

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Pengetahuan remaja laki-laki di Indonesia tentang infeksi menular seksual masih rendah. Kondisi bencana, seperti pengungsian dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi menular seksual. Penelitian terkait pengetahuan infeksi menular seksual yang dapat disembuhkan masih terbatas, diperlukan suatu media informasi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tersebut.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan video terhadap tingkat pengetahuan infeksi menular seksual pada siswa SMA di kawasan rawan bencana.

**Metode:** Penelitian menggunakan *quasi experiment* dengan *non-equivalent control group*. Sebanyak 33 siswa kelompok intervensi menerima pendidikan kesehatan dengan video, sedangkan 34 siswa kelompok kontrol tidak mendapatkan perlakuan. Data dikumpulkan bulan Juli-Agustus 2024 menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan dengan uji *Mann-Whitney*, *Wilcoxon*, dan *Spearman*.

**Hasil:** Tidak ada perbedaan bermakna pada karakteristik responden antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol. Pada kelompok intervensi, terdapat perbedaan signifikan antara skor *pretest-posttest* 1 ( $p=0,015$ ), tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada skor *pretest-posttest* 2 ( $p=0,318$ ) dan skor *posttest* 1-*posttest* 2 ( $p=0,334$ ). Pada kelompok kontrol, tidak ada perbedaan signifikan antara skor *pretest-posttest* 1 ( $p=0,859$ ), skor *pretest-posttest* 2 ( $p=0,127$ ), maupun skor *posttest* 1-*posttest* 2 ( $p=0,275$ ). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada skor *posttest* 1 ( $p=0,001$ ) dan *posttest* 2 ( $p=0,046$ ) antara kelompok intervensi dan kelompok kontrol.

**Kesimpulan:** Pendidikan kesehatan tentang infeksi menular seksual dengan video tidak berpengaruh terhadap pengetahuan siswa SMA di kawasan rawan bencana. Penelitian selanjutnya dapat melakukan pengambilan data secara tatap muka agar pendidikan kesehatan lebih efektif.

**Kata kunci:** infeksi menular seksual, pengetahuan, pendidikan kesehatan, siswa, video

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Knowledge of male adolescents in Indonesia about sexually transmitted infections is still low. Disaster conditions, such as evacuation, can increase the risk of sexually transmitted infections. Research related to knowledge of curable sexually transmitted infections is still limited, an information media is needed to increase this knowledge.

**Objective:** To determine the effect of health education with videos on the level of knowledge of sexually transmitted infections in high school students in disaster-prone areas.

**Method:** The study used a quasi-experiment with a non-equivalent control group. A total of 33 students in the intervention group received health education with videos, while 34 students in the control group did not receive treatment. Data were collected in July-August 2024 using a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out using the Mann-Whitney, Wilcoxon, and Spearman tests.

**Results:** There was no significant difference in respondent characteristics between the intervention and control groups. In the intervention group, there was a significant difference between pretest-posttest 1 scores ( $p=0.015$ ), but there was no significant difference in pretest-posttest 2 scores ( $p=0.318$ ) and posttest 1-posttest 2 scores ( $p=0.334$ ). In the control group, there was no significant difference between pretest-posttest 1 scores ( $p=0.859$ ), pretest-posttest 2 scores ( $p=0.127$ ), or posttest 1-posttest 2 scores ( $p=0.275$ ). There was a significant difference in posttest 1 scores ( $p=0.001$ ) and posttest 2 scores ( $p=0.046$ ) between the intervention and control groups.

**Conclusion:** Health education about sexually transmitted infections with videos has no effect on the knowledge of high school students in disaster-prone areas. Further research can conduct face-to-face data collection so that health education is more effective.

**Keywords:** sexually transmitted infections, knowledge, health education, students, videos