

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** remaja merupakan fase yang rentan untuk melakukan perilaku yang berisiko seperti aktivitas seksual. Aktivitas seksual yang dilakukan terlalu dini dapat meningkatkan risiko terjadinya IMS. Pengetahuan tentang IMS penting dimiliki oleh setiap orang namun pengetahuan pada remaja di Indonesia masih tergolong rendah. Dampak erupsi Merapi tahun 2010 bagi masyarakat adalah meningkatnya angka IMS.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan IMS pada siswi SMA di wilayah non-pascaerupsi Merapi serta mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan karakteristik responden.

**Metode:** penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh siswi SMA di wilayah Non-Pasca erupsi Merapi, Kabupaten Sleman dengan jumlah sampel 370. Teknik pengambilan sampel sekolah menggunakan *simple random sampling* dan pengambilan sampel responden dengan cara *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang disusun oleh peneliti. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat dengan bantuan aplikasi komputer.

**Hasil:** pengetahuan responden (n=370) terhadap IMS secara umum yaitu 70,8% responden berpengetahuan baik. Pengetahuan pada setiap jenis IMS, gonoreae (n=255) sebanyak 77,25%, sifilis (n=254) sebanyak 68,89%, trikomoniasis (n=102) sebanyak (60,7%) dan klamidia (n=86) sebanyak 70,93%. Mayoritas responden pernah mendapatkan informasi mengenai IMS di pelajaran sekolah (63,51%). Responden membutuhkan informasi mengenai IMS (97,8%) dan metode yang diinginkan melalui seminar (52,8%) dan video (48,6%). Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku seksual responden, serta pengalaman mendapatkan informasi IMS.

**Kesimpulan:** Sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan tentang IMS dalam kategori baik. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku seksual responden, serta pengalaman mendapatkan informasi IMS.

**Kata Kunci:** Infeksi Menular Seksual, pengetahuan, siswi SMA, Erupsi Merapi

## ABSTRACT

**Background Information:** Puberty represents a phase in which teenagers become engaged in various sexual activities and are hence increasingly prone to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Though one's comprehension about STIs is of crucial importance, STIs remain foreign to Indonesia's juvenile population. This is especially problematic in Jogjakarta where the no. of STI-related cases have increased dramatically following the 2010 Mt. Merapi Eruption owing to massive changes in the city's demography.

**Research Objective:** To investigate the extent to which female high school students in to what extent does female high school students in Merapi's risk-free areas, with regards to the characteristics of each female respondent.

**Research Method:** This research will take the form of a cross sectional study, conducted using a quantitative descriptive method. This research will also focus on a sample of 370 female high school students in the risk-free Sleman Regency. The sample is obtained through the *simple random sampling* and *consecutive sampling* techniques in which questionnaires are employed as the main tool for data collection. With the help of computer applications, data obtained will be analyzed using univariant and bivariant analyses.

**Results:** On average, 70,8% of respondents have good comprehension (n=370) towards STIs. 77,25% of respondents are aware of Gonoreae (n=255), 68,89% for Syphilis (n=254), 60,7% for Trichomoniasis (n=102) and 70,93% for Chlamydia (n=86). Although a majority of respondents (63,51%) have previously learnt of the infections from their respective schools, 97,8% of respondents have still requested for more information about STIs – 52,8% of which prefer such information to be passed on through seminars, and 48,6% through videos. Additionally, there is a correlation between respondents' knowledge on STIs and the sexual behavior of respondents, as well as their access to STI related information.

**Conclusion:** A majority of respondents have adequate knowledge on STIs. Additionally, there is a correlation between respondents' knowledge on STIs and the sexual behavior of respondents, as well as their access to STI related information.

**Keywords:** Sexually Transmitted Infections, knowledge, Female High School Students, Mt. Merapi Eruption