

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN SUMBER INFORMASI MEDIA SOSIAL DENGAN PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG PENYAKIT MENULAR SEKSUAL PADA SISWA KELAS XI DI SMA KATOLIK SANTO AUGUSTINUS KOTA KEDIRI

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Kurangnya pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual didukung dengan informasi tentang perilaku seks yang masih dianggap tabu untuk dibahas oleh masyarakat Indonesia, sebagai penganut budaya timur. Akibatnya pengetahuan yang diperoleh remaja tentang masalah ini masih sangat minim. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hubungan sumber informasi media sosial dengan pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual pada siswa kelas XI di SMA Katolik Santo Augustinus Kota Kediri.

Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Responden diambil dengan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Populasi sebanyak 206 orang dengan sampel sebanyak 68 orang. Variabel independen adalah sumber informasi media sosial dan variabel dependen adalah pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual. Hasil uji statistik menggunakan *chi square*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sumber informasi sosial media diketahui hampir seluruh responden sebanyak 62 (91.2%) dalam kategori mengakses. Pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual diketahui hampir seluruh responden sebanyak 54 (79.4%) dalam kategori baik.

Hasil analisa data diperoleh nilai *p value* $0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$ sehingga ada hubungan sumber informasi sosial media dengan pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual pada siswa.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa sumber informasi sosial media berhubungan dengan pengetahuan remaja tentang penyakit menular seksual pada siswa. Diperlukan peran orang tua, pendidik dan tenaga kesehatan dalam memantau perkembangan remaja dan mengupayakan perhatian penuh terhadap tumbuh kembang mereka sehingga terhindar dari penyakit menular seksual.

Kata Kunci : Media Sosial, Penyakit Menular Seksual, Pengetahuan, Remaja, Sumber Informasi

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA INFORMATION SOURCES AND ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES IN GRADE XI STUDENTS AT SANTO AUGUSTINUS CATHOLIC SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL CITY OF KEDIRI

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Lack of knowledge of adolescents about sexually transmitted diseases is supported by information about sexual behavior that is still considered taboo to be discussed by Indonesian society, as adherents of eastern culture. As a result, the knowledge obtained by adolescents about this problem is still very minimal. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between social media information sources and adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases in grade XI students at Santo Augustinus Catholic High School, Kediri City.

The design of this study was a correlational study with a cross-sectional approach. Respondents were taken using proportional random sampling technique. The population was 206 people with a sample of 68 people. The independent variable is the source of social media information and the dependent variable is adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases. The results of the statistical test used chi square.

The results of the study showed that the source of social media information was known to almost all respondents, as many as 62 (91.2%) in the access category. Adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases was known to almost all respondents, as many as 54 (79.4%) in the good category.

The results of the data analysis obtained a p value of $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ so that there is a relationship between social media information sources and adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases in students.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that social media information sources are related to adolescent knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases in students. The role of parents, educators and health workers is needed in monitoring adolescent development and trying to pay full attention to their growth and development so that they can avoid sexually transmitted diseases.

Keywords : Social Media, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Knowledge, Adolescents, Information Sources