

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG
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PROGRAM STUDI DIII KEBIDANAN
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ABSTRAK

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GAMBARAN SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG PENCEGAHAN PENYAKIT MENULAR SEKSUAL KELAS III DI MA “X” MRANGGEN DEMAK

(x + 51 halaman + 8 tabel + 8 gambar+ 1 bagan + 7 lampiran)

Latar Belakang : PMS (Penyakit Menular Seksual) merupakan salah satu infeksi saluran reproduksi (ISR) yang ditularkan melalui hubungan kelamin. Kuman penyebab infeksi tersebut dapat berupa jamur, virus, dan parasit. Perempuan lebih mudah terkena ISR dibanding laki-laki, karena saluran reproduksi perempuan lebih dekat ke anus dan saluran kencing. ISR pada perempuan juga diketahui karena gejalanya kurang jelas dibanding dengan laki-laki. Diantara ISR, penyakit menular seksual (PMS) merupakan penyakit infeksi yang sering ditemukan dan ditularkan melalui hubungan kelamin. Penyakit Menular Seksual (PMS) atau biasa disebut penyakit kelamin adalah penyakit yang ditularkan melalui hubungan seksual. PMS meliputi Syphilis, Gonorrhoe, Bubo, Jengger Ayam, Herpes, dan lain-lain. Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah tahun 2012. Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) yang diobati adalah kasus IMS yang ditemukan berdasarkan sindrom dan etiologi serta diobati sesuai standar. Jumlah kasus baru IMS lainnya di Provinsi Jawa Tengah tahun 2012 sebanyak 8.671 kasus, lebih sedikit dibanding tahun 2011 (10.752 kasus).

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui Gambaran Sikap Remaja Tentang Pencegahan Penyakit Menular Seksual Kelas III di MA “X” Mranggen Demak.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian *deskriptif* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 70 orang. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *probability sampling* sebanyak 59 orang.

Hasil : Dari hasil penelitian ini menunjuk kan usia siswa dan siswi rata-rata 16-19 tahun paling banyak responden berusia bahwa siswa dan siswi berusia 17 tahun. Sikap remaja tentang pencegahan penyakit menular seksual bahwa siswa dan siswi sebaga besar bersikap mendukung pada remaja sebanyak 30 siswa (50,8 %) dan sikap tidak mendukung sebanyak 39 siswa (49,2 %).

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar memiliki sikap mendukung pada remaja sebanyak 30 siswa (50,8%) dan sikap tidak mendukung sebanyak 29 siswa (49,2 %).

Kata Kunci : Sikap,pencegahan PMS (Penyakit Menular Seksual)

Kepustakaan : 34, 1999-2014

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ABSTRACT

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THE DESCRIPTION OF YOUTH ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PREVENTION OF
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN THE 3RD GRADE OF THE ISLAMIC
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL(MA) “X”, SUB-DISTRICT OF MRANGGEN, DEMAK
REGENCY

(x + 51 pages + 8 tables + 8 pictures + 1 chart + 7 appendices

Background: STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) is a kind of RTI (Reproductive Tract Infections) transmitted through sexual intercourse. Bacteria causing such kind of infections can be fungi, viruses and parasites. Women are more susceptible to suffering reproductive tract infections than men because, compared men's reproductive system, theirs is closer to the anal and urinary systems. In women, RTI is rather difficult to identify because its symptom is less clear than that in men. Among other kinds of RTIs, STD is a kind of infectious diseases frequently found and transmitted via sexual intercourse. STD's types are syphilis, gonorrhea, lymphogranuloma venereum, genital warts, herpes and etcetera. Based on the Health Profile of Central Java Province in 2012, the type of STD that was subject to treatment was one identified according to the syndrome. And, it was cured based on the standard. The number of cases found Central Java Province in 2012 was 8,671, less than those found in 2011 (10,752 cases).

Objectives: To find out how the youth attitudes toward the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases in the 3rd Grade of the Islamic Senior High School (MA) “X” Sub-district of Mranggen, Demak Regency.

Method: This research was a descriptive research that used a cross sectional approach. The number of population was 70 people. The sampling technique used was probability sampling, involving 59 people.

Result: The result of this research showed that the average age of the students is 16-19 years old. Most of them are at the age of 17 years old. In accordance with the youth attitudes toward the prevention of STD, a majority of the students, who were as many as 30 students (50.8%) were supportive to the prevention of STD. Meanwhile, 29 students (49.2%) were not.

Conclusion: Based on the research, it shows that most of the students have shown supportive attitudes, who were as many as 30 students (50.8%). And, those who didn't show supportive attitudes were as many as 29 (49.2%).

Keywords : Attitudes, Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

References : 34, 1999-2014

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