

P-05

INCREASING KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN BAITUL ANSHOR INTEGRATED ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

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ABSTRACT

HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks or infects white blood cells thus weakening a person's immune system, HIV/AIDS disease is currently a global emergency problem. One of the efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS is to provide health education since adolescence by using learning methods such as Stratagem's. Stratagem's is a form of cooperative learning in a small group that helps each other in learning so that the task can be completed, this media can help the formation of mutual communication between educators and their students in the learning process to increase adolescent knowledge. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of health education Stratagem's method on increasing HIV/AIDS knowledge in adolescents. This study method uses a pre-experimental research design with a one group pretest-posttest design. The population of this study were 38 respondents and the sample studied was 37 respondents using the total sampling technique. Data analysis of this study using the marginal homogeneity test with the results showed that there was an effect of health education stratagem method on increasing HIV / AIDS knowledge in adolescents at BaitulAnshor Junior High School p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, which means H_a is accepted, meaning that there is an effect of health education on HIV / AIDS knowledge. It can be concluded that there is an effect of health education Stratagem's method on increasing HIV/AIDS knowledge in adolescents. This study is expected to be used as a learning technique to deliver education, especially health education.

Keywords : HIV, AIDS, Knowledge, Stratagem's

INTRODUCTION

HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks or infects white blood cells, weakening an individual's immune system. AIDS or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is a collection of symptoms resulting from the weakened immune system caused by HIV, making individuals highly susceptible to various infectious diseases (opportunistic infections) that often have fatal consequences [1].

As of 2021, HIV and AIDS have become a global emergency. According to UNAIDS data, there are 38.9-43.8 million people infected with HIV, including 36.7 million adults (>15 years) and 1.7 million children (0-14 years) [2]. Southeast Asia had the second-highest number of HIV cases in the world in 2020, with a prevalence of approximately 3.8 million people. Africa ranked first with

25.7 million people, and the Americas ranked third with a prevalence of around 3.5 million people. Based on WHO data from 2019, the region contributed 78% of new HIV infections in the Asia-Pacific. The number of AIDS cases in 2013 was 12,214, and although the data varies, HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia have been consistently increasing. In the past 11 years, the number of HIV cases in Indonesia peaked in 2019 with 50,282 cases. West Java ranked third after DKI Jakarta and East Java, with the highest number of HIV cases being 6,066. AIDS patients ranked sixth, totaling 313, with 121 in the 30-39 age group and 85 in the 20-29 age group [3].

Based on age categories, there were 6 cases in the age group <4, 2 cases in the 5-14 age group, 154 cases in the 15-19 age group with 1 death, 437 cases in the 20-49 age group with 64

deaths, and 21 cases in the <50 age group with 4 deaths. Regarding high-risk groups, HIV cases occurred in heterosexuals (42.2%), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) (33.7%), Injecting Drug Users (IDU) (15.1%), Female Sex Workers (FSW) (1.3%), transgender individuals (4.3%), and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) (3.4%) [4]. Among the issues faced by teenagers in Indonesia is the prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including HIV, due to a lack of information about reproductive health [5]. Adolescence is a crucial period for identity formation, characterized by emotional, physical, cognitive, and interest-related changes, as well as various challenges [6].

There are many engaging and enjoyable cooperative learning methods, and one of them is learning using the stratagem method. The advantages of using the stratagem method include students feeling less burdened by the learning process, and through this method, they can better understand, collaborate, and assist their groupmates. However, the drawback is that not all students have the same abilities, yet this method forces them to collaborate. The method is effective in enhancing knowledge, but the use of media is essential to support the teaching-learning process. One of the media that can be used today is audiovisual media [7].

The use of video media in the learning process is not just a tool but also a carrier of information or messages. We know that the stratagem method is an enjoyable learning method; hence, there is a need for innovation in the stratagem method as an educational method, particularly in the context of HIV/AIDS knowledge among adolescents.

This study aims to determine the impact of health education using the stratagem method on the improvement of HIV/AIDS knowledge among adolescents at Baitul Anshor Integrated Islamic Junior High School in Cimahi City.

METHOD

This research employs a pre-experimental research design with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The study population consists of 38 respondents, and the sample under investigation comprises 37 respondents, selected using a total sampling technique.

RESULT

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Before and After Health Education Using the Stratagem Method on the Improvement of HIV/AIDS Knowledge Among

Knowledge	Adolescents			
	Before		After	
	N	%	N	%
Good	0	0,0%	37	100,0%
Sufficient	22	59,5%	0	0,0%
Poor	15	40,5%	0	0,0%
Total	37	100,0%	37	100,0%

Source: Primary Data (2023)

Results of the Influence of Health Education with the Stratagem Method using the marginal homogeneity test

		Knowledge Posttest				
		Total				
				Poor	<i>p value</i>	
Knowledge Pretest	Poor	15	0	0	15	0,000
	Sufficient	22	0	0	22	
	Good	0	0	0	0	
Total		37	0	0	37	

Source: Primary Data (2023)

DISCUSSION

The research findings reveal that the majority, or 22 respondents (59.5%), had sufficient knowledge, while 15 respondents (40.5%) had insufficient knowledge, and none had good knowledge. After receiving education through the stratagem method, all 37 respondents (100.0%) had good knowledge, with none having sufficient or insufficient knowledge.

Before Health Education, it can be stated that respondents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS was not good, as most of them were unable to answer questionnaire questions correctly, indicating minimal knowledge. According to Riyanto, six factors can influence knowledge: education, information obtained, social/cultural aspects, environment, experience, and age [9]. This can affect knowledge, as some respondents mentioned not having received formal or non-formal education on HIV/AIDS but had heard about it briefly from social media. After receiving health education, respondents' knowledge improved, as seen in the majority being able to answer questionnaire questions correctly, indicating an increase in knowledge after researchers provided health education on HIV/AIDS using the stratagem method, which was easily understood by respondents. Age is one of the factors influencing knowledge, with respondents averaging 14 years old, an age associated with physical, cognitive, and psychosocial development, making them capable of receiving crucial information.

In this study, a significant difference is observed before and after the intervention. The researchers analyzed other factors contributing to the significant improvement, possibly due to activities enhancing respondents' intellectual intelligence, such as Quranic memorization. This aligns with Tomi Jipisa's (2020) research, indicating a significant impact of Quranic memorization on students' intellectual intelligence [10]. The results of this study are also consistent with a study by Akbar Asfar and Sri Asnaniar (2018), showing the influence of knowledge levels and attitudes before and after HIV/AIDS counseling on students at SMP

Baznas in South Sulawesi Province [11].

The statistical test used is the marginal homogeneity test, a research method comparing two related samples to determine differences between them before and after an intervention. The results show a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0), indicating the influence of health education using the stratagem method on increasing respondents' knowledge.

Health education is a process of transforming health knowledge from an educator to others, whether individually or in groups, aiming to change unhealthy behaviors into healthy ones [12]. The provision of health education is expected to bring about changes in the knowledge of students. The results of this study align with the theory mentioned, as respondents' knowledge increased, resulting in students having good knowledge. This improvement is anticipated to prevent and reduce the incidence and negative stigma associated with HIV/AIDS in the future.

The study results demonstrate that using the stratagem method can enhance the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS health education at SMP IT Baitul Anshor. The stratagem method is considered highly enjoyable for students, stimulating adolescent knowledge easily and improving student interest, attention, and concentration on the conveyed material. It is essential to note that researchers attempted to explain things as simply as possible to ensure material understanding. This aligns with Nolla J. Pender's nursing model theory, emphasizing the importance of health promotion and disease prevention through various educational methods to facilitate respondents' understanding of issues related to HIV/AIDS with positive outcomes [13]. This is consistent with research conducted by Rizkiwati Pattiekon (2018), showing a significant impact of sexual health education using the stratagem method on premarital sex knowledge and attitudes among adolescents. The stratagem method is considered an innovation in education, capable of actively involving adolescents in the learning process [14].

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the research results from 37 respondents, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Overview of students' knowledge before and after being given health education using the stratagem method on HIV/AIDS at SMP IT Baitul Anshar shows that the majority, 22 respondents (59.5%), had sufficient knowledge, and after receiving health education, all 37 respondents (100%) had good knowledge.

There is an influence of health education using the stratagem method on the improvement of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents, as indicated by the use of the Marginal Homogeneity statistical test, which resulted in a p-value of $(0.000) < \alpha = 0.05$.

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