

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL ILMIAH NASIONAL

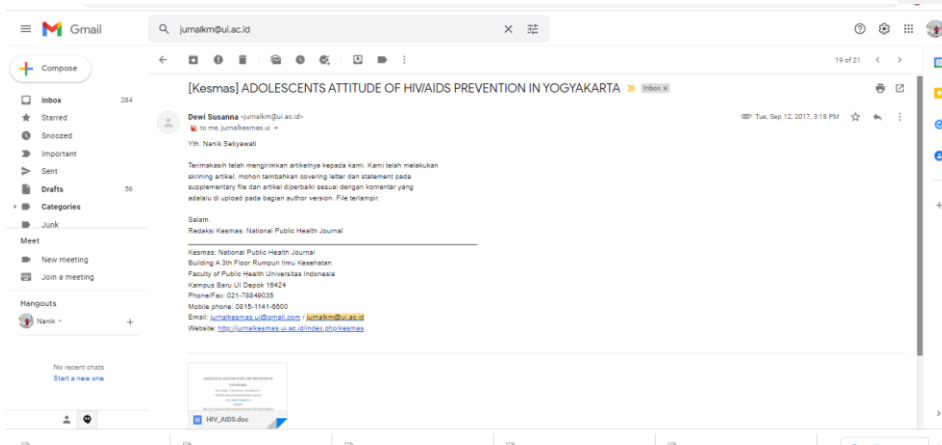
Judul artikel : Adolescents' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS Prevention in Yogyakarta

Jurnal : **Kesmas: National Public Health Journal)**

Penulis : Meysa Tiranda, Nanik Setiyawati, Anita Rahmawati

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti penerimaan artikel, konfirmasi review dan hasil review pertama	12 September 2017
2	Bukti revisi hasil review pertama	14 September 2017
3	Bukti konfirmasi review dan hasil review kedua	14 Februari 2018
4	Bukti konfirmasi hasil review kedua dan bukti revisi hasil review kedua	17 Februari 2018
5	Bukti Konfirmasi Review ketiga	9 November 2018
6	Bukti pada halaman OJS Jurnal (Bukti Submitter dan Published)	

1. BUKTI KONFIRMASI REVIEW DAN HASIL REVIEW PERTAMA (12 SEPTEMBER 2017)



ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN YOGYAKARTA

Meysa Tiranda ¹, Nanik Setiyawati ², Anita Rahmawati ³

^{1,2,3} Midwifery Department Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,

e-mail: nanikyogya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

AIDS is the second cause of death in the adolescent groups in the world. In Indonesia, the adolescent group who is always increased HIV infected annually. In Yogyakarta, the education city has the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in the productive age group, 20-29 years old, that can be interpreted as a adolescent that had infected HIV virus. The purpose of this study was to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes toward HIV/AIDS prevention. This research is an analytic survey research with cross-sectional design. Stratified random sampling with 128 respondents and Obtained class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in 2017, taking the data using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data were Analyzed by Chi-Square test and Logistic Regression. Respondents who received information about HIV/AIDS from the media 47.7%. Knowledge level of majority respondents in good category 82%. Attitude of respondents who support the prevention of HIV/AIDS 96.9%. There was a statistically significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Commented [DH1]: Tambahkan abstrak bahasa indonesia

Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescent, HIV/AIDS Prevention

INTRODUCTION

Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS(UNAIDS) said the world has committed to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. To achieve this, the transmission prevention efforts should be strengthened. According to UNAIDS 36.7 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2015.¹

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) adolescents who died of AIDS at an alarming rate. Globally, AIDS is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged 10-19 years. AIDS mortality rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years showed more than doubled since 2000, an average of 29 new infections every hours.²

The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health (Ditjen PP&PL) states that until mid-2016, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia reported that as many as 17.784 HIV cases and 3.267 AIDS cases. The age group of 25-49 years has always been the most. Until June 2016, the number of HIV infections in the age group 25-49 years as many as 12.357 cases. Number of AIDS cases among school children/students as many as 61 kasus.³

AIDS Commission (KPA) Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) reported cases of HIV/AIDS by region in 2016 (Quarter 1) at DIY, Yogyakarta is the first order as many as 759 cases. By age group in 2016 (Quarter 1) productive age group of 20-29 years of age ranks first in the amount of 30.98%. Number of HIV/AIDS cases aged 15-19 years from 2012-March 2016 shows that every year there are new infections in the 15-19 age group.⁴

Adolescence is a time of instability, at this time an adolescent looking for identity and tend to converge with the peer group or peers, so the enormous environmental influences on attitudes and perspectives on something during this time.⁵

The percentage of the number of cases by the juvenile age group 15-19 years with the number of adolescent in the same age group, Yogyakarta City is 0.15%, the highest compared to other districts in the province. SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta is one of the high schools in the city of Yogyakarta. Annually held in cooperation activities with the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) DIY to conduct reproductive health education including HIV/AIDS to the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

Based on this, the researchers want to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The results of this study are expected to increase knowledge about the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

METHOD

This research uses analytic survey research with Cross Sectional design. The independent variables in this study were gender, residence, education departement, resources, and knowledge level. The dependent variable in this study is the attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This research was conducted in April 2017 in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

The study populations were students of class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta with the number of 259 students divided into four science class and three social sclass. Minimum sample size required as many as 119 with stratified random sampling technique. In this study, 128 respondents, divided into two science classes and two social classes.

This research uses primary data. Tools for measuring or collecting data is a questionnaire that had previously been tested the validity and reliability in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta.

Analysis is conducted univariate, bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multivariate logistic Regression analysis.

RESULTS

The research was conducted in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in April 2017 with a total sample of 128 respondents.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Man	61	47.7
woman	67	52.3
Residence		
Urban	124	96.9
Rural	4	3.1
Department		
Science	68	53.1
Social	60	46.9
Resources		
Media	61	47.7
Non Media	67	52.3
Knowledge level		
Good	105	82.1
Enough	19	14.8
Less	4	3.1
Attitude		
Support	124	96.9
Does not support	4	3.1
Total	128	100

Table 1 shows that the gender of female respondents more that 67 respondents (52.3%). Based on the residence majority of respondents living in urban areas as many as 124 respondents (96.9%). Based on respondent department of science majors were 68 (53.1%). Based on resources, more respondents get information about HIV/AIDS than not the media that as many as 67 respondents (52.3%). For the level of knowledge of the majority of respondents in both categories

amounting to 82.1%. Amounting to 96.9% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

Variables	Attitude				amount		p-value ⁷
	Support		Does not support		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Gender							
Man	58	95.1	3	4.9	61	100	.347
woman	66	98.5	1	1.5	67	100	
Residence							
urban	120	96.8	4	3.2	124	100	1,000
Rural	4	100	0	0	4	100	
Department of Education							
IPA	66	97.1	2	2.9	68	100	1,000
IPS	58	96.7	2	3.3	60	100	
Resources							
Media	57	93.4	4	6.6	61	100	0,049
Non Media	67	100	0	0	67	100	
Knowledge level							
Good	105	100	0	0	105	100	0,000
Enough	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100	
Less	2	50	2	50	4	100	

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis

	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% CI FOR EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Knowledge level	.182	.067	7,415	1	.006	1,199	1,052	1,367

In this research, it is known that there are many factors which theoretically is forming attitudes, but not all of these factors shape the attitudes of teenagers towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Can be seen in Table 2 that there are several variables that are not related to the attitude of adolescents, including sex with more number of female respondents in the amount of 98.5% but statistically there is no relationship with attitudes toward prevention (p-value=0.347). Further variables dwellings majority of respondents live in urban areas, amounting to 96.8%, were not

statistically associated with a p-value=1.000. Other variables are unrelated is majoring in education with respondents more science major but also not associated statistically with p-value=1.000.

All the variables related to the bivariate analysis of multivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis in Table 3 indicate that the level of knowledge is the most influential variable attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention, with p-value=0.006 and PR=1.199. This means that adolescent who have knowledge in both categories or reasonably likely to support attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention amounted to 1,199 times higher than youth with the level of knowledge in the poor category.

DISCUSSION

This study focuses on the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior Ajzen there are several factors that could affect the confidence that one behaves towards somethings.⁶ In this research takes demographic or social factors are gender, place of residence, education majors and factor that information resources, the level of knowledge. The results showed the majority of respondents are supportive towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS that is equal to 96.9%.

Research conducted by Sohn and Park high school students in Seoul, Korea, stated that more girls (53.3%) were using condoms as prevention of HIV/AIDS than men (35.3%).⁷ Further research by RG Majelantle , et al. said there was no significant relationship between sex, age, and residence with knowledge about the prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth Botswana.⁸ Research by R. Rahnama on public university students in Malaysia mentioned that there is no relationship between age, sex, education level, maternal status, place of residence with the attitude towards HIV/AIDS.⁹

This study is also in line with Rahmawan research that says that there was no statistically significant difference between grade science and social studies class about their interest in health education (p-value = 0.214). Character science class students have differences with the character of social studies class students, it can be seen from the way of thinking. Students berfikirnya science class scientific reasoning patterns based on certain targets regularly and carefully due to their habit of scientific thinking as mathematical logic and statistics, while the IPS class is thinking natural, the pattern-based reasoning based daily habits of social influence around him.¹⁰ This is in line with the results of this study showing that the child's attitude toward science that supports HIV/AIDS prevention has a greater percentage than IPS children.

This research is not in line with research conducted by RINA, according to him there is no relation between exposure to information about premarital sex with adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex (p-value = 1.000).¹¹

Research conducted by Uddin, A., et al., Mentioned that in adolescents in Bangladesh media have an important role in spreading health information. Overall, the research half of adolescents have sufficient knowledge level and the majority of neutral toward HIV/AIDS.¹²

Respondents were predominantly at the level of knowledge in both categories with supportive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This is consistent with the statement that knowledge Wigati in good Handayani will support good adolescent attitude about HIV/AIDS.¹³ Rasumawati states that between knowledge and behavior of prevention of HIV/AIDS have a positive relationship.⁵

Further research conducted by Thanavah mentioned that high school students who have sufficient knowledge and high HIV/AIDS have a positive attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS (OR=4.3; 95% CI=2.1-9.0, p-value<0.001).¹⁴ The results of multivariate analysis in this study is a

variable level of knowledge that most affect adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value=0.006, PR=1.199; 95% CI=1.052-1.367, which means that adolescent who have a high level of knowledge in the category or simply will likely have a supportive attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS is 1,199 times greater than adolescents who have a level of knowledge in the low category.

According to research conducted Nubed and Akoachere in Cameroon, although not statistically significant, but the knowledge enhance the willingness of respondents to behave in safe sex. In addition, respondents with a high level of knowledge sufficient and would be more positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.¹⁵

Christiane, NA, et al., In a research of adolescents in Libreville, state that the right knowledge about HIV will support young people in making decisions for their behavior in preventing the transmission HIV.¹⁶ Research conducted by Ghosvand, et al. in adolescents in Isfahan City, stated that there is a direct relationship between knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS and supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. To achieve that, the knowledge of adolescents is important and necessary attention of government and school programs.¹⁷

In the study conducted by Verma UK, et al., The source of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents constitute the majority of electronic media, the next is the print media. The majority of teens also agree that the introduction of HIV/AIDS is a topic in the curriculum. We recommend education programs on HIV/AIDS held in the classroom and teachers are trained to educate students about the infection and how to prevent HIV/AIDS effectively.¹⁸ Research by Etrawati, et al, also states that reproductive health education for high school was needed in order to increase students' knowledge about reproductive health and decrease risk sexual behavior.¹⁹

CONCLUSION

The level of student knowledge about HIV/AIDS is mostly in either category. Student attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention largely support the prevention of HIV/AIDS. There is no statistically significant relationship between sex, place of residence, and education majors with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. There is a statistically relationship between resources and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The level of knowledge is the factor most affecting adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

SUGGESTION

Schools that already have health education programs are expected to maintain and enhance existing activities, and can form a discussion forum so that information about HIV/AIDS is more easily accepted by students. Researchers further should examine not merely an attitude that can not be observed directly, but to investigate the behavior of one's own in preventing HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it can use the media as a research instrument.

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS. Fact Sheet November 2016. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11]. Available from: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf
2. UNICEF. HIV/AIDS Continues To Stalk Children and Adolescents. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11] Available from: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_91908.html
3. DG P2P. Situation Report Progression of HIV-AIDS and PIMS in Indonesia from April to June 2016, 2016. [cited from 2016, December 6]. Available from: <http://spiritia.or.id/dokumen/odha-akses.pdf>
4. KPA DIY. Cases of HIV AIDS Data DIY s / d in March, 2016., 2016. [cited 2016 December 16]. Available from: http://www.aidsindonesia.or.id/ck_uploads/files/Laporan%20HIV%20AIDS%20TW%20202016.pdf
5. Rasumawati Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the Islamic Youth. 2012. [cited 2016 December 24]. Available from:

Commented [DH2]: panjangkan

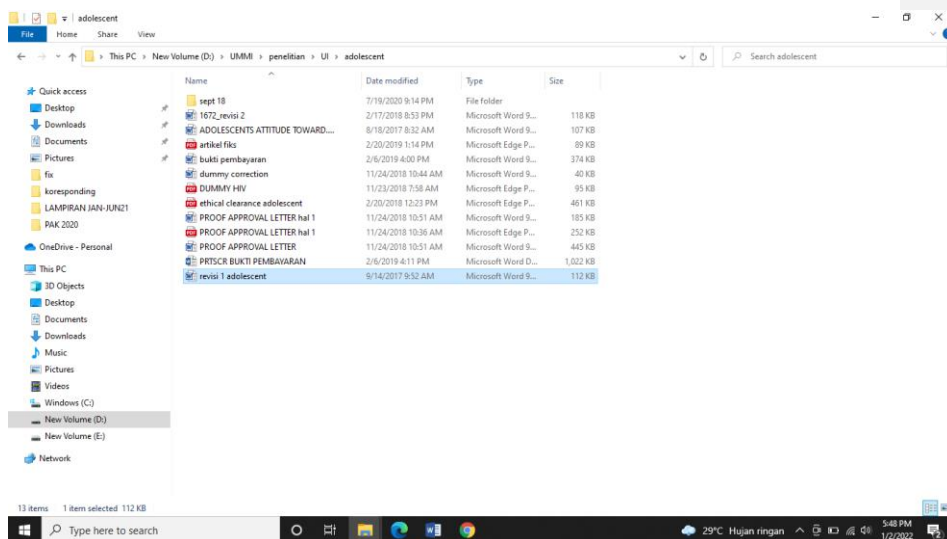
Commented [DH3]: panjangkan

https://www.poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id/file/dokumen/18Faktor_pencegahan_HIV_AIDS_Pada_Remaja_Islam.pdf

6. Ajzen I. Predicting and Changing Behavior: A Reasoned Action. 2007. [cited 2016 December 16] Available from:
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Icek_Ajzen/publication/261796733_Predicting_and_changing_behavior_A_reasoned_action_approach/links/02e7e53a9be3eb3d28000000.pdf
7. Sohn, A. and SungBok Park. HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude Stigmatizing Attitudes, and Related Behaviors and Factors that Affect Attitudes Stigmatizing against HIV/AIDS among Korean Adolescents. *Osong perspective Public Health Res.* 2012; 3 [1]: 27
8. Majelantle RG, Keetile M, Bainame K, P. Nkwana Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes towards HIV and AIDS among Youth in Botswana. *A Glob Econ.* 2014; 2 [1]: 108
9. Rahnama, R. Factors Influencing Students' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS in a Public University, Malaysia. *Global Journal of Health Science.* 2011; 3 [1]: 128
10. Rahmawan. Comparison EF science class interests and social science class on Health Education. *Journal of Education and Health [serial on the Internet].* 2013 [cited 2016 May 11]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
11. Rina, N. Et al. Factors Affecting Adolescent Attitudes toward Premarital sex. 2012. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=276087&val=6447&title=Faktor-faktor%20yang%20mempengaruhi%20sikap%20remaja%20terhadap%20seks%20pranikah>
12. Uddin A, Isaramalai S, Thassari J. Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS Prevention among Adolescents in Bangladesh. *International Conference on Humanities and Social Science.* 2010; 2: 1
13. Handayani, S. Pengetahaun and attitude of high school students about HIV/AIDS in high school 1 Wedi Klaten. 2010. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
14. Thanavah B, et al. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Among Female High School Students in Lao People's Democratic Republic. *Journal of the International AIDS Society.* , 2013; 16 [17387]: 1

15. Nubed and Akoachere. Knowledge, attitude and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Senior among Secondary School Students in FAKO Division, South West Region, Cameroon. *BMC Public Health*. August 2016; 16 [847]: 1
16. Chistiane N, et al. HIV/AIDS Prevalence, Knowledge, Attitude, and Related Behavior among Young People in Libreville, Gabon. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 2014; 19 [1]: 59-65
17. Ghojavand, et al. HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents to Prevent AIDS in Isfahan City. *International Journal of Environment, Ecology, Family and Urban Studies (IJEEFUS)*. March 2013; 3 [1]: 63-70
18. Verma UK, Nandan D, Shrotriya VP. A Comparative Study of Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS among Male and Female Adolescents of Urban Slums of Agra. *Ntl Community J Med* 2016; 7 [2]: 78-81
19. Etrawati F, Martha E, Damayanti R. Psychosocial Determinants of Risky Sexual Behavior among Senior High School Students. *Public Health: National Public Health Journal*. 2017; 11 [3]: 127-132

2. BUKTI REVISI PERTAMA ARTIKEL (14 SEPTEMBER 2017)



ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN YOGYAKARTA

Meysa Tiranda *, Nanik Setiyawati *, Anita Rahmawati *

* Midwifery Department Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,

Korespondensi: Nanik Setiyawati

e-mail: nanikyogya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

AIDS is the second cause of death in the adolescent groups in the world. In Indonesia, the adolescent group who is always increased HIV infected annually. In Yogyakarta, the education city has the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in the productive age group, 20-29 years old, that can be interpreted as a adolescent that had infected HIV virus. The purpose of this study was to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes toward HIV/AIDS prevention. This research is an analytic survey research with cross-sectional design. Stratified random sampling with 128 respondents and obtained class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in 2017, taking the data using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square test and Logistic Regression. Respondents who received information about HIV/AIDS from the media 47.7%. Knowledge level of majority respondents in good category 82%. Attitude of respondents who support the prevention of HIV/AIDS 96.9%. There was a statistically significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent

Commented [DH4]: Tambahkan abstrak bahasa Indonesia

Jawab: sudah ditambahkan

attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p -value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p -value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescent, HIV/AIDS Prevention

ABSTRAK

AIDS merupakan penyebab kematian kedua pada kelompok remaja di dunia. Di Indonesia kelompok remaja yang terinfeksi HIV selalu meningkat setiap tahunnya. Di Yogyakarta yang merupakan kota pendidikan memiliki kasus HIV/AIDS terbanyak pada golongan umur produktif yaitu kelompok umur 20-29 tahun, yang dapat diartikan bahwa saat umur belasan sudah terinfeksi virus HIV. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan *stratified random sampling* dan didapatkan 128 responden kelas XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta tahun 2017, pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik. Responden yang mendapat informasi mengenai HIV/AIDS dari media 47,7%. Tingkat pengetahuan responden mayoritas dalam kategori baik 82%. Sikap responden yang mendukung pencegahan HIV/AIDS 96,9%. Ada hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara sumber informasi dan tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Tingkat pengetahuan merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS dengan p -value=0,006, PR=1,199; 95% CI=1,052-1,367.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Remaja, Pencegahan HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS(UNAIDS) said the world has committed to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. To achieve this, the transmission prevention efforts should be strengthened. According to UNAIDS 36.7 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2015.¹

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) adolescents who died of AIDS at an alarming rate. Globally, AIDS is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged 10-19 years. AIDS mortality rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years showed more than doubled since 2000, an average of 29 new infections every hours.²

The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health (Ditjen PP&PL) states that until mid-2016, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia reported that as many as 17.784 HIV cases and 3.267 AIDS cases. The age group of 25-49 years has always been the most. Until June 2016, the number of HIV infections in the age group 25-49 years as many as 12.357 cases. Number of AIDS cases among school children/students as many as 61 kasus.³

AIDS Commission (KPA) Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) reported cases of HIV/AIDS by region in 2016 (Quarter 1) at DIY, Yogyakarta is the first order as many as 759 cases. By age group in 2016 (Quarter 1) productive age group of 20-29 years of age ranks first in the amount of 30.98%. Number of HIV/AIDS cases aged 15-19 years from 2012-March 2016 shows that every year there are new infections in the 15-19 age group.⁴

Adolescence is a time of instability, at this time an adolescent looking for identity and tend to converge with the peer group or peers, so the enormous environmental influences on attitudes and perspectives on something during this time.⁵

The percentage of the number of cases by the juvenile age group 15-19 years with the number of adolescent in the same age group, Yogyakarta City is 0.15%, the highest compared to other districts in the province. SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta is one of the high schools in the city of Yogyakarta. Annually held in cooperation activities with the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) DIY to conduct reproductive health education including HIV/AIDS to the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

Based on this, the researchers want to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The results of this study are expected to increase knowledge about the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

METHOD

This research uses analytic survey research with Cross Sectional design. The independent variables in this study were gender, residence, education departement, resources, and knowledge level. The dependent variable in this study is the attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This research was conducted in April 2017 in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

The study populations were students of class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta with the number of 259 students divided into four science class and three social sclass. Minimum sample size required as many as 119 with stratified random sampling technique. In this study, 128 respondents, divided into two science classes and two social classes.

This research uses primary data. Tools for measuring or collecting data is a questionnaire that had previously been tested the validity and reliability in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta. Analysis is conducted univariate, bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multivariate logistic Regression analysis.

RESULTS

The research was conducted in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in April 2017 with a total sample of 128 respondents.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Man	61	47.7
woman	67	52.3
Residence		
Urban	124	96.9
Rural	4	3.1
Department		
Science	68	53.1
Social	60	46.9
Resources		
Media	61	47.7
Non Media	67	52.3
Knowledge level		
Good	105	82.1
Enough	19	14.8
Less	4	3.1
Attitude		
Support	124	96.9
Does not support	4	3.1
Total	128	100

Table 1 shows that the gender of female respondents more that 67 respondents (52.3%). Based on the residence majority of respondents living in urban areas as many as 124 respondents (96.9%). Based on respondent department of science majors were 68 (53.1%). Based on resources, more respondents get information about HIV/AIDS than not the media that as many as 67 respondents (52.3%). For the level of knowledge of the majority of respondents in both categories amounting to 82.1%. Amounting to 96.9% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

Variables	Attitude	
	amount	<i>p-value</i>

	Support		Does not support		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Gender							
Man	58	95.1	3	4.9	61	100	.347
woman	66	98.5	1	1.5	67	100	
Residence							
urban	120	96.8	4	3.2	124	100	1,000
Rural	4	100	0	0	4	100	
Department of Education							
IPA	66	97.1	2	2.9	68	100	1,000
IPS	58	96.7	2	3.3	60	100	
Resources							
Media	57	93.4	4	6.6	61	100	0,049
Non Media	67	100	0	0	67	100	
Knowledge level							
Good	105	100	0	0	105	100	0,000
Enough	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100	
Less	2	50	2	50	4	100	

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis

	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% CI FOR EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Knowledge level	.182	.067	7,415	1	.006	1,199	1,052	1,367

In this research, it is known that there are many factors which theoretically is forming attitudes, but not all of these factors shape the attitudes of teenagers towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Can be seen in Table 2 that there are several variables that are not related to the attitude of adolescents, including sex with more number of female respondents in the amount of 98.5% but statistically there is no relationship with attitudes toward prevention (p-value=0.347). Further variables dwellings majority of respondents live in urban areas, amounting to 96.8%, were not statistically associated with a p-value=1.000. Other variables are unrelated is majoring in education with respondents more science major but also not associated statistically with p-value=1.000.

All the variables related to the bivariate analysis of multivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis in Table 3 indicate that the level of knowledge is the most influential variable attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention, with p-value=0.006 and PR=1.199. This means that adolescent who have knowledge in both categories or reasonably likely to support attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention amounted to 1,199 times higher than youth with the level of knowledge in the poor category.

DISCUSSION

This study focuses on the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior Ajzen there are several factors that could affect the confidence that one behaves towards somethings.⁶ In this research takes demographic or social factors are gender, place of residence, education majors and factor that information resources, the level of knowledge. The results showed the majority of respondents are supportive towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS that is equal to 96.9%.

Research conducted by Sohn and Park high school students in Seoul, Korea, stated that more girls (53.3%) were using condoms as prevention of HIV/AIDS than men (35.3%).⁷ Further research by RG Majelantle , et al. said there was no significant relationship between sex, age, and residence with knowledge about the prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth Botswana.⁸ Research by R. Rahnama on public university students in Malaysia mentioned that there is no relationship between age, sex, education level, maternal status, place of residence with the attitude towards HIV/AIDS.⁹

This study is also in line with Rahmawan research that says that there was no statistically significant difference between grade science and social studies class about their interest in health education (p-value = 0.214). Character science class students have differences with the character

of social studies class students, it can be seen from the way of thinking. Students berfikirnya science class scientific reasoning patterns based on certain targets regularly and carefully due to their habit of scientific thinking as mathematical logic and statistics, while the IPS class is thinking natural, the pattern-based reasoning based daily habits of social influence around him.¹⁰ This is in line with the results of this study showing that the child's attitude toward science that supports HIV/AIDS prevention has a greater percentage than IPS children.

This research is not in line with research conducted by RINA, according to him there is no relation between exposure to information about premarital sex with adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex (p-value = 1.000).¹¹

Research conducted by Uddin, A., et al., Mentioned that in adolescents in Bangladesh media have an important role in spreading health information. Overall, the research half of adolescents have sufficient knowledge level and the majority of neutral toward HIV/AIDS.¹²

Respondents were predominantly at the level of knowledge in both categories with supportive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This is consistent with the statement that knowledge Wigati in good Handayani will support good adolescent attitude about HIV/AIDS.¹³ Rasumawati states that between knowledge and behavior of prevention of HIV/AIDS have a positive relationship.⁵

Further research conducted by Thanavah mentioned that high school students who have sufficient knowledge and high HIV/AIDS have a positive attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS (OR=4.3; 95% CI=2.1-9.0, p-value<0.001).¹⁴ The results of multivariate analysis in this study is a variable level of knowledge that most affect adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value=0.006, PR=1.199; 95% CI=1.052-1.367, which means that adolescent who have a high level of knowledge in the category or simply will likely have a supportive attitude towards

the prevention of HIV/AIDS is 1,199 times greater than adolescents who have a level of knowledge in the low category.

According to research conducted Nubed and Akoachere in Cameroon, although not statistically significant, but the knowledge enhance the willingness of respondents to behave in safe sex. In addition, respondents with a high level of knowledge sufficient and would be more positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.¹⁵

Christiane, NA, et al., In a research of adolescents in Libreville, state that the right knowledge about HIV will support young people in making decisions for their behavior in preventing the transmission HIV.¹⁶ Research conducted by Ghjavand, et al. in adolescents in Isfahan City, stated that there is a direct relationship between knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS and supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. To achieve that, the knowledge of adolescents is important and necessary attention of government and school programs.¹⁷

In the study conducted by Verma UK, et al., The source of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents constitute the majority of electronic media, the next is the print media. The majority of teens also agree that the introduction of HIV/AIDS is a topic in the curriculum. We recommend education programs on HIV/AIDS held in the classroom and teachers are trained to educate students about the infection and how to prevent HIV/AIDS effectively.¹⁸ Research by Etrawati, et al, also states that reproductive health education for high school was needed in order to increase students' knowledge about reproductive health and decrease risk sexual behavior.¹⁹

CONCLUSION

The level of student knowledge about HIV/AIDS is mostly in either category. Student attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention largely support the prevention of HIV/AIDS. There is no statistically significant relationship between sex, place of residence, and education majors with

adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. There is a statistically relationship between resources and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The level of knowledge is the factor most affecting adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

SUGGESTION

Schools that already have health education programs are expected to maintain and enhance existing activities, and can form a discussion forum so that information about HIV/AIDS is more easily accepted by students. Researchers further should examine not merely an attitude that can not be observed directly, but to investigate the behavior of one's own in preventing HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it can use the media as a research instrument.

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS. Fact Sheet November 2016. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11]. Available from: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf
2. UNICEF. HIV/AIDS Continues To Stalk Children and Adolescents. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11] Available from: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_91908.html
3. The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental. Situation Report Progression of HIV-AIDS and PIMS in Indonesia from April to June 2016, 2016. [cited from 2016, December 6]. Available from: <http://spiritia.or.id/dokumen/odha-akses.pdf>
4. The National AIDS Comission. Cases of HIV AIDS Data DIY s / d in March, 2016., 2016. [cited 2016 December 16]. Available from: http://www.aidsindonesia.or.id/ck_uploads/files/Laporan%20HIV%20AIDS%20TW%20%202016.pdf
5. Rasumawati Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the Islamic Youth. 2012. [cited 2016 December 24]. Available from: https://www.poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id/file/dokumen/18Faktor_pencegahan_HIV_AIDS_Pada_Remaja_Islam.pdf
6. Ajzen I. Predicting and Changing Behavior: A Reasoned Action. 2007. [cited 2016 December 16] Available from:

Commented [DH5]: Panjangkan

Jawab: sudah dibetulkan

Commented [DH6]: Panjangkan

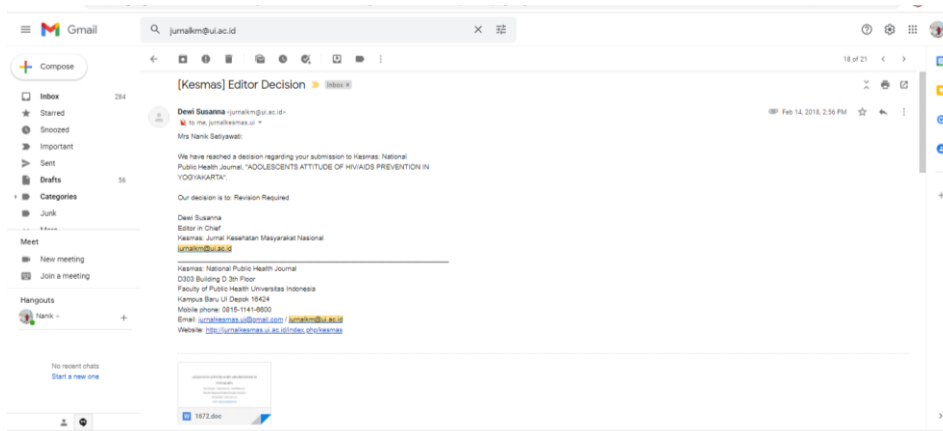
Jawab: sudah dibetulkan

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Icek_Ajzen/publication/261796733_Predicting_and_changing_behavior_A_reasoned_action_approach/links/02e7e53a9be3eb3d28000000.pdf

7. Sohn, A. and SungBok Park. HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude Stigmatizing Attitudes, and Related Behaviors and Factors that Affect Attitudes Stigmatizing against HIV/AIDS among Korean Adolescents. *Osong perspect Public Health Res.* 2012; 3 [1]: 27
8. Majelantle RG, Keetile M, Bainame K, P. Nkwana Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes towards HIV and AIDS among Youth in Botswana. *A Glob Econ.* 2014; 2 [1]: 108
9. Rahnama, R. Factors Influencing Students' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS in a Public University, Malaysia. *Global Journal of Health Science.* 2011; 3 [1]: 128
10. Rahmawan. Comparison EF science class interests and social science class on Health Education. *Journal of Education and Health [serial on the Internet].* 2013 [cited 2016 May 11]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
11. Rina, N. Et al. Factors Affecting Adolescent Attitudes toward Premarital sex. 2012. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=276087&val=6447&title=Faktor-faktor%20yang%20mempengaruhi%20sikap%20remaja%20terhadap%20seks%20pranikah>
12. Uddin A, Isaramalai S, Thassari J. Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS Prevention among Adolescents in Bangladesh. *International Conference on Humanities and Social Science.* 2010; 2: 1
13. Handayani, S. Pengetahaun and attitude of high school students about HIV/AIDS in high school 1 Wedi Klaten. 2010. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
14. Thanavah B, et al. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Among Female High School Students in Lao People's Democratic Republic. *Journal of the International AIDS Society.* , 2013; 16 [17387]: 1
15. Nubed and Akoachere. Knowledge, attitude and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Senior among Secondary School Students in FAKO Division, South West Region, Cameroon. *BMC Public Health.* August 2016; 16 [847]: 1

16. Chistiane N, et al. HIV/AIDS Prevalence, Knowledge, Attitude, and Related Behavior among Young People in Libreville, Gabon. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 2014; 19 [1]: 59-65
17. Ghojavand, et al. HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents to Prevent AIDS in Isfahan City. *International Journal of Environment, Ecology, Family and Urban Studies (IJEEFUS)*. March 2013; 3 [1]: 63-70
18. Verma UK, Nandan D, Shrotriya VP. A Comparative Study of Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS among Male and Female Adolescents of Urban Slums of Agra. *Ntl Community J Med* 2016; 7 [2]: 78-81
19. Etrawati F, Martha E, Damayanti R. Psychosocial Determinants of Risky Sexual Behavior among Senior High School Students. *Public Health: National Public Health Journal*. 2017; 11 [3]: 127-132

3. BUKTI KONFIRMASI REVIEW KEDUA (14 FEBRUARI 2018)



ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN YOGYAKARTA

Meysa Tiranda *, Nanik Setiyawati *, Anita Rahmawati *

* Midwifery Department Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,

Korespondensi: Nanik Setiyawati

e-mail: nanikyogya@gmail.com

Commented [j7]: Tambahkan judul bahasa indonesia

ABSTRACT

AIDS is the second cause of death in the adolescent groups in the world. In Indonesia, the adolescent group who is always increased HIV infected annually. In Yogyakarta, the education city has the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in the productive age group, 20-29 years old, that can be interpreted as a adolescent that had infected HIV virus. The purpose of this study was to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes toward HIV/AIDS prevention. This research is an analytic survey research with cross-sectional design. Stratified random sampling with 128 respondents and obtained class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in 2017, taking the data using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square test and Logistic Regression. Respondents who received information about HIV/AIDS from the media 47.7%. Knowledge level of majority respondents in good category 82%. Attitude of respondents who support the prevention of HIV/AIDS 96.9%. There was a statistically significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent

attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p -value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p -value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescent, HIV/AIDS Prevention

ABSTRAK

AIDS merupakan penyebab kematian kedua pada kelompok remaja di dunia. Di Indonesia kelompok remaja yang terinfeksi HIV selalu meningkat setiap tahunnya. Di Yogyakarta yang merupakan kota pendidikan memiliki kasus HIV/AIDS terbanyak pada golongan umur produktif yaitu kelompok umur 20-29 tahun, yang dapat diartikan bahwa saat umur belasan sudah terinfeksi virus HIV. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan *stratified random sampling* dan didapatkan 128 responden kelas XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta tahun 2017, pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik. Responden yang mendapat informasi mengenai HIV/AIDS dari media 47,7%. Tingkat pengetahuan responden mayoritas dalam kategori baik 82%. Sikap responden yang mendukung pencegahan HIV/AIDS 96,9%. Ada hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara sumber informasi dan tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Tingkat pengetahuan merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS dengan p -value=0,006, PR=1,199; 95% CI=1,052-1,367.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Remaja, Pencegahan HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS(UNAIDS) said the world has committed to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. To achieve this, the transmission prevention efforts should be strengthened. According to UNAIDS 36.7 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2015.¹

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) adolescents who died of AIDS at an alarming rate. Globally, AIDS is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged 10-19 years. AIDS mortality rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years showed more than doubled since 2000, an average of 29 new infections every hours.²

The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health (Ditjen PP&PL) states that until mid-2016, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia reported that as many as 17.784 HIV cases and 3.267 AIDS cases. The age group of 25-49 years has always been the most. Until June 2016, the number of HIV infections in the age group 25-49 years as many as 12.357 cases. Number of AIDS cases among school children/students as many as 61 kasus.³

AIDS Commission (KPA) Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) reported cases of HIV/AIDS by region in 2016 (Quarter 1) at DIY, Yogyakarta is the first order as many as 759 cases. By age group in 2016 (Quarter 1) productive age group of 20-29 years of age ranks first in the amount of 30.98%. Number of HIV/AIDS cases aged 15-19 years from 2012-March 2016 shows that every year there are new infections in the 15-19 age group.⁴

Adolescence is a time of instability, at this time an adolescent looking for identity and tend to converge with the peer group or peers, so the enormous environmental influences on attitudes and perspectives on something during this time.⁵

The percentage of the number of cases by the juvenile age group 15-19 years with the number of adolescent in the same age group, Yogyakarta City is 0.15%, the highest compared to other districts in the province. SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta is one of the high schools in the city of Yogyakarta. Annually held in cooperation activities with the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) DIY to conduct reproductive health education including HIV/AIDS to the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

Based on this, the researchers want to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The results of this study are expected to increase knowledge about the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

METHOD

This research uses analytic survey research with Cross Sectional design. The independent variables in this study were gender, residence, education departement, resources, and knowledge level. The dependent variable in this study is the attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This research was conducted in April 2017 in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

The study populations were students of class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta with the number of 259 students divided into four science class and three social sclass. Minimum sample size required as many as 119 with stratified random sampling technique. In this study, 128 respondents, divided into two science classes and two social classes.

This research uses primary data. Tools for measuring or collecting data is a questionnaire that had previously been tested the validity and reliability in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta. Analysis is conducted univariate, bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multivariate logistic Regression analysis.

RESULTS

The research was conducted in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in April 2017 with a total sample of 128 respondents.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Man	61	47.7
woman	67	52.3
Residence		
Urban	124	96.9
Rural	4	3.1
Department		
Science	68	53.1
Social	60	46.9
Resources		
Media	61	47.7
Non Media	67	52.3
Knowledge level		
Good	105	82.1
Enough	19	14.8
Less	4	3.1
Attitude		
Support	124	96.9
Does not support	4	3.1
Total	128	100

Table 1 shows that the gender of female respondents more that 67 respondents (52.3%). Based on the residence majority of respondents living in urban areas as many as 124 respondents (96.9%). Based on respondent department of science majors were 68 (53.1%). Based on resources, more respondents get information about HIV/AIDS than not the media that as many as 67 respondents (52.3%). For the level of knowledge of the majority of respondents in both categories amounting to 82.1%. Amounting to 96.9% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

Variables	Attitude	
	amount	<i>p-value</i>

	Support		Does not support		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Gender							
Man	58	95.1	3	4.9	61	100	.347
woman	66	98.5	1	1.5	67	100	
Residence							
urban	120	96.8	4	3.2	124	100	1,000
Rural	4	100	0	0	4	100	
Department of Education							
IPA	66	97.1	2	2.9	68	100	1,000
IPS	58	96.7	2	3.3	60	100	
Resources							
Media	57	93.4	4	6.6	61	100	0,049
Non Media	67	100	0	0	67	100	
Knowledge level							
Good	105	100	0	0	105	100	0,000
Enough	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100	
Less	2	50	2	50	4	100	

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis

	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% CI FOR EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Knowledge level	.182	.067	7,415	1	.006	1,199	1,052	1,367

In this research, it is known that there are many factors which theoretically is forming attitudes, but not all of these factors shape the attitudes of teenagers towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Can be seen in Table 2 that there are several variables that are not related to the attitude of adolescents, including sex with more number of female respondents in the amount of 98.5% but statistically there is no relationship with attitudes toward prevention (p-value=0.347). Further variables dwellings majority of respondents live in urban areas, amounting to 96.8%, were not statistically associated with a p-value=1.000. Other variables are unrelated is majoring in education with respondents more science major but also not associated statistically with p-value=1.000.

All the variables related to the bivariate analysis of multivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis in Table 3 indicate that the level of knowledge is the most influential variable attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention, with p-value=0.006 and PR=1.199. This means that adolescent who have knowledge in both categories or reasonably likely to support attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention amounted to 1,199 times higher than youth with the level of knowledge in the poor category.

DISCUSSION

This study focuses on the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior Ajzen there are several factors that could affect the confidence that one behaves towards somethings.⁶ In this research takes demographic or social factors are gender, place of residence, education majors and factor that information resources, the level of knowledge. The results showed the majority of respondents are supportive towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS that is equal to 96.9%.

Research conducted by Sohn and Park high school students in Seoul, Korea, stated that more girls (53.3%) were using condoms as prevention of HIV/AIDS than men (35.3%).⁷ Further research by RG Majelantle , et al. said there was no significant relationship between sex, age, and residence with knowledge about the prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth Botswana.⁸ Research by R. Rahnama on public university students in Malaysia mentioned that there is no relationship between age, sex, education level, maternal status, place of residence with the attitude towards HIV/AIDS.⁹

This study is also in line with Rahmawan research that says that there was no statistically significant difference between grade science and social studies class about their interest in health education (p-value = 0.214). Character science class students have differences with the character

of social studies class students, it can be seen from the way of thinking. Students berfikirnya science class scientific reasoning patterns based on certain targets regularly and carefully due to their habit of scientific thinking as mathematical logic and statistics, while the IPS class is thinking natural, the pattern-based reasoning based daily habits of social influence around him.¹⁰ This is in line with the results of this study showing that the child's attitude toward science that supports HIV/AIDS prevention has a greater percentage than IPS children.

This research is not in line with research conducted by RINA, according to him there is no relation between exposure to information about premarital sex with adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex (p-value = 1.000).¹¹

Research conducted by Uddin, A., et al., Mentioned that in adolescents in Bangladesh media have an important role in spreading health information. Overall, the research half of adolescents have sufficient knowledge level and the majority of neutral toward HIV/AIDS.¹²

Respondents were predominantly at the level of knowledge in both categories with supportive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This is consistent with the statement that knowledge Wigati in good Handayani will support good adolescent attitude about HIV/AIDS.¹³ Rasumawati states that between knowledge and behavior of prevention of HIV/AIDS have a positive relationship.⁵

Further research conducted by Thanavah mentioned that high school students who have sufficient knowledge and high HIV/AIDS have a positive attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS (OR=4.3; 95% CI=2.1-9.0, p-value<0.001).¹⁴ The results of multivariate analysis in this study is a variable level of knowledge that most affect adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value=0.006, PR=1.199; 95% CI=1.052-1.367, which means that adolescent who have a high level of knowledge in the category or simply will likely have a supportive attitude towards

the prevention of HIV/AIDS is 1,199 times greater than adolescents who have a level of knowledge in the low category.

According to research conducted Nubed and Akoachere in Cameroon, although not statistically significant, but the knowledge enhance the willingness of respondents to behave in safe sex. In addition, respondents with a high level of knowledge sufficient and would be more positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.¹⁵

Christiane, NA, et al., In a research of adolescents in Libreville, state that the right knowledge about HIV will support young people in making decisions for their behavior in preventing the transmission HIV.¹⁶ Research conducted by Ghjavand, et al. in adolescents in Isfahan City, stated that there is a direct relationship between knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS and supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. To achieve that, the knowledge of adolescents is important and necessary attention of government and school programs.¹⁷

In the study conducted by Verma UK, et al., The source of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents constitute the majority of electronic media, the next is the print media. The majority of teens also agree that the introduction of HIV/AIDS is a topic in the curriculum. We recommend education programs on HIV/AIDS held in the classroom and teachers are trained to educate students about the infection and how to prevent HIV/AIDS effectively.¹⁸ Research by Etrawati, et al, also states that reproductive health education for high school was needed in order to increase students' knowledge about reproductive health and decrease risk sexual behavior.¹⁹

CONCLUSION

The level of student knowledge about HIV/AIDS is mostly in either category. Student attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention largely support the prevention of HIV/AIDS. There is no statistically significant relationship between sex, place of residence, and education majors with

adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. There is a statistically relationship between resources and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The level of knowledge is the factor most affecting adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

SUGGESTION

Schools that already have health education programs are expected to maintain and enhance existing activities, and can form a discussion forum so that information about HIV/AIDS is more easily accepted by students. Researchers further should examine not merely an attitude that can not be observed directly, but to investigate the behavior of one's own in preventing HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it can use the media as a research instrument.

REFERENCES

1. UNAIDS. Fact Sheet November 2016. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11]. Available from: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf
2. UNICEF. HIV/AIDS Continues To Stalk Children and Adolescents. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11] Available from: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_91908.html
3. The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental. Situation Report Progression of HIV-AIDS and PIMS in Indonesia from April to June 2016, 2016. [cited from 2016, December 6]. Available from: <http://spiritia.or.id/dokumen/odha-akses.pdf>
4. The National AIDS Commission. Cases of HIV AIDS Data DIY s / d in March, 2016., 2016. [cited 2016 December 16]. Available from: http://www.aidsindonesia.or.id/ck_uploads/files/Laporan%20HIV%20AIDS%20TW%20202016.pdf
5. Rasumawati Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the Islamic Youth. 2012. [cited 2016 December 24]. Available from: https://www.poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id/file/dokumen/18Faktor_pencegahan_HIV_AIDS_Pada_Remaja_Islam.pdf
6. Ajzen I. Predicting and Changing Behavior: A Reasoned Action. 2007. [cited 2016 December 16] Available from:

Commented [j8]: Revise:

1. Title lowercase
2. Nama jurnal di panjangkan, bukan abbreviation
3. Bentuk singkatan di panjangkan

Commented [j9]: dipanjangkan

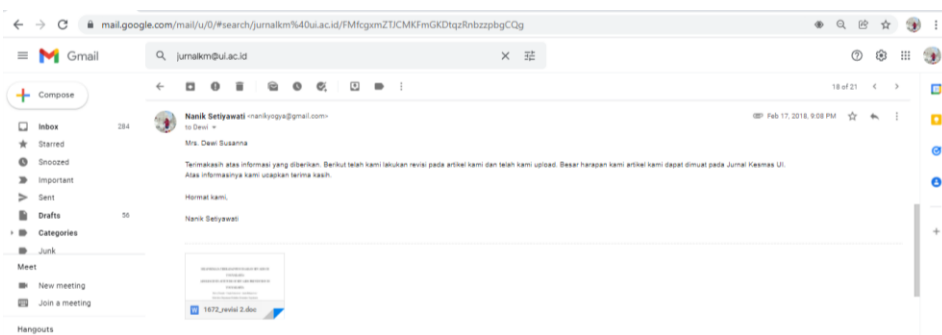
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Icek_Ajzen/publication/261796733_Predicting_and_changing_behavior_A_reasoned_action_approach/links/02e7e53a9be3eb3d28000000.pdf

7. Sohn, A. and SungBok Park. HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude Stigmatizing Attitudes, and Related Behaviors and Factors that Affect Attitudes Stigmatizing against HIV/AIDS among Korean Adolescents. *Osong perspect Public Health Res.* 2012; 3 [1]: 27
8. Majelantle RG, Keetile M, Bainame K, P. Nkwana Knowledge, Opinions and Attitudes towards HIV and AIDS among Youth in Botswana. *A Glob Econ.* 2014; 2 [1]: 108
9. Rahnama, R. Factors Influencing Students' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS in a Public University, Malaysia. *Global Journal of Health Science.* 2011; 3 [1]: 128
10. Rahmawan. Comparison EF science class interests and social science class on Health Education. *Journal of Education and Health [serial on the Internet].* 2013 [cited 2016 May 11]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
11. Rina, N. Et al. Factors Affecting Adolescent Attitudes toward Premarital sex. 2012. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=276087&val=6447&title=Faktor-faktor%20yang%20mempengaruhi%20sikap%20remaja%20terhadap%20seks%20pranikah>
12. Uddin A, Isaramalai S, Thassari J. Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS Prevention among Adolescents in Bangladesh. *International Conference on Humanities and Social Science.* 2010; 2: 1
13. Handayani, S. Pengetahaun and attitude of high school students about HIV/AIDS in high school 1 Wedi Klaten. 2010. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
14. Thanavah B, et al. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Among Female High School Students in Lao People's Democratic Republic. *Journal of the International AIDS Society.* , 2013; 16 [17387]: 1
15. Nubed and Akoachere. Knowledge, attitude and Practice Regarding HIV/AIDS Senior among Secondary School Students in FAKO Division, South West Region, Cameroon. *BMC Public Health.* August 2016; 16 [847]: 1

Commented [j10]: semua penulis ditulis

16. Chistiane N, et al. HIV/AIDS Prevalence, Knowledge, Attitude, and Related Behavior among Young People in Libreville, Gabon. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 2014; 19 [1]: 59-65
17. Ghojavand, et al. HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents to Prevent AIDS in Isfahan City. International Journal of Environment, Ecology, Family and Urban Studies (IJEEFUS). March 2013; 3 [1]: 63-70
18. Verma UK, Nandan D, Shrotriya VP. A Comparative Study of Knowledge and Attitude Regarding HIV/AIDS among Male and Female Adolescents of Urban Slums of Agra. Ntl Community J Med 2016; 7 [2]: 78-81
19. Etrawati F, Martha E, Damayanti R. Psychosocial Determinants of Risky Sexual Behavior among Senior High School Students. Public Health: National Public Health Journal. 2017; 11 [3]: 127-132

4. BUKTI KONFIRMASI HASIL REVIEW KEDUA DAN BUKTI REVISI HASIL REVIEW KEDUA (17 FEBRUARI 2018)



SIKAP REMAJA TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN HIV/AIDS DI
YOGYAKARTA

ADOLESCENTS ATTITUDE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN
YOGYAKARTA

Meysa Tiranda *, Nanik Setiyawati *, Anita Rahmawati *

* Midwifery Department Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,

Korespondensi: Nanik Setiyawati

e-mail: nanikyogya@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

AIDS is the second cause of death in the adolescent groups in the world. In Indonesia, the adolescent group who is always increased HIV infected annually. In Yogyakarta, the education city has the highest number of HIV/AIDS cases in the productive age group, 20-29 years old, that can be interpreted as a adolescent that had infected HIV virus. The purpose of this study was to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes toward HIV/AIDS prevention. This research is an analytic survey research with cross-sectional design. Stratified random sampling with 128 respondents and obtained class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in 2017, taking the data using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability. Data were analyzed by Chi-Square test and Logistic Regression. Respondents who received information about HIV/AIDS from the media 47.7%. Knowledge level of majority respondents in good category 82%. Attitude of respondents who support the prevention of HIV/AIDS 96.9%. There was a statistically significant relationship between the source of information and the level of knowledge with

Commented [j11]: Tambahkan judul bahasa Indonesia

Jawab : sudah ditambahkan

adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367. Level of knowledge is the factor that most influences the adolescent attitude toward HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value = 0.006, PR = 1.199; 95% CI = 1052-1367.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Adolescent, HIV/AIDS Prevention

ABSTRAK

AIDS merupakan penyebab kematian kedua pada kelompok remaja di dunia. Di Indonesia kelompok remaja yang terinfeksi HIV selalu meningkat setiap tahunnya. Di Yogyakarta yang merupakan kota pendidikan memiliki kasus HIV/AIDS terbanyak pada golongan umur produktif yaitu kelompok umur 20-29 tahun, yang dapat diartikan bahwa saat umur belasan sudah terinfeksi virus HIV. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian survei analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dengan *stratified random sampling* dan didapatkan 128 responden kelas XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta tahun 2017, pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner yang sudah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik. Responden yang mendapat informasi mengenai HIV/AIDS dari media 47,7%. Tingkat pengetahuan responden mayoritas dalam kategori baik 82%. Sikap responden yang mendukung pencegahan HIV/AIDS 96,9%. Ada hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara sumber informasi dan tingkat pengetahuan dengan sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS.

Tingkat pengetahuan merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi sikap remaja terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS dengan $p\text{-value}=0,006$, $PR=1,199$; $95\% CI=1,052-1,367$.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Sikap, Remaja, Pencegahan HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS(UNAIDS) said the world has committed to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030. To achieve this, the transmission prevention efforts should be strengthened. According to UNAIDS 36.7 million people were living with HIV at the end of 2015.¹

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) adolescents who died of AIDS at an alarming rate. Globally, AIDS is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged 10-19 years. AIDS mortality rate among adolescents aged 15-19 years showed more than doubled since 2000, an average of 29 new infections every hours.²

The Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health (Ditjen PP&PL) states that until mid-2016, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia reported that as many as 17.784 HIV cases and 3.267 AIDS cases. The age group of 25-49 years has always been the most. Until June 2016, the number of HIV infections in the age group 25-49 years as many as 12.357 cases. Number of AIDS cases among school children/students as many as 61 kasus.³

AIDS Commission (KPA) Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) reported cases of HIV/AIDS by region in 2016 (Quarter 1) at DIY, Yogyakarta is the first order as many as 759 cases. By age group in 2016 (Quarter 1) productive age group of 20-29 years of age ranks first in the amount of 30.98%. Number of HIV/AIDS cases aged 15-19 years from 2012-March 2016 shows that every year there are new infections in the 15-19 age group.⁴

Adolescence is a time of instability, at this time an adolescent looking for identity and tend to converge with the peer group or peers, so the enormous environmental influences on attitudes and perspectives on something during this time.⁵

The percentage of the number of cases by the juvenile age group 15-19 years with the number of adolescent in the same age group, Yogyakarta City is 0.15%, the highest compared to other districts in the province. SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta is one of the high schools in the city of Yogyakarta. Annually held in cooperation activities with the Indonesia Planned Parenthood Association (PKBI) DIY to conduct reproductive health education including HIV/AIDS to the students of SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

Based on this, the researchers want to know the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The results of this study are expected to increase knowledge about the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

METHOD

This research uses analytic survey research with Cross Sectional design. The independent variables in this study were gender, residence, education departement, resources, and knowledge level. The dependent variable in this study is the attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This research was conducted in April 2017 in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta.

The study populations were students of class XI SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta with the number of 259 students divided into four science class and three social sclass. Minimum sample size required as many as 119 with stratified random sampling technique. In this study, 128 respondents, divided into two science classes and two social classes.

This research uses primary data. Tools for measuring or collecting data is a questionnaire that had previously been tested the validity and reliability in SMA Muhammadiyah 7 Yogyakarta.

Analysis is conducted univariate, bivariate analysis using Chi-square test and multivariate logistic Regression analysis.

RESULTS

The research was conducted in SMA Muhammadiyah 3 Yogyakarta in April 2017 with a total sample of 128 respondents.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis

Characteristics	Frequency	%
Gender		
Man	61	47.7
woman	67	52.3
Residence		
Urban	124	96.9
Rural	4	3.1
Department		
Science	68	53.1
Social	60	46.9
Resources		
Media	61	47.7
Non Media	67	52.3
Knowledge level		
Good	105	82.1
Enough	19	14.8
Less	4	3.1
Attitude		
Support	124	96.9
Does not support	4	3.1
Total	128	100

Table 1 shows that the gender of female respondents more that 67 respondents (52.3%). Based on the residence majority of respondents living in urban areas as many as 124 respondents (96.9%). Based on respondent department of science majors were 68 (53.1%). Based on resources, more respondents get information about HIV/AIDS than not the media that as many as 67 respondents (52.3%). For the level of knowledge of the majority of respondents in both categories

amounting to 82.1%. Amounting to 96.9% of respondents have a supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis

Variables	Attitude				amount		p-value ⁷
	Support		Does not support		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Gender							
Man	58	95.1	3	4.9	61	100	.347
woman	66	98.5	1	1.5	67	100	
Residence							
urban	120	96.8	4	3.2	124	100	1,000
Rural	4	100	0	0	4	100	
Department of Education							
IPA	66	97.1	2	2.9	68	100	1,000
IPS	58	96.7	2	3.3	60	100	
Resources							
Media	57	93.4	4	6.6	61	100	0,049
Non Media	67	100	0	0	67	100	
Knowledge level							
Good	105	100	0	0	105	100	0,000
Enough	17	89.5	2	10.5	19	100	
Less	2	50	2	50	4	100	

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis

	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)	95% CI FOR EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
							Knowledge level	.182

In this research, it is known that there are many factors which theoretically is forming attitudes, but not all of these factors shape the attitudes of teenagers towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Can be seen in Table 2 that there are several variables that are not related to the attitude of adolescents, including sex with more number of female respondents in the amount of 98.5% but statistically there is no relationship with attitudes toward prevention (p-value=0.347). Further variables dwellings majority of respondents live in urban areas, amounting to 96.8%, were not

statistically associated with a p-value=1.000. Other variables are unrelated is majoring in education with respondents more science major but also not associated statistically with p-value=1.000.

All the variables related to the bivariate analysis of multivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis in Table 3 indicate that the level of knowledge is the most influential variable attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention, with p-value=0.006 and PR=1.199. This means that adolescent who have knowledge in both categories or reasonably likely to support attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention amounted to 1,199 times higher than youth with the level of knowledge in the poor category.

DISCUSSION

This study focuses on the factors that influence adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior Ajzen there are several factors that could affect the confidence that one behaves towards somethings.⁶ In this research takes demographic or social factors are gender, place of residence, education majors and factor that information resources, the level of knowledge. The results showed the majority of respondents are supportive towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS that is equal to 96.9%.

Research conducted by Sohn and Park high school students in Seoul, Korea, stated that more girls (53.3%) were using condoms as prevention of HIV/AIDS than men (35.3%).⁷ Further research by RG Majelantle , et al. said there was no significant relationship between sex, age, and residence with knowledge about the prevention of HIV/AIDS among youth Botswana.⁸ Research by R. Rahnama on public university students in Malaysia mentioned that there is no relationship between age, sex, education level, maternal status, place of residence with the attitude towards HIV/AIDS.⁹

This study is also in line with Rahmawan research that says that there was no statistically significant difference between grade science and social studies class about their interest in health education (p-value = 0.214). Character science class students have differences with the character of social studies class students, it can be seen from the way of thinking. Students berfikirnya science class scientific reasoning patterns based on certain targets regularly and carefully due to their habit of scientific thinking as mathematical logic and statistics, while the IPS class is thinking natural, the pattern-based reasoning based daily habits of social influence around him.¹⁰ This is in line with the results of this study showing that the child's attitude toward science that supports HIV/AIDS prevention has a greater percentage than IPS children.

This research is not in line with research conducted by RINA, according to him there is no relation between exposure to information about premarital sex with adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex (p-value = 1.000).¹¹

Research conducted by Uddin, A., et al., Mentioned that in adolescents in Bangladesh media have an important role in spreading health information. Overall, the research half of adolescents have sufficient knowledge level and the majority of neutral toward HIV/AIDS.¹²

Respondents were predominantly at the level of knowledge in both categories with supportive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. This is consistent with the statement that knowledge Wigati in good Handayani will support good adolescent attitude about HIV/AIDS.¹³ Rasumawati states that between knowledge and behavior of prevention of HIV/AIDS have a positive relationship.⁵

Further research conducted by Thanavah mentioned that high school students who have sufficient knowledge and high HIV/AIDS have a positive attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS (OR=4.3; 95% CI=2.1-9.0, p-value<0.001).¹⁴ The results of multivariate analysis in this study is a

variable level of knowledge that most affect adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention with a p-value=0.006, PR=1.199; 95% CI=1.052-1.367, which means that adolescent who have a high level of knowledge in the category or simply will likely have a supportive attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS is 1,199 times greater than adolescents who have a level of knowledge in the low category.

According to research conducted Nubed and Akoachere in Cameroon, although not statistically significant, but the knowledge enhance the willingness of respondents to behave in safe sex. In addition, respondents with a high level of knowledge sufficient and would be more positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS.¹⁵

Christiane, NA, et al., In a research of adolescents in Libreville, state that the right knowledge about HIV will support young people in making decisions for their behavior in preventing the transmission HIV.¹⁶ Research conducted by Ghosvand, et al. in adolescents in Isfahan City, stated that there is a direct relationship between knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS and supportive attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. To achieve that, the knowledge of adolescents is important and necessary attention of government and school programs.¹⁷

In the study conducted by Verma UK, et al., The source of knowledge about HIV/AIDS among adolescents constitute the majority of electronic media, the next is the print media. The majority of teens also agree that the introduction of HIV/AIDS is a topic in the curriculum. We recommend education programs on HIV/AIDS held in the classroom and teachers are trained to educate students about the infection and how to prevent HIV/AIDS effectively.¹⁸ Research by Etrawati, et al, also states that reproductive health education for high school was needed in order to increase students' knowledge about reproductive health and decrease risk sexual behavior.¹⁹

CONCLUSION

The level of student knowledge about HIV/AIDS is mostly in either category. Student attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention largely support the prevention of HIV/AIDS. There is no statistically significant relationship between sex, place of residence, and education majors with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. There is a statistically relationship between resources and the level of knowledge with adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The level of knowledge is the factor most affecting adolescent attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

SUGGESTION

Schools that already have health education programs are expected to maintain and enhance existing activities, and can form a discussion forum so that information about HIV/AIDS is more easily accepted by students. Researchers further should examine not merely an attitude that can not be observed directly, but to investigate the behavior of one's own in preventing HIV/AIDS. Moreover, it can use the media as a research instrument.

REFERENCES

1. United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS). Fact Sheet November 2016. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11]. Available from: http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/UNAIDS_FactSheet_en.pdf
2. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). HIV/AIDS continues to stalk children and adolescents. 2016 [cited 2016 December 11] Available from: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_91908.html
3. The General Directorates Control of The Disease and Environment Health (Ditjen P2PL). Situation report progression of HIV-AIDS and PIMS in Indonesia from April to June 2016, 2016. [cited from 2016, December 6]. Available from: <http://spiritia.or.id/dokumen/odha-akses.pdf>
4. The Commission Prevention AIDS (KPA) DIY. Cases of HIV AIDS data DIY s / d in March, 2016., 2016. [cited 2016 December 16]. Available from: http://www.aidsindonesia.or.id/ck_uploads/files/Laporan%20HIV%20AIDS%20TW%20202016.pdf

Commented [j12]: Revise:

1. Title lowercase
2. Nama jurnal di panjangkan, bukan abbreviation
3. Bentuk singkatan di panjangkan

Jawab : sudah sibelulkan

Commented [j13]: Dipanjangkan

Jawab: sudah dibetulkan

5. Rasumawati. Prevention of HIV/AIDS in the islamic youth. 2012. [cited 2016 December 24]. Available from:
https://www.poltekkesjakarta1.ac.id/file/dokumen/18Faktor_pencegahan_HIV_AIDS_Pada_Remaja_Islam.pdf
6. Ajzen I. Predicting and changing behavior: a reasoned action. 2007. [cited 2016 December 16] Available from:
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Icek_Ajzen/publication/261796733_Predicting_and_changing_behavior_A_reasoned_action_approach/links/02e7e53a9be3eb3d28000000.pdf
7. Sohn, A. and SungBok Park. HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitude stigmatizing attitudes, and related behaviors and factors that affect attitudes stigmatizing against HIV/AIDS among Korean adolescents. Osong perspect Public Health Res. 2012; 3 [1]: 27
8. Majelantle RG, Keetile M, Bainame K, P. Nkwana. Knowledge, opinions and attitudes towards HIV and AIDS among youth in Botswana. A Glob Econ. 2014; 2 [1]: 108
9. Rahnama, R. Factors influensing students' attitude toward HIV/AIDS in a Public University, Malaysia. Global Journal of Health Science. 2011; 3 [1]: 128
10. Rahmawan. Comparison EF science class interests and social science class on health education. Journal of Education and Health [serial on the Internet]. 2013 [cited 2016 May 11]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>
11. Rina, N, Yulia I, Yesi H. Factors affecting adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex. 2012. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=276087&val=6447&title=Faktor-faktor%20yang%20mempengaruhi%20sikap%20remaja%20Terhadap%20seks%20pranikah>
12. Uddin A, Isaramalai S, Thassari J. Knowledge and attitude regarding HIV/AIDS prevention among adolescents in Bangladesh. International Conference on Humanities and Social Science. 2010; 2: 1
13. Handayani, S. Knowledge and attitude of high school students about HIV/AIDS in high school 1 Wedi Klaten. 2010. [cited 2016 May 2]. Available from:
<http://download.portalgaruda.org/article.php?article=130842&val=5478>

Commented [14]: semua penulis ditulis

jawab: sudah dibetulkan

14. Thanavah B, Harun-Or-Rashid, Hideki Kasuya,, and Junichi Sakamoto. Knowledge, attitudes and practice regarding HIV/AIDS among female high school students in Lao people's Democratic Republic. *Journal of the International AIDS Society.* , 2013; 16 [17387]: 1
15. Nubed and Akoachere. Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding HIV/AIDS senior among secondary school students in Fako Division, South West Region, Cameroon. *BMC Public Health.* August 2016; 16 [847]: 1
16. Chistiane N, Zamba M.Roger, Jacob Masika, Yan Zhang, Zhang Liang. HIV/AIDS prevalence, knowledge, attitude, and related behavior among young people in Libreville, Gabon. *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science.* 2014; 19 [1]: 59-65
17. Ghojavand G, Belgheis Einali, Marziye Ghaeliniya. HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitude of adolescents to prevent AIDS in Isfahan City. *International Journal of Environment, Ecology, Family and Urban Studies (IJEEFUS).* March 2013; 3 [1]: 63-70
18. Verma UK, Nandan D, Shrotriya VP. A comparative study of knowledge and attitude regarding HIV/AIDS among male and female adolescents of urban slums of Agra. *Ntl Community J Med* 2016; 7 [2]: 78-81
19. Etrawati F, Martha E, Damayanti R. Psychosocial determinants of risky sexual behavior among senior high school students. *Public Health: National Public Health Journal.* 2017; 11 [3]: 127-132

5. BUKTI DITERIMA

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `journal.fkm.ui.ac.id/kesmas/author/submissionReview/1672`. The page is titled "Submission" and contains the following information:

- Submission:**
 - Authors: Meysa Tiranda, Nanik Setiyawati, Anita Rahmawati
 - Title: Adolescents' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS Prevention in Yogyakarta
 - Section: Articles
 - Editor: Dewi Susanna
- Peer Review:**
 - Round 1
 - Review Version: 1672-4384-1-SD.DOC 2017-08-18
 - Initiated: 2018-01-29
 - Last modified: 2018-02-14
 - Uploaded file: None
- Editor Decision:**
 - Decision: Accept Submission 2018-02-20
 - Notify Editor: Editor/Author Email Record 2018-02-14
 - Editor Version: 1672-4384-1-SD.DOC 2018-02-14
 - Author Version: 1672-4384-1-SD.DOC 2017-09-15 (DELETE)
 - Author Version: 1672-4384-2-SD.DOC 2018-02-17 (DELETE)
 - Upload Author Version: Tidak ada file yang dipilih

At the bottom of the page, there are logos for DOAJ, Crossref, ICMJE, Scimago Journal & Country Rank, and a circular logo for Kesmas. On the right side, there is a sidebar with the following sections:

- P-ISSN:** 1497-7302
- e-ISSN:** 2460-0601
- LANGUAGE:** Select Language (English)
- JOURNAL CONTENT:** Search Search Scope [All]
- Browse:**
 - By Status
 - By Author
 - By Title
 - Other Journals
- USER:** You are logged in as... nanik_setiyawati
 - My Journals
 - My Profile
 - Log Out
- PREPARING FOR SUBMISSION:**

6. BUKTI PADA HALAMAN OJS JURNAL (BUKTI SUBMITTER DAN PUBLISHED)

Kesmas

Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional
(National Public Health Journal)

HOME ABOUT USER HOME SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS EDITORIAL TEAM EDITORIAL
POLICIES AUTHOR GUIDELINES PUBLICATION ETHIC REVIEWER ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Home > User > Author > Submissions > #1672 > Summary

#1672 Summary

SUMMARY REVIEW EDITING

Submission

Authors	Meysa Tiranda, Nanik Setiyawati, Anita Rahmawati
Title	Adolescents' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS Prevention in Yogyakarta
Original file	1672-1685-1-101000.pdf 2017-08-18
Supp. files	1672-1685-1-101000.pdf 2017-09-15
	1672-1685-1-101000.pdf 2018-02-20
Submitter	Mrs Nanik Setiyawati
Date submitted	August 18, 2017 - 09:09 AM

[REGISTER](#)

[LOGIN](#)

p-ISSN: 1907-7505
e-ISSN: 2460-0601

LANGUAGE
Select Language
English

JOURNAL CONTENT

Editor Dewi Susanna

Abstract Views 2013

Author Fees

Article Submission	0.00 USD	PAY NOW
Article Publication	450.00 USD	PAY NOW

Status

Status	Published	Volume 13, Issue 2, November 2018
Initiated	2018-11-01	
Last modified	2019-04-10	

Submission Metadata

Authors

Name	Meysa Tiranda
Affiliation	Midwifery Department Yogyakarta Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Principal contact for editorial correspondence	
Name	Nanik Setiyawati
Affiliation	Midwifery Department Yogyakarta Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—
Name	Anita Rahmawati
Affiliation	Midwifery Department Yogyakarta Health Polytechnic of Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta
Country	Indonesia
Bio Statement	—

Title and Abstract

Title	Adolescents' Attitude toward HIV/AIDS Prevention in Yogyakarta
-------	--

Search Scope
All

Browse

- All Issues
- By Author
- By Title
- Other Journals

USER
You are logged in as...
nanik_setiyawati

- My Journals
- My Profile
- Log Out

PREPARING FOR SUBMISSION

Tutorial Submit Article

Covering Letter and Statements

Manuscript Template

INTERNATIONAL EDITOR/REVIEWER FORM

