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THE 4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HEALTH SCIENCE 2017

“The Optimalization of Adolescent Health in The Era of SDGs”

INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA,
INDONESIA
November 5th, 2017



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**INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA,
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**CHARACTERISTICS OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN
POLYCLINIC DR. SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) is a disease that is transmitted by sexual contact. According to a health department report, Yogyakarta was a city with an incidence STIs highest in 2014, as many as 281 cases. The central of public hospital Dr. Sardjito is a referral hospitals type A which has featured service and have a special room for STIs in Polyclinic Dermato Venerology. The purpose of this research is to know the description of characteristic of Sexually Transmitted Infections in Polyclinic Dermato Venereology RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The type of this research is a descriptive research with a retrospective. The population of this research is whole of Sexually Transmitted Infections patient in Polyclinic Dermato Venereology RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2015 with sample techniques namely the simple random sampling. The data collection instrument used was a observation sheet. From 71 patients showed that the most in the age 17-25 years (53,52%), has an senior high school levels of education 71,83%, were unmarried 43,66%, first sex in 17-25 aged (80,28%), have >5 sex partner 29,57%, choose genital seks 69,01%, not doing multiple partner seks (70,41%), and does not condoms 85,91%.

Keywords: *Characteristic, Sexually Transmitted Infections*

INTRODUCTION

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) is a disease that is transmitted by sexual contact. Some STIs can also be spread through non-sexual means such as via blood or blood products. Many STIs including chlamydia, gonorrhoea, primarily hepatitis B, HIV, and syphilis can also be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy and childbirth. More than 1 million STIs are acquired every day¹.

The dominant factor that determining the frequency and distribution sexually transmitted diseases in a society, among others is agent, host, and environment. Sexual behavior able to be seen through factors host. This makes a factor host become the focus research especially in characteristics.²

Sexually transmitted infection in the developing country and complication ranked fifth top disease category an adult that need health care. Sexually transmitted infection can cause symptoms acute, chronic infections and serious consequences as infertility, ectopic pregnancy, cervical cancer, and of sudden death in infants and adults.³

Incidence STIs currently increase in Indonesia, For example prevalence of syphilis increased to 10 % in some groups of women slutish, 35% in transvestites group, and 2 % in pregnant mothers.⁴

The STIs Case in 2014 for each area at Yogyakarta special region : Yogyakarta city as many as 281 cases, Sleman 10 cases, Bantul 35 cases, Meanwhile not found data STIs in wates regency and wonosari regency. According to a health department, this data obtained from all hospital in the district / city be reported in health department Yogyakarta special region.⁵

According to preliminary results in installation medical record Dr. Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta for polyclinic dermatovenerology in 2014 there are 173 STIs cases

and 242 cases in 2015. The data describe that there are increasing cases of STIs of visiting doctor in Polyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta with different kinds of the characteristics on every patients.

METHODS

The research is descriptive research with a research design retrospective. The methodology descriptive is research intended to investigate the state, conditions, the situation, events, activities andect. The result of described in the research reports⁶.

The population is the whole subjects research or objects study⁷. Population in researched process this is all patients sexually transmitted infection in polyclinicdermato venereology Dr.Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta in 2015 (January until December 2015) were 242 people. The sample collection using a simple random sampling technique some 71 respondents. Technique the sample give an equal chance for every elements (members) a population to were chosen to be the sample members⁸.

Data collection use sheets of observation (a record of a document) structured. Sheets observation shaped checks list of which consisted of six characteristics sufferers sexually transmitted infectionwith his choice in accordance with the criteria on a measuring instrument.

RESULTS

Table 1. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Age AtPolyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Age	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
14-16	2	2,81	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,8
17-25	23	32,39	10	14,0	2	2,81	3	4,22	38	53,5
26-35	13	18,3	6	8,45	2	2,81	2	2,81	23	32,4
36-45	5	1,04	2	2,81	0	0	1	1,4	8	11,3
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,4	71	100

Table 1. Summarizes characteristics of age patients sexually transmitted infection. The result showed that the most at age groups 17-25 years in the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata about 23 respondents (32,39 %)and lowest age group is at age groups 12-16 years in the diagnosis gonorrhea, tricomoniasis, and syphilisand at the age of 36-45 years in the diagnosis tricomoniasis because not found respondents at age of and the diagnosis (0 %). Not found respondents with age >46 years.

Tabel 2. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Educational Level At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Educational Level	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Uneducated	0	0	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	1	1,4
Primary School	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,4
Junior High School	1	1,4	1	1,4	0	0	2	2,81	4	5,6
High School	30	42,25	15	21,12	3	4,22	3	4,22	51	71,8
College	11	15,49	1	1,4	1	1,4	1	1,4	14	19,7
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,4	71	100

Table 2. Showing characteristics of education patients sexually transmitted infection. The level of education patients sexually transmitted infection most were educated last senior high school in diagnose kondiloma akuminata that as many as 30 (42,25 %) respondents.

Tabel 3. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Occupation At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Occupation	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Government employees	1	1,4	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	2	2,9
Teacher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Entrepreneur	14	19,71	4	5,63	1	1,4	2	2,81	21	30
Farmer	0	0	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	1	1,4
Traders	1	1,4	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	2	2,9
Student	20	28,1	8	11,2	2	2,81	1	1,4	31	44,3
Other	0	0	3	4,22	0	0	0	0	3	4,3
Not Working	7	9,8	0	0	1	1,4	3	4,22	11	15,5
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,4	71	100

Table 3. Showing characteristics of occupation sexually transmitted infection patient. More respondents work (84,5%) than does not work (15,4%). A high percentage of the highest is students in the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata with 20 (8,1%) of respondents. not found a Sufferers sexually transmitted infection worked as a teacher.

Tabel 4. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Maritality At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Maritality	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Married	13	18,3	4	5,63	2	2,81	1	1,4	20	28,2
Widow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widower	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unmarried	30	42,25	14	19,7	2	2,81	7,04	7,04	51	71,8
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,4	71	100

Table 4. Showing characteristics marital status patients sexually transmitted infection. More respondents unmarried in the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata as many as 30 (42,25 %). Not found respondents have been widowed and widower.

Tabel 5. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Age Sexual Intercourse First at Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Age sexual intercourse first	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%		
12-16	3	4,22	0	0	0	0	1	1,4	4	5,6
17-25	34	47,8	17	23,9	3	4,22	3	4,2	57	80,3
26-35	6	8,45	1	1,4	1	1,4	2	2,8	10	14,1
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,4	71	100

Table 5. Show age sexual intercourse first. The percentage of sexual intercourse first is the age range of the highest 17-25 years in the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata that is about 34 (47,8 %) respondents.

Tabel 6. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Sexual Partner At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Total Sexual Partner	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	5	7,04	2	2,81	0	0	3	4,22	10	14,1
2	7	9,85	7	9,85	1	1,4	2	2,81	17	23,9
3	12	16,9	4	5,63	0	0	0	0	16	22,5
4	6	8,45	1	1,4	0	0	0	0	7	9,9
>5	13	18,3	4	5,63	3	4,22	1	1,4	21	29,6
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Table 6. Indicating the number of sex partner until now. The percentage of the sexual partners highest sexual were partners more than five (> 5) to diagnose kondiloma akuminata of 13 (18,3 %) respondents.

Tabel 7. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Last Sexual Partner At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Last Sexual Partner	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Wife/Husband	10	14,08	2	2,81	3	4,22	0	0	15	21,2
Prostitute	13	18,3	6	22,53	0	0	2	2,81	21	29,6
Other	20	28,1	10	14,08	1	1,4	4	5,63	35	49,3
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Table 7. Showing last sexual partner. Sexual partners most is with another (boyfriend, friend, homoseksual partner) On kondiloma akuminata diagnose as many as 20 (28,1 %) of respondents.

Tabel 8. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Choice Sexual Intercourse At Polyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Choice sexual intercourse	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%		
Genital sex	31	43,66	9	12,67	4	5,63	5	7,04	49	69
Anal sex	10	14,08	3	4,22	0	0	1	1,4	14	19,7
Oral sex	2	2,81	6	22,53	0	0	0	0	8	11,3
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Table 8. Indicating an option in sexual intercourse a choice in sexual intercourse the most is genital in the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata 31 (43,66 %) of respondents.

Tabel 9. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Multiple Partner At Polyclinic Dermato Venerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Multiple partner	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Yes	11	15,5	8	11,3	0	0	2	2,81	21	29,6
No	32	45,1	10	14,1	4	5,63	4	5,63	50	70,4
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Tabel 9. Showing multiple partner of sexually transmitted infection patient. Respondents were not having sexual multipartner to diagnose kondiloma akuminata about 32 (45,07 %) respondents.

Tabel 10. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Sexual Orientation At Polyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Sexual Orientation	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis		N	%
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
Homoseksual	10	14,08	1	1,4	0	0	1	1,4	12	16,9
Heteroseksual	33	46,4	17	23,94	4	5,63	0	0	54	76,1
Biseksual	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7,04	5	7
Jumlah	43	60,56	18	25,35	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Table 10. Shows a sexual orientation patients sexually transmitted infection. A sexual orientation most is heterosexual to diagnose kondiloma akuminata about 33 (46,4 %) respondents.

Tabel 11. Cross Mate Medical Diagnostic Sexually Transmitted Infections Based On Discharging Condoms At Polyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Discharging Condoms	Medical Diagnostic								Total	
	KA		Gonore		Tricomoniasis		Sifilis			
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	N	%
Yes	6	8,6	0	0	3	4,22	1	1,4	10	14,1
No	37	52	18	25,5	1	1,4	5	7,04	61	85,9
Total	43	60,6	18	25,5	4	5,63	6	8,45	71	100

Table 11. Shows the use of condoms patients sexually transmitted infection. Patients sexually transmitted infection most does not use condom during a sexual intercourse on the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata about 37 (52,11 %) respondents.

Tabel 12. Frequency Distribution Based On Disease In People With Sexually Transmitted Infections At Polyclinic DermatoVenerology RSUP Dr.Sardjito Yogyakarta In 2015 (N = 71)

Disease	Frequency	Percentage
	F	%
a. Kondiloma Akuminata	43	60,56%
b. Gonore	18	25,35%
c. Tricomoniasis	4	5,63%
d. Sifilis	6	8,45
Total	71	100

Table 12. Indicates the type of sexually transmitted infection found in polyclinicdermatovenerology RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Respondents with the diagnosis kondiloma akuminata more than the other with the number of 43 (60,56 %) of respondents.

DISCUSSION

Based on the characteristics of age, age group STIs most patients are 17-25 year. This is consistent with a theory of BKKBNin 2006 that 20-34 years in man and age 16-24 years in women are in a high risk, because at that age intensity sexual intercourse relatively high. This research result according to research conducted by Benedick (2011). In Benedick research the result was obtained on sexually transmitted infection mostly comes from the age range of the 17-25 the year with total 21,4 %⁹.

Based on characteristic of education level, most STIs patients educated high school. This research consistent to the theory that the absence of sex education since they early age and the absence of special subjects and provide information for other students in high school, also be the cause of the high STIs among teenagers¹⁰.

Based on occupation characteristics, more patients STIs work as students. The result of this research in line with the theory that obstacles thing is precisely how to deal with the view that everything that smells sex is taboo to mention envy by the unmarried, because teenagers often feel uncomfortable or taboo to discuss the problem of sexuality and reproduction health. But because of a curious they will strive to get this information. Often teenager feel that his parents refuses to talk about sexual problems and so they find an alternative any other source of information like friends or mass media¹¹.

Based on characteristic of marriage, most patients STIs is unmarried. This is consistent with the theory that respondents married sexual needs met with the couple, While the unmarried sexual needs not been fulfilled because they have not yet have a partner legitimate. There are also some respondents who had been married and suffer the

sexually transmitted infection because this group has larger factor to transmit or contracting a sexually transmitted infection².

Based of the activity sexual intercourse , age sexual intercourse patients STIs the most is age group 17-25 years. This is consistent with the theory that said HPV more often attacks the body mucous, while at the age of the teenager reproductive organs tend to undeveloped so with perfect span infected by a virus⁴.

Based on the sexual partners most is sexual partners more than five (>5). This is in consistent with the theory according to satria (2009) that sexual partners many/more than 1 increases the risk of affected by sexually transmitted infection¹².

Based on last sexual partner patients STIs the most is other (boyfriend, friends, partner homosexual). The research was based on the theory that sexual intercourse only in pairs could still reduce the risk of sexually transmitted infection, moreover when before laboratory said the couple healthy¹³. According to ministry of finance (2008) the prostitutes a group which is included in the category of risky contracting and develop sexually transmitted infection¹⁴.

Based on choices in sexual intercourse STIs most patients is by means of genital. This is consistent with the theory that oral sex and anal sex safer than sex activities involving genitals with genital (genito-genital). Nevertheless, oral sex and anal sex not always secure as risk contracting diseases persists¹⁵.

Based on multipartner patients STIs the most is not doing multipartner. This is not consistent with theory according to Hernawati (2005) in Hartono (2009) said having sexual partners in average more than 5 couples and without using condoms, very high risk in the spread of sexually transmitted infection¹⁶.

Based on a sexual orientation patients STIs the most is heterosexual orientation. It is not according to the theory presented by Daili (2010) that homosexual characterizes the high risk of transmission of sexually transmitted infection⁴. In addition , homosexual man risk having contracting sexually transmitted infection greater than heterosexual man, especially through sexual behavior risky, namely sex with more than a partner and anal sex¹⁷.

Based on the use of condom, many patients STIs does not use condom when sexual intercourse .This is consistent with the research conducted by Saiffudin (2006) indicating that most of the sexually transmitted infection does not use condom when sexual intercourse that is about 94,1%. This is because condoms make sexual intercourse become less spontaneous and reduce sexual sensation especially in the male and even more on a married couple¹⁸.

Based on types of disease the most is a kind ofKondiloma akuminata. This is not according to the theory Behrman (2009) that gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted infection most often happen all of the 20th century¹⁹.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion of research, So the conclusion is as follows:

1. The age of patients the sexually transmitted infection is the age range of the 17-25 year.
2. Education patients sexually transmitted infection most is respondents educated last high school.
3. Occupation patients sexually transmitted infection the most is students
4. Marital status patients a sexually transmitted infection the most is unmarried.
5. The outcomes sexual intercourse is as follows :
 - a. The age of sexual intercourse first among sexually transmitted infection most range of 17-25 age .
 - b. Partner sexual until now in people with sexually transmitted infection the most >5
 - c. Sexual partners the latest in a sexually transmitted infection most is with another (boyfriend , friends , homosexual partner).

- d. A choice in sexual intercourse in people with sexually transmitted infection the most was to genital.
- e. Patients sexually transmitted infection many which do not multipartner.
6. Sexually transmitted infections prevalent in respondents were not use a condom when sexual intercourse.
7. The diagnosis / types of disease in people with a sexually transmitted infection the most is kondiloma akuminata

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