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Reproductive Health Education in Preventing HIV/AIDS With Comics on Knowledge and Attitudes of Junior High School Students

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Malang city HIV/AIDS cases in 2022 there were 481 HIV cases, and 119 AIDS cases found. HIV/AIDS is one of the reproductive health problems that can be transmitted. So that education is needed since adolescence to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Objective: This study aims to determine the effect of reproductive education using comic media on students' knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV/AIDS.

Method: This type of research is quantitative, with a pre-Experimental research method using a one group pretest-posttest approach, with a sample of 74 students of SMP 13 Malang City selected by probability random sampling technique.

Result: The results of the study obtained a difference in knowledge after education with an majority of students are in the good category (100%) compared to before education, the majority are in the less category (90%). In the attitude of students there is an increase after being given education the majority in the positive category (59%), compared to before education in the positive category (54%). Based on the results of the analysis of the effect of reproductive health education with comic media on knowledge ($p = 0.000$), and on attitudes ($p=0.000$).

Conclusion: Based on the results of the analysis, it was concluded that H_0 was rejected, so there was an effect of reproductive health education with comic media on students' knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV / AIDS.

Keywords: Reproductive Health; HIV/AIDS; Comik Media

INTRODUCTION

Government Regulation RI No. 16/2014, reproductive health is a state of physical, mental, and social health as a whole, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, functions, and processes. One of the most common sexually transmitted diseases in Indonesia is HIV/AIDS. Human Immunodeficiency Virus or HIV is a type of virus that infects white blood cells and weakens the human immune system. (1)

HIV attacks the patient's white blood cells, and weakens the body's immune system. And it has an impact on physical problems caused by decreased immunity of ODHA (People With HIV/AIDS) which can cause various opportunistic infections such as toxoplasmosis, hepatitis, pneumonia, and most commonly pulmonary tuberculosis. HIV/AIDS disease not only affects physical problems, but also psychological, social, and economic problems. PLWHA tend to feel unaccepting of their condition such as depression and withdrawal from society. (2,3)

Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2023. HIV cases in the world reached 39 million cases of people living with HIV by the end of 2022. And 1.5 million of them are children (0-14 years old)

Compared to 2021 with 5,538 cases. AIDS cases were found to be 544, of which 102 of the AIDS cases died. In Malang City, the number of HIV/AIDS cases in 2022 based on the Malang City Health Profile was 481 HIV cases. With 119 AIDS cases found. (4,5)

Preventing sexually transmitted diseases from adolescence with the adolescent reproductive health program which is a program of activities in the form of providing education and information on adolescent counseling and healthy living skills. The lack of knowledge of adolescents about maintaining reproductive health in preventing HIV/AIDS is one of the factors of HIV transmission among adolescents. Knowledge and attitudes have a strong relationship in the prevention of HIV/AIDS, because knowledge is the main pillar in preventing HIV/AIDS. One of the ways in promotive and preventive efforts in improving knowledge and attitudes towards the formation of adolescent akhlak is the education or peer education method. (6,7)

Based on the results of Permatasari's research (2020), shows that there is an effect of health education with comic media on the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV / AIDS prevention at MTs Negeri 1 Karanganyar with a value of $p = 0.00 < 0.05$. (8)

Reproductive health education for adolescents is needed to increase knowledge as a basis for adolescent consideration in choosing attitudes to prevent HIV/AIDS. So that they can maintain their reproductive health.

METHOD

The type of research method used is quantitative, with a pre-experimental design. *The* population in this study were 9th grade students of SMP Negeri 13 Malang City, totaling 297 students. The number of samples was calculated using the Solvin formula which showed the results of 74 students, who would be selected by probability random sampling technique. Data collection used a multiple-choice questionnaire for knowledge and Likert scale for attitude. The questionnaire was given to students before and after being given reproductive health education.

The types of analysis used were univariate and bivariate. Univariate analysis in the study was used to explain the frequency distribution of each variable, and bivariate analysis was used to analyze the effect of reproductive health education using comic media on students' knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV/AIDS using the Wilcoxon sign rank test with a p value < 0.05 .

RESULTS

Characteristics of the respondents.

Tabel 1. Respondent Characteristics

No.	Characteristics	F	%
1.	Age		
	Male	40	54
	Female	34	46
	Total	74	100
2.	Reproductive Health Information		
	Ever	36	49
	Never	38	51
	Total	74	100

Based on Table 1, it is known that out of 74 students in class IX of SMP Negeri 13 Malang City, 54% are male students and 46% are female students. And it is known from 74 students that 49% of students have received

information about reproductive health, and 52% of students have never received information about reproductive health.

Tabel 2. Frequency Distribution of Pre-test and Post-test of Students' Knowledge about Reproductive Health at SMP Negeri 13 Malang City in 2024

Variables	Pretest		Posttest		P Value
	N (n=74)	%	N (n=74)	%	
Knowlage					
Good	2	3	64	100	0,000
Simply	5	7	-	-	
Less	67	90	-	-	
Min	26,67		90,00		
Max	80,00		100,00		
Mean	45,9465		95,0000		

Based on table 2, there are changes in the number before and after education. Before being given education, the majority of students were in the poor category as many as 67 students. And after being given education in the good category there was an increase of 72 students.

And the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis resulted in a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. So it can be concluded that there is an influence after being given reproductive health education with comic media on student knowledge in preventing HIV / AIDS.

Tabel 3. Frequency Distribution of Pre-test dan Post-test Students' Attitudes about Reproductive Health at SMP Negeri 13 Malang City in 2024

Variables	Pretest		Posttest		P Value
	N (n=74)	%	N (n=74)	%	
Attitude					
Positif	40	54	44	59	0,000
Negatif	34	46	30	41	
Min	21,54		23,58		
Max	66,73		68,93		
Mean	49,96		50,01		

Based on table 3, after being given reproductive health education there was an increase in the positive category to 59%. And based on the results of the Wilcoxon test analysis, the p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. So it can be concluded that there is an influence after being given reproductive health education with comic media on student attitudes in HIV/AIDS prevention.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the knowledge pretest questionnaire given to students, it is known that the most wrong questions are about reproductive health and how to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. From the general data that has been conducted by researchers, it is also known that out of 74 respondents, 36 (49%) respondents have previously received information about reproductive health in preventing HIV/AIDS, and 38 (51%) respondents have never received information about reproductive health. From these data, it can be a factor that causes the level of knowledge of students to lack overall understanding both about reproductive health and about HIV/AIDS.

After being given education there was an increase in knowledge in the good category (100%), compared to before being given education in the good category (3%).

Reproductive health education in adolescence is intended to be able to provide an introduction and prevention for adolescents in socializing knowledge, attitudes and actions of healthy reproduction as a basis for the development of guidance, communication, information, and education for adolescents. The importance of providing reproductive health information or education to adolescents is so that they are able to understand the impact and dangers if they

do not maintain their reproductive health, so that they do not merely make decisions about deviant sexual behavior without knowing the dangers. (9,10)

The results of the pre-test attitude questionnaire given to students, the attitude that is still a lot of negative value is on the attitude statement of how HIV / AIDS is transmitted, and the attitude statement of how to deal with people with HIV / AIDS. because the knowledge of HIV / AIDS transmission is lacking, they think that PLWHA should be avoided because the disease is just contagious.

There was an increase in attitude after being given reproductive health education in the positive category (59%), compared to the attitude in the positive category before being given education (54%).

In Kristianti and Widyajaya's research (2021), it is stated that the more adolescents are aware of their attitudes towards reproductive health, the more they will understand the boundaries for adolescents to behave, either positively or negatively. A good attitude towards reproductive health produces thoughts that can help to understand the meaning and impact that will occur if they do things that are contrary to reproductive health. In determining a favorable attitude, intellectual, thought and emotional factors play an important role. Most negative attitudes towards reproductive health can be attributed to a lack of knowledge about reproductive health. The process of attitude formation goes through many different processes, including the process of thinking and motivation that can be influenced by education. (8,11)

The results of the analysis showed a significant influence on student knowledge both before and after the provision of reproductive health education with comic media with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of the analysis of student attitudes showed a significant influence both before and after being given reproductive health education with a p value of 0.000 which is a p value < 0.05 . So it can be concluded that there is an effect of reproductive health education with comic media on students' knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV/AIDS.

The results of the study are in line with the research of Permatasari et al. (2020), which states that health education with comic media affects the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents about HIV / AIDS prevention at MTs Negeri 1 Karanganyar with a value (p value $0.000 < 0.05$). After knowledge increases about something that is beneficial to oneself, it causes a person to have a positive attitude and will generate interest in action. (8)

According to Janah and Herianto, increasing adolescent knowledge about reproductive health can affect the improvement of adolescent health quality. Increased knowledge obtained through education will provide additional information about the meaning of reproductive health, and how to maintain reproductive health and reproductive health problems. With increased knowledge, at least recognize the management of disease risk factors and clean and healthy living behaviors in an effort to improve health status, prevent disease, and recover from disease. (12)

In the research of Magrita et al (2024), it was stated that the increase in respondents' attitudes was a continuation of the increase in respondents' knowledge after receiving the intervention. In accordance with Green and Kreuter's theory which says that attitudes arise starting from something that is known by an individual's assessment of something that is known by an individual's assessment of something and then perceived as a good situation or something that is not good. If the object that is perceived is a good thing then someone will tend to behave in accordance with his perception, and vice versa if the object that is perceived is negative then someone will avoid it. (13)

Positive knowledge has an effect on increasing one's positive attitude, and vice versa. The reproductive health education provided can affect the attitude of adolescents, which is characterized by a change in attitude between before and after providing reproductive health education. According to Azwar 2012, it also says that attitudes grow starting from the knowledge or information obtained by individuals and if the better the knowledge, the more basic the attitude, and vice versa the less knowledge, the worse the attitude. (14)

In conducting education, the use of media plays a significant role. Health education media is a tool in delivering health information to facilitate the receipt of health messages for respondents. The use of comic media in junior high school students, because in general they like media that has an attractive design, full of pictures and simple but memorable language. Using the right media, information will be well received by respondents. So that respondents can use this information for insight and efforts to improve the health status of respondents. (8,15)

CONCLUSION

Before being given reproductive health education with comic media, the highest student knowledge was in the less category. And after being given reproductive health education with comic media, there was an increase in student knowledge in the good category.

Students' attitudes before being given reproductive health education were highest in the positive category. And after being given reproductive health education with comic media, there was an increase in students' attitudes in the positive category and a decrease in the negative category.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing conducted, it was concluded that H_0 was rejected, which means that there is an effect of reproductive health education with comic media on students' knowledge and attitudes in preventing HIV/AIDS in junior high school.

SUGGESTION

For Research Land, it is hoped that this comic media will be used as an alternative source of information about reproductive health.

For Future Researchers, the results of this study can be used as a source of literature in developing further research. Discuss further to the behavior or habits of students, because in this study only measure and discuss knowledge and attitudes.

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