

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pengetahuan IMS dapat diukur menggunakan instrumen pengetahuan yang valid dan reliabel. Terdapat instrumen pengetahuan IMS oleh Nurhayati (2018), namun masih diperlukan uji validitas dan reliabilitas kembali karena nilai validitas dan reliabilitas yang rendah.

Tujuan: Untuk mengidentifikasi validitas dan reliabilitas instrumen pengetahuan tentang IMS.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian *psychometric testing*. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian meliputi uji validitas dan reliabilitas pada instrumen. Uji validitas isi instrumen dilakukan 5 *expert*, uji validitas konstruk dengan perhitungan *point biserial* dilakukan kepada 32 orang siswi SMA Negeri 1 Turi, dan uji reliabilitas menggunakan *Kuder Richardson 20* dengan 32 siswi. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah instrumen milik Nurhayati (2018), yang dilakukan modifikasi. Terdiri dari bagian A karakteristik responden (15 item), B IMS secara umum (8 item), dan C IMS secara spesifik (22 item).

Hasil: Pada penelitian ini, uji validitas menggunakan *content validity* dan didapatkan hasil CVR dengan rentang instrumen bagian B dan C masing-masing 0,6-1 dan 0,2-1, nilai iCVI pada instrumen bagian B dengan rentang 0,6-0,8 dan bagian C 0,6-1. Selanjutnya, didapatkan nilai sCVI pada bagian B dan C masing-masing 0,725 dan 0,91. Kemudian, didapatkan nilai validitas *r* hitung dengan *point biserial* bagian B 0,46-0,58 dan bagian C 0,41-0,63. Nilai dengan reliabilitas dengan *Kuder Richardson 20* didapatkan hasil 0,51.

Kesimpulan: Secara keseluruhan, instrumen sebanyak 13 item valid dan reliabel sedang.

Kata kunci: infeksi menular seksual, instrumen, pengetahuan, reliabilitas, validitas

ABSTRACT

Background: Knowledge of IMS can be measured using valid and reliable knowledge instruments. There is an IMS knowledge instrument by Nurhayati (2018), but it is still necessary to test the validity and reliability again because of the low value of validity and reliability.

Objective: To identify the validity and reliability of knowledge instruments about IMS.

Methods: This study is a type of psychometric testing research. This study used a cross sectional design. This research includes testing the validity and reliability of the instrument. The validity test of the contents of the instrument was carried out by 5 experts, the construct validity test with biserial point calculations was carried out on 32 female students of SMA Negeri 1 Turi, and the reliability test was carried out using Kuder Richardson 20 with 32 students. The instrument used was an instrument belonging to Nurhayati (2018), which will be modified. Consisting of part A respondent characteristics (15 items), B IMS in general (8 items), and C IMS specifically (22 items).

Results: In this study, the validity test used content validity and the CVR results were obtained with a range of instruments part B and C respectively 0.6-1 and 0.2-1, the iCVI value on the instrument part B with a range of 0.6-0.8 and section C 0.6-1. Furthermore, the sCVI values obtained in sections B and C were 0.725 and 0.91, respectively. Then, obtained the value of the validity of r calculated with point biserial part B 0.46-0.58 and part C 0.41-0.63. The value with reliability with the Kuder Richardson 20 was 0.51.

Conclusion: Overall, 13 items of instrument were valid and medium reliability.

Keywords: Sexually Transmitted Infections, instruments, knowledge, reliability, validity