

## ABSTRAK

Infeksi menular seksual adalah infeksi yang ditularkan melalui hubungan seksual. Infeksi menular Seksual akan lebih beresiko bila melakukan hubungan seksual dengan berganti-ganti pasangan baik melalui vagina, oral, maupun anal. Fenomena Infeksi Menular Seksual di Indonesia meningkat pada tahun 2008 dari 570 menjadi 809 remaja. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas media pembelajaran audio visual dibandingkan media *leaflet* terhadap tingkat pengetahuan Infeksi Menular Seksual.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah *quasi* eksperimen dengan rancangan penelitian *pretest and posttest with control group design*. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah *total sampling*. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini 242 orang. Populasi target adalah seluruh siswa kelas X di SMA N Kretek dan SMA N Imogiri dengan kelompok perlakuan (audio visual) dan kelompok kontrol (*leaflet*). Alat ukur penelitian menggunakan kuesoner. Wilcoxon dan *mann whitney* digunakan untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata nilai *pretest* pada kelompok audio visual sebesar 66.83 dan *posttest* sebesar 70.58. Pada kelompok *leaflet* menunjukkan rerata nilai *pretest* sebesar 68.93 dan *posttest* sebesar 72.29. Terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan IMS setelah diberi perlakuan pada kelompok audio visual 3.75 dengan *p value* 0,002 dan pada kelompok kontrol *leaflet* 3.36 dengan *p value* 0,002 ( $p < 0,05$ ). Terdapat perbandingan peningkatan skor pengetahuan yang lebih tinggi pada kelompok audio visual di bandingkan dengan kelompok *leaflet*  $p = 0,040$ .

Pendidikan kesehatan IMS pada siswa di kabupaten bantul dengan media audio visual lebih efektif dibandingkan media media *leaflet*.

Kata kunci : media audio visual, *leaflet*, Infeksi Menular Seksual.

## ABSTRACT

*Sexually Transmitted Infection is an infection which is spread by having sexual contact. It will be more risk, if someone has sex with a different person through vaginal, oral or anal sex. The phenomenon of Sexually Transmitted Infection in Indonesia increased from 570 to 809 teenagers in 2008. Therefore, this research aims to know the effectiveness of an audio-visual learning media compared with a leaflet media towards the understanding of Sexually Transmitted Infection.*

*The method employed in this research was a quasi-experiment which design used pre-test and post-test with control group design. Furthermore, the research technique was total sampling. The total number of samples were 242 people. The target population was all the students grade X in SMA N Kretek and SMA N Imogiri. Then, the population was divided into two groups, namely: an experimental group (audio visual) and a control group (leaflet). The instrument used was questionnaires. Thus, Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney were used for analyzing the data of this research.*

*The result of this research showed that the score of pre-test on audio-visual group was 66.83 and 70.58 for the post-test. Moreover, the leaflet group indicated the pre-test and post-test score were 68.93 and 72.29. From the result given, it is clearly illustrated that there was increased understanding of IMS after given an experiment on audio-visual group. The increase of the score was 3.75 with the  $p$  value 0.002. However, the control group which used a leaflet media, the increase was 3.36 with the  $p$  value 0.002 ( $p < 0.05$ ). In addition, there was a higher increased score on audio-visual group than a leaflet group which  $p$  was equal to 0.040.*

*It can be concluded that a healthy education about Sexually Transmitted Infection using an audio-visual media is more effective than a leaflet media for students in Bantul.*

**Keywords:** *An Audio-visual media, Leaflet, Sexually Transmitted Infection.*