

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan tentang IMS pada remaja laki-laki di Indonesia cukup rendah. Kondisi bencana seperti pengungsian menyebabkan munculnya permasalahan kesehatan salah satunya yaitu peningkatan risiko penyakit menular. Hingga saat ini penelitian mengenai gambaran pengetahuan terkait IMS yang dapat disembuhkan di wilayah rawan bencana masih sedikit, maka dari itu perlu dilakukan penelitian.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan IMS pada siswa SMA di daerah kawasan rawan bencana erupsi Gunung Merapi.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Responden sebanyak 96 siswa SMA laki-laki di wilayah Kawasan Rawan Bencana erupsi Merapi, Kabupaten Sleman. Penentuan SMA dengan menggunakan teknik *total sampling* dan pemilihan sampel dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan pada bulan Februari 2018 menggunakan kuesioner yang disusun oleh peneliti. Kuesioner valid dan reliabel dengan hasil uji validitas bagian b dan c yaitu dalam rentang 0,231-0,528 dan 0,762-0,980. Kuesioner bagian b dan c reliabel dengan skor 0,248 dan 0,307-0,488. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat.

Hasil: Pengetahuan responden (n=96) terhadap IMS secara umum yaitu 50% responden berpengetahuan baik. Pengetahuan responden (n=72) tentang *syphilis* yaitu 43 responden (59,7%) berpengetahuan baik. Sedangkan pengetahuan terhadap *gonorrhoeae* (n=70) yaitu 39 responden (55,7%) berpengetahuan baik. Hanya terdapat 14 responden yang mengetahui *Chlamydia trachomatis* dengan 64,3% berpengetahuan baik. Untuk *Trichomonas vaginalis* terdapat 11 responden yang mengetahuinya dengan 72,7% responden berpengetahuan baik.

Kesimpulan: Perlu diberi perhatian khusus pada siswa terkait pemahaman mengenai IMS terutama pada IMS yang jarang diketahui yaitu *Trichomonas vaginalis* dan *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Menular Seksual, pengetahuan, siswa SMA, wilayah rawan bencana

ABSTRACT

Background: Knowledge on sexually transmitted infection (STI) of boy adolescents in Indonesia is low enough. Disaster condition such as evacuation cause some of health problems. One of them is the increased risk of infectious diseases. Nowadays, a research related to the descriptions of knowledge and STIs that can be cured in disaster prone areas is still a little. Therefore, the research needs to be carried out.

Research Objectives: To understand the descriptions of knowledge level about STI in senior high school students in disaster area of Merapi's eruption.

Method: This research is a descriptive quantitative research with cross sectional design. The respondents were 96 male high school students in Merapi Disaster Prone Area, Sleman District. The determination of high school students by using total sampling technique and sample selection by consecutive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted in February 2018 using questionnaires prepared by researchers. The questionnaire is valid and reliable by the results of the validity test of parts b and c is in the range of 0.231-0.528 and 0.762-0.980. The questionnaire of sections b and c are reliable with a score of 0.248 and 0.307-0.488. Data analysis is done by univariate.

Result: Knowledge of respondents (n = 96) to general STI is 50% of respondents are well knowledge. Knowledge of respondents (n = 72) about syphilis, that is 43 respondents (59,7%) has a good knowledge. While, there are 39 respondents (55,7%) has a good knowledge about Gonorrhoeae (n = 70). There are only 14 respondents who know *Chlamydia trachomatis* with the 64,3% respondents has well-knowledge. As for *Trichomonas vaginalis*, there are 11 respondents who has a well knowledge about that (72.7%).

Conclusion: It should be given special attention to students regarding the understanding of STIs, especially on the rarely known STIs, *Trichomonas vaginalis* and *Chlamydia trachomatis*

Keywords: Sexually Transmitted Infection, knowledge, high school students, disaster prone area.