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THE INFLUENCE OF COUNSELING OR LEAFLETS ON TEENAGERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV AIDS AT MUHAMMADIYAH 3 YOGYAKARTA HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of HIV/AIDS from year to year has increased worldwide WHO stated that by the end of 2015, at least 36.9 million people are affected by HIV/AIDS and keep increasing in prevalence. The aim of this study is to know the effect of the socialization or leaflet to the knowledge of the adolescent about HIV AIDS in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta. This study uses Quasy Experiment Two group pretest-posttest methods with 60 respondents selected with proportional sampling, the data were analyzed using T-Test. This study shows that the mean value of the pre-test and post-test in the group with socialization is 40.93, while the mean value of the group with leaflet is 33.87, with the difference of 7.067 and P-value 0.01, which shows that the transfer of knowledge of the adolescent given socialization is 7 times more effective than the adolescent with leaflet. Socialization is 7 times more effective compared to the leaflet in transferring knowledge about HIV AIDS at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

Keywords: *Health Education, Teenagers Knowledge, HIV/AIDS*

INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a disease that continues to develop, and is a global health

problem that occurs in both developed and developing countries (Jiang et al., 2023). HIV transmission occurs through sexual intercourse, use of injection needles, blood transfusions, and transmission from HIV-positive pregnant women to their unborn babies (Prabhu & van Wagoner, 2023).

Teenagers' relatively poor knowledge about reproductive health can result in teenagers becoming a group that has the potential to be infected with HIV. This is due to their great curiosity about something and the growth of sexual urges which makes teenagers vulnerable to disease and reproductive health problems (Nasution, Insani, & Natali, 2023).

One method that can be provided to increase knowledge is various kinds, one of which is by counseling and providing leaflets. This is in accordance with Law 21 of 2013 article 10 paragraph 1 which states that health promotion is intended to increase correct and comprehensive knowledge regarding the prevention of HIV transmission (Sabarrudin, Zubaidah, & Yulianti, 2023).

World Health Organization (WHO) incidence of HIV-AIDS until the end of 2015, the number of people living with HIV was 36.9 million, adults 34.9 million, women 17.8 million, children (<15 years) 1.8 Million People. AIDS-related deaths in 2015 totaled 1.1 million, adults 1.0 million, children (< 15 years) 110,000 thousand. According to data from the Ministry of Health in 2018, there were 301,950 HIV cases and 108,829 AIDS cases (Kirkby, Bergen, Baptista, Schlottheuber, & Hosseinpoor, 2023).

According to the age group, HIV cases occurred at ages less than 4 years 2.0%, ages 5-15 years 1.0%, ages 15-19 years 15.6%, ages 25-49 years 69.6%, and more than 50 years 8.3%. Meanwhile, the highest HIV incidence rate occurred in DKI Jakarta at 6.8967 and Yogyakarta ranked 14th with 833. Meanwhile, the highest AIDS incidence rate occurred in Papua with 1.601 and Yogyakarta ranked fourteenth with 48 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). However, the social stigma that is still taboo in providing information about reproductive health can result in teenagers being wrong in accessing information, this can result in teenagers entering into promiscuity. The public stigma regarding teenagers who are pregnant out of wedlock and HIV ADIS is that teenagers are naughty, even though this happens because of a lack of understanding of reproductive health (Prabhu & van Wagoner, 2023).

METHODS

This research method is Quasi Experimental with Two groups pretest-posttest. The sample in this study was class The instrument used in the research was a questionnaire. Data analysis uses the T test (paired t test). The research was conducted in June 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta. SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta has 21 classes, has a general clinic.

a. Univariate Analysis

1. Demographics

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age in Counseling Groups Based on Age at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

No	Age	Percentage	percentage (%)
1	15 Tahun	6	20
2	16 tahun	19	63,3
3	17 tahun	5	16,7
	Amount	30	100

Source: Primary Data (Processed in 2023)

It is known that of the 30 respondents at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta, there were 6 respondents aged 15 years, 19 respondents aged 16 years (63.3%), and 17 years old 5 respondents (16.7%).

b. Bivariate analysis

1. Differences in knowledge before and after counseling

Table 2. Differences in Teenagers' Knowledge About HIV AIDS Before and After Counseling at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta

Group	Knowledge			P Value
	Pretest Mean	Postest Mean	Average difference	
Counseling	15,57	25,37	9,800	0,000

Source: Primary Data (Processed in 2023)

It is known that there is a change in the average knowledge between pretest and posttest in the extension group, during the pretest the average knowledge was 15.57, while in the posttest the average knowledge was 25.37 with a difference in the average of 9,800 points and a P value of 0.000. This means that there is a difference in knowledge before and after counseling.

2. Differences in knowledge before and after being given the leaflet

Table 3. Differences in Teenagers' Knowledge About HIV AIDS Before and After Being Given Leaflets at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta

Group	Knowledge		Average difference	P Value
	Pretest Mean	Posttest Mean		
Leaflet	15,50	18,37	2,867	0,000

Source: Primary Data (Processed in 2023)

It is known that there is a change in the average knowledge between pretest and posttest in the leaflet group, during the pretest the average knowledge was 15.50 while in the posttest the average knowledge was 18.37 with the difference in the average being 2,867 points and a P value of 0.000, this means that there is a difference in knowledge before and after leaflet.

3. Differences in knowledge given by counseling and those given leaflets

Table 4. Differences in Knowledge of Teenagers About HIV AIDS Who Were Given Counseling and Those Who Were Given Leaflets at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta

	Knowledge		Average difference	P Value
	Extension Mean	Leaflet Mean		
Extension Leaflet	40,93	33.87	7.067	0,01

Source: Primary Data (Processed in 2023)

It is known that the pretest and posttest mean is between the group that was given counseling and the group that was given the leaflet. In counseling it was 40.93, while the average value of the leaflet was 33.87 with a point difference of 7,067 and a P value of 0.01, the knowledge of teenagers who were given counseling was 7 times more effective than teenagers who were given leaflets.

CONCLUSION

a. Teenagers' knowledge before and after counseling

Of the 30 respondents, most of the teenagers had sufficient knowledge about HIV AIDS, 8 respondents, while 22 respondents had less. After being given counseling about HIV AIDS to the same 30 respondents, the majority had good knowledge, 4 respondents, 6 enough and 20 less. So it can be concluded that there has been an increase in teenagers' knowledge after

being given counseling. This is in line with research conducted by Ismail and Yona (2023) which stated that there was an increase in teenagers' knowledge about HIV after being given counseling.

Apart from that, research conducted by (Yanto, Handayani, & Putranti, 2023) shows that there is an increase in knowledge after health promotion is carried out with a p value <0.007 , which means there is a relationship between health promotion and an increase in adolescent knowledge. Counseling is one of the things that can be done to promote health among the community. By providing counseling, people with HIV can increase their knowledge about health, one of which is HIV, so that people do not have negative attitudes about HIV, which makes people with HIV unable to open up because they are afraid of being ostracized (Samodra, Setianingsih, Kristanto, & Melani, 2023).

b. Teenagers' knowledge before and after being given the leaflet

The 30 respondents at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta regarding HIV AIDS, most of them had sufficient knowledge, 8 respondents had sufficient knowledge, 22 respondents had insufficient knowledge. After being given leaflets to the same 30 respondents at SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta, the majority had good knowledge, 4 respondents, 6 respondents had enough and 20 respondents were less. There was an increase in knowledge among teenagers after being given leaflets. Before being given leaflets, most teenagers had less knowledge, but there was an increase in teenagers' knowledge after being given leaflets. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions.

This is in accordance with research conducted by (Gusrianti, Ulva, & Azkha, 2023) it is said that there was an increase in knowledge among teenagers after being given the leaflet. Before being given the leaflet, most of the teenagers had less knowledge, but there was an increase in the knowledge of teenagers after being given the leaflet. Through the leaflet, someone can read information that can increase their knowledge about something other than HIV (Ernawati, 2023).

c. Knowing the effectiveness of counseling and leaflets in increasing teenagers' knowledge about HIV AIDS

The pretest and posttest mean between the group that was given the leaflet and the group that was given counseling was 40.93, while the mean value of the leaflet was 33.87 with a point difference of 7.067 and a P value of 0.01, so the knowledge of teenagers who were given counseling was 7 times more effective than teenagers who given a brochure. This is in accordance with research conducted by (Pertiwi & Martiana, 2023) it is said that teenagers who are given counseling are more knowledgeable because teenagers are clearer in receiving

information because it is directly explained by researchers and teenagers can ask if there is something they don't understand.

Meanwhile, teenagers who were given leaflets were more likely to have poor knowledge because teenagers got information only through reading leaflets and did not receive direct explanations from researchers about HIV AIDS. Based on research conducted by (Nasution et al., 2023), the results of this research show that counseling is very effective in increasing knowledge in teenagers. Ayuningsih compared to posters and leaflets.

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