexual intercourse and nearly 230,000 babies were born to teenage girls aged 15-19 years. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO), until the end of 2017, there were 36.9 million people living with HIV.

According to the National Narcotics Agency in 2017, there were 3,376,115 in Indonesia in the age range of 10-59 years, among teenagers using drugs 3.21% of 100,000/population (BNN, 2019). Based on the data, it was found that the number of teenagers who died due to abortion in pregnancy and childbirth was 70,000 people and 3.2 million teenagers aged 15-19 years had unsafe abortions (BKKBN, 2017). The incidence of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia continues to increase significantly, based on data from the Directorate General of Disease Prevention and Control (DG P2P) the number of new HIV positive cases until 2017, as many as 64,043 cases in 2018. (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

The Head of Prevention and Community Empowerment of the North Sumatra BNN, Pourkus Harianja, stated that of the 14 million people in North Sumatra, it is estimated that 33 districts/cities and around 350 thousand are victims of drug abuse and users. This is a number that is quite high and sad. Furthermore, it is estimated that around 10 thousand people in each district/city have become victims of drug abuse. The Regional AIDS Commission (KPAD) of North Sumatra recorded that there were 13,150 residents who were living with HIV/AIDS. The data is dominated by the age group 19-49 years with a total of 11,627 people or 92 percent of all HIV/AIDS sufferers in North Sumatra.

The basic effort to prevent social problems is to provide continuous and continuous information, especially about sexuality, because adolescents have active sexual potential due to the influence of hormones that have an impact on increasing sexual drive, while environmental conditions often get access to information that is not sufficient and appropriate for adolescents. Teenagers' actions that cause social problems include free sex among teenagers. Free sex causes high cases of HIV/AIDS transmission among adolescents.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is an analytic cross-sectional design, which is a study that is carried out only once and there is no repetition in data collection. This research was carried out at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua on April 12-16, 2022. The subjects of this study were teenage boys and girls in grade 10. The sampling technique in this study used random sampling with a total of 54 students. The instruments used to collect data are questionnaire sheets and checklist sheets. Statistical analysis was univariate and bivariate using chi square. The results of the chi square test indicate that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the three basic threats to adolescent reproductive health (TRIAD KRR) with adolescent attitudes towards adolescent reproductive health at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua with a value of $p < 0.000$.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Frequency distribution table based on Knowledge

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Adolescent Knowledge About Three Basic Threats to Adolescent Reproductive Health (TRIAD KRR)

No	Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	10	18.6
2	Enough	18	33.3
3	Less	26	48.1
Total		54	100.0

From table 1, the results show that of the 54 respondents, the majority have less knowledge as many as 26 people (48.1%) and the minority have good knowledge as many as 10 people (18.6%).

Adolescent Attitude Frequency Distribution Table

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Adolescent Attitudes to Reproductive Health at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua

NO	Attitude	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	23	42.5
2	Negative	31	57.5
	Total	54	100.0

From table 2, it can be seen that from 54 respondents the majority have a negative attitude as many as 31 people (57.5%), And the minority who have as much positive attitude 23 people (42.5 %).

Cross-Distribution of Adolescent Knowledge About TRIAD KRR with Adolescent Attitudes towards Reproductive Health at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua

Table 3. Cross-Distribution of Adolescent Knowledge About TRIAD KRR with Adolescent Attitudes towards Reproductive Health at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua

No	Pengetahuan	Sikap				Total	P Value	
		Positif		Negatif				
		f	(%)	f	(%)	f	(%)	
1	Baik	10	18,6	0	0,0	10	18,6	0,000
2	Cukup	13	24,1	5	9,3	18	33,3	
3	Kurang	0	0,0	26	48,1	26	48,1	
	Total	23	42,6	31	57,4	54	100,0	

Table 5.3 shows that of the 54 respondents, the majority of young women who have less knowledge are 26 respondents (48.1%), with a positive attitude of 0 respondents and a negative attitude of 26 respondents (48.1%), and a minority of young women with good knowledge of 10 respondents. (18.5%), with a positive attitude of 10 respondents and a negative attitude of 0 respondents.

Based on the results of the chi square test, p value = 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that Ho is rejected. This shows that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about the three basic threats to reproductive health (TRIAD KRR) and adolescent attitudes towards reproductive health at SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua with a significant level of confidence (95%).

Discussion

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Knowledge and attitude are predisposing factors contained in a person that motivates to act, both positive and negative. This study is also in accordance with the results of research conducted by Yuniasih (2012) related to the relationship between the level of knowledge of adolescents regarding HIV/AIDS with the motivation to prevent HIV/AIDS in students of SMA Negeri 1 Baturaden in 2021 with the results showing that some respondents' knowledge has a significant influence on HIV prevention. /AIDS with $p = 0.001 < 0.005$

Based on research conducted by Tetty Rina Aritonang (2015) regarding the relationship of knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health with premarital sexuality in adolescents aged (15-17 years) at SMK Yadika Tambun, Bekasi, the results showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes about reproductive health with premarital sex behavior in adolescents aged (15-17 years), good knowledge and attitudes will affect premarital sex attitudes and behavior and in addition, the results show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and drug abuse attitudes. value 0.000 so that the results of the chi square statistical test analysis in this study indicate a relationship between one variable and another.

From the results of research conducted by adolescent researchers who are knowledgeable enough as many as 18 respondents, there are still negative attitudes this is caused by several factors, namely the lack of counseling, education and association with fellow teenagers. Meanwhile, adolescents' attitudes towards reproductive health are caused by too free association, unwilling to accept changes in themselves and also due to their lack of knowledge about adolescence.

The relationship between knowledge and adolescent attitudes about reproductive health shows the tendency of students with low knowledge to be more negative, while adolescents with high knowledge will have a positive tendency. One of the factors that influence the level of knowledge and attitudes is education. Irmayanti (2007) states that education is a process of changing attitudes and behavior of a person or group as well as efforts to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. The higher the education, the more knowledge gained.

According to the researcher's assumption, the lack of knowledge of adolescents about TRIAD KRR is caused by several factors such as the lack of counseling about TRIAD KRR from school, environment and family, while the attitude of adolescents tends to be negative due to lack of counseling to adolescents, participating in promiscuity.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge about the three basic threats to adolescent reproductive health (TRIAD KRR) with adolescent attitudes towards reproductive health in SMK Negeri 1 Tuhemberua with a probability value of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$.

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