

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) merupakan infeksi yang menular melalui kontak seksual, baik vaginal, oral, ataupun anal seks dengan perilaku klinis yang berbeda-beda. Semakin tinggi tingkat pengetahuan dan kesadaran mengenai IMS di kalangan remaja dapat menurunkan insidensi terjadinya IMS. Siswa/i di wilayah perkotaan lebih terdepan dalam mendapatkan informasi dan paparan pergaulan daripada siswa/i di wilayah desa sehingga tingkat kesadaran akan IMS antara kedua jenis wilayah tentu berbeda.

Tujuan: Mengetahui adanya perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang IMS pada siswa/i SMA Negeri di Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Bantul, DIY.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif analitik dengan metode *simple random sampling* pada siswa/i SMA. Subjek penelitian sebanyak 200 sampel yang merupakan siswa/i SMA kelas X di SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta dan SMA Negeri 1 Kasihan Bantul. Pengetahuan dan sikap dideskripsikan dari hasil pengisian kuesioner yang kemudian dinilai secara statistik menggunakan uji *fisher exact*.

Hasil: Analisis bivariat untuk seluruh pertanyaan kuesioner penelitian terdapat 8 dari 30 pertanyaan yang menunjukkan perbedaan pengetahuan dan sikap yang signifikan. Pertanyaan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan dan sikap siswa/i di Kota Yogyakarta memiliki nilai lebih tinggi dibandingkan siswa/i di Kabupaten Bantul ditunjukkan dengan nilai- $P < 0,1$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap pada siswa/i SMA Negeri di Kota Yogyakarta dan Kabupaten Bantul dengan rata-rata nilai pengetahuan dan sikap siswa/i SMA Negeri di Kota yang lebih tinggi (84%) dibandingkan siswa/i SMA Negeri di Kabupaten Bantul (76%).

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, sikap, infeksi menular seksual, siswa/i, Kota Yogyakarta, Kabupaten Bantul

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are infections that are transmitted through sexual contact, whether vaginal, oral, or anal sex with different clinical behavior. The higher the level of knowledge and awareness about STIs among teenagers can reduce the incidence of STIs. Students in urban areas are more advanced in getting information and social exposure than students in rural areas, so the level of awareness of STIs between the two types of areas is certainly different.

Aim: Knowing that there are differences in the level of knowledge and attitudes about STIs among State Senior High School students in Yogyakarta City and Bantul Regency, DIY.

Method: This research is a descriptive analytical study using a simple random sampling method on senior high school students. The research subjects were 200 samples who were class X high school students at SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta and SMA Negeri 1 Kasihan Bantul. Knowledge and attitudes are described from the results of filling out the questionnaire which are then assessed statistically using the Fisher exact test.

Results: Bivariate analysis for all research questionnaire questions showed that 8 out of 30 questions showed significant differences in knowledge and attitudes. This question shows that the knowledge and attitudes of students in Yogyakarta City have a higher value than students in Bantul Regency, indicated by a P -value < 0.1 .

Conclusion: There are differences in the level of knowledge and attitudes of State Senior High School students in Yogyakarta City and Bantul Regency with the average knowledge and attitude scores of State Senior High School students in the Yogyakarta City being higher (84%) than State High School students in Bantul Regency (76%).

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, sexually transmitted diseases, students, Yogyakarta City, Bantul Regency