

The Relationship of The Role of Parents and Information Media with HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Adolescents at Senior High School 75 Jakarta

Yenti Herawati^{1*}, Ritanti²

^{1,2}Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta;
yentihawati@upnvj.ac.id (Corresponding Author)

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ABSTRACT

HIV is a virus that attacks the human immune system and if the condition gets worse and results in various complications, the disease will cause AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. Adolescent behavior at this time tends to be at risk with promiscuity everywhere so as to increase the incidence of HIV/AIDS for adolescents. The purpose of the research actually for determine the relationship between the role of parents and information media with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior for adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta. The type of research is quantitative with cross sectional research design and analyzed by Chi-Square Test. This research conducted in March to June 2020 at SMAN 75 Jakarta involving as of 154 respondents, and the sampling using a random sampling technique. The statistical test results using Chi-Square stated that a significant relationship between the role of parents and information media. ($p = 0.007$). On the information media with HIV / Aids prevention behavior showed a significant relationship ($p = 0,000$). It is recommended to students, schools and parents to work together in efforts for prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: adolescents, HIV/AIDS, information media, the role of parents

INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks the human immune system which; if the condition gets worse, it can lead to various complications of other diseases that trigger AIDS or Acquired Immunparents'of ane Deficiency Syndrome. (Siregar, 2014). HIV/AIDS itself can be caused by several factors, including risky sexual relationships such as changing partners, sex without condoms, and so on. Besides that, HIV can also be transmitted through direct contact with unsterile needles, such as making tattoos or drug use. that is injected. Even pregnant women who have HIV can also risk transmitting the virus to their children. (Nursalam, 2013)

Data from WHO (2016) states that 19 million of the 35 million people living with HIV worldwide do not know they have HIV. the beginning of the epidemic, more than 70 million people have been infected with HIV, and around 35 million others have died from the HIV (UNICEF, 2016). The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia until March 2019, the cumulative number of reported HIV cases was as much as 338,363, i.e., 58.7% of the 2016 estimate of 640,443 people living with HIV. Currently, there are five provisions with the highest number of HIV cases, namely DKI Jakarta 60,501 cases, followed by East Java (50,060 cases), West Java (35,529 cases), Papua (33,485 cases), and (29.048 cases in Central Java (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

Adolescence is a period when humans experience psychological development accompanied by sexual action during the puberty period. At this age, adolescents experience various vulnerabilities to various threats to their health, especially those related to sexual and reproductive health, including threats from HIV/AIDS (Noorhidayah et al., 2016). Globally, 36.7 million people were living with HIV by the end of 2016, and an estimated 0.8% were in the 15-49 age group worldwide. AIDS is the second leading cause of death in adolescents aged 10-19 years. The number of AIDS deaths among 15-19-year-olds has more than doubled since 2002. In 2015, there was an average of 29 new infections every hour among the early age group (UNICEF, 2016).

Information about HIV tends to be more widely accepted by adolescents. From previous studies, the percentage of adolescent knowledge about HIV is 9.9% in female adolescents and 10.6% in male adolescents who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (Rohmahwati, 2018). With the development of current technology where access to information media can be used easily. but is also easily misused by teenagers by accessing films or books whose contents deviate far from ethical and moral values, which ultimately make teenagers fall into sexuality problems at

risk of HIV transmission. / AIDS. For this reason, teenagers need to get monitoring, so they don't access media that tend to deviate. Besides that, parents also need to supervise their children to access media with positive content so that these teenagers don't fall into information that contains deviations (KPA, 2016).

As parents, of course, must pay attention to the growth and development of their children and when the child enters adolescence or puberty. The family environment is one of the factors that influence teenagers to avoid the influence of promiscuity. The role of parents is one of the filters so that their teenagers do not fall into relationships that lead to free sex behavior, which can be a factor in the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Parents who have a harmonious relationship will have an optimal impact on developing the child's personality. It's another thing with parents who often fight. It will hinder communication in the family, especially with children who will not feel comfortable staying at home, and can also affect the psychological development of the child himself (Rohmahwati, 2018).

Adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS still lacks, especially on the signs and symptoms and how it is transmitted, and there is still a negative stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS. The research results describing the use of the internet in finding information about HIV/AIDS in adolescents stated that most of the respondents used the internet on their initiative to seek information and entertainment. Many of them also said that they had searched for information about HIV/AIDS, although not intensely, and only used it if they wanted to know more about HIV/AIDS information. In this case, the use of the internet has an essential role in finding information about HIV/AIDS, especially for adolescents (Herlin, 2019). In addition, in research on the part of parents in HIV/AIDS prevention in the city of Purwokerto, it is stated that almost every family knows information about HIV/AIDS, how it is transmitted, and how it is prevented. However, the prevention of HIV/AIDS has not been carried out optimally by the community. For this reason, a strategy for socializing and providing gender-based information is needed to achieve awareness of HIV/AIDS transmission (Coltis et al., 2018).

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS incidence in DKI Jakarta became the most significant, area with 62,108 people in August 2019 (Kemenkes RI, 2019). Efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS in adolescents are substantial to consider the behavior of today's teenagers who are increasingly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS transmission, such as deviations in sexuality issues and drug abuse (KPA, 2016). Adolescents relatively more receive information about HIV/AIDS either through counseling or from information media that they read from print media (books, newspapers, magazines) or electronic media that they often use (tv, internet, etc.). THE INFORMATIONS is also inseparable from the role of parents, who are one of the filters so that children do not fall into relationships that lead to risky behavior such as free sex or drug abuse (Rohmahwati, 2018). This problem also really needs the attention of all health workers, including nurses. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the relationship between the role of parents and information media with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta.

METHOD

This study used a quantitative research type with research design cross-sectional solving and analyzed by Test Chi Square. The sample in this study was 154 students of SMAN 75 Jakarta, which was determined by the slovin formula, and then the respondents were using a selected stratified random sampling technique. The instrument used contains questions related to the variables of the role of parents, information media, and variables of HIV/AIDS prevention behavior.

Before conducting this research, the researcher first asked for a permit for research on the campus which would give to the school. After getting permission from the school, I connected the researcher to the student section to distribute intermediate questionnaires. Collecting data and filling out the questionnaire itself is done online due to the current pandemic Covid-19. Respondents are asked to fill out a questionnaire provided via a google form. Before filling out the questionnaire, respondents are asked to fill out informed consent as an agreement to become a respondent. Data analysis was carried out by univariate analysis and bivariate analysis.

RESULT

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution by Age, Gender, Parental Education and Parents' Occupation in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta (n=154)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
16	35	22.7
17	92	59.7
18	27	17.6
Gender		
Male	66	42.9
Female	88	57.1
Parental Education		
Higher Education	106	68.8
Low Education	48	31.2
Parent's Occupation		
Civil Servant	64	22.7
Private Employees	90	58.4

In table 1 shows that as many as 92 respondents (59.7%) with an average age of 17 years, with female gender 88 people (57.1%), the intermediate parental education with higher education as many as 106 people (68.8%) and the average job of parents as private employees is 90 people (58.4%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Based on the Role of Parents, Information Media, and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta (n=154)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Role of Parents		
Good	108	70.1
Poor	46	29.9
Information Media		
Good	104	67.5
Less Good	50	52.5
HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior		
Good	125	81.2
Poor	29	18.8

In table 2 shows that adolescents with good parental roles are 108 people (70.1%), using good information media are 104 people (67.5%), and there are 125 people with good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior (81,2%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 3. Analysis of the Relationship between the Role of Parents and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta (n=154)

	HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior		Total	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Good	Poor			
The Role of Parents					
Good	94 (87.0%)	14 (13.0%)	108 (100%)	0.007	3.249 (1.411-7.479)
Poor	31 (67.4%)	15 (32.6%)	46 (100%)		
Total	125 (81.2%)	29 (18.8%)	51 (100%)		

Table 3 shows that from 154 respondents (81.2%) with good parental roles and good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior, there are 94 people (87.0%). In contrast, respondents who stated that parents were good, but their HIV/AIDS

prevention behavior was not good, there were 14 people (13.0%). In addition, 31 respondents (67.4%) stated that the role of parents was not good, but their HIV/AIDS prevention behavior was good, while 15 respondents (32.6%). The analysis results with the test chi-square with a 95% confidence level obtained p-value = 0.007 (p <0.05). It can be concluded that there is a relationship between the role of parents and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta.

Table 4. Analysis of the Relationship between Information Media and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta (n=154)

	HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior		Total	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	Good	Less Good			
Information Media					
Good	97 (93.5%)	7 (6.7%)	104 (100%)	0.000	10.888 (4.216-28.118)
Poor	28 (56.0%)	22 (44.0%)	50 (100%)		
Total	125 (81.2%)	29 (18.8%)	51 (100%)		

Table 4 shows that 154 respondents with good information media exposure have good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. There are 97 people (93.3%), while respondents with good information media exposure will look but the HIV/AIDS prevention behavior that he Chi-Squaresolvingdid was not good, seven persevere (6.7%). The results of the analysis of respondents' parents' descriptions of media information were not good, but their HIV/AIDS prevention behavior was good as many as 28 people (56.0%). In comparison, respondents with exposure to media information were not good, and prevention behavior was not as good as 22 people (132.6%). The analysis results with the test chi-square with a 95% confidence level obtained p-value = 0.000 (p<0.05) show parents description a relationship between information media and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta.

DISCUSSION

Overview of Respondents Characteristics Based on Age

An overview of the characteristics of respondents according to age in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta shows that 154 respondents studied. The most age is 17 years as many as 101 people (65.6%), while respondents with the age of 16 years are 36 people (23.4%) as well as respondents with the age of 18 years as many as 17 people (11.0%). According to age, the description of the characteristics of respondents is in line with research conducted by Tessa (2018). namely respondents with the age of 17 years as many as 112 people (47.3%). The generation has a significant influence on a person's mindset. The older a person is, the more mature the way of thinking of that person (Septiani, 2016). The results of the researchers' observations of adolescents aged 17 years are the peak of the adolescent stage before they move into adulthood, where at this age, teenagers sometimes already think like adults.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Gender

Overview of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Gender, it can be seen that 66 male respondents (42.9%), while female respondents were 88 people (57.1%). This result is also in line with research from Rahmayanti (2016), where there are 64 female respondents (61%) and male respondents (38.5%). In other studies, it is explained that women are more diligent and tenacious in doing various kinds of work. Besides that, women also have more attention and patience (Cahyani, 2016). The results of the researcher's observations show that women are more afraid of themselves when exposed to negative behavior in their environment so that women take better care of themselves for the benefit of the future so that women in this study prevent more exposure to HIV/AIDS itself.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parental Education

Overview of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Parental Education, the results of parental education can be categorized from low education as many as 48 (31.2%) and parents with higher education as many as 106 (68.8%). These results are in line with previous research conducted by Tetti S (2018), namely the parents of respondents with low education, namely 61 people (37.2%) and parents of respondents with higher education as many as 103 people (62.8%).

The higher the level of education of a person, the more knowledge that can possess because lack of education will cause a person to be hampered in developing new values (Nursalam, 2013). From the researchers' observations in this study, the respondents' parents' education was dominated by higher education who were high school graduates and

so on. The statements prove that parents with higher education have better insight and can be passed on to their children.

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parents' Occupations

Description of Respondents' Characteristics Based on Parents' Occupations, the results of the work of parents as private employees were 90 people (58.4%) while parents with jobs as civil servants were 64 people (41.6%). This result is almost similar to the research of Tetti S (2018), namely the occupation of the respondent's parents as private employees as many as 122 people (74.3%) while the respondent's parents work as civil servants (31.7%).

Work is something that humans need. Human needs can vary, develop, and change, often not even realized by the perpetrators. A person works because there is something he wants to achieve, and people hope that the work activities carried out will bring him to a more satisfying state than the previous state (Anoraga, 2019).

The information media and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior The

Describing the frequency of respondents based on the role of parents description of the frequency of respondents based on the part of parents can be seen that respondents with good parental roles are 108 people (70.1%) while respondents with inferior parental roles as many as 46 people (29.9%). This is similar to the results of research from Tessa (2018), namely the role of good parents as many as 195 people (82.2%) while the part of parents who are not good is 42 (17.8%). Parents are the first and foremost place or environment for individuals. Since we were born until now, we have been raised in a family environment. Therefore, the first and foremost education we get from the family environment itself, in this case, the role of the family or especially parents, has a significant influence on the growth and development of children (Andarmoyo, 2017). The results of the observations of researchers in this study indicate that the role of good parents for adolescents can make adolescents have good behavior and obey their parents.

The description of the frequency of respondents based on the use of information media obtained as many as 104 people (67.5%) stated that the role of information media was good. In comparison, 50 people (32.5%) said that information media was not good. This is similar to Rilyani's research (2016) which showed that 107 people (79.3%) had good media information exposure, while 26 people (20.7%) had inadequate information media exposure. With current technological advances, various kinds of information media will affect public knowledge about innovations. As a means of communication, various forms of mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines, and others significantly influence the formation of people's opinions and beliefs. In conveying information as to its primary task, the mass media also carry messages that contain suggestions that can direct one's opinion. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive foundation for forming knowledge about it (Notoatmodjo, 2013). The results of observations in this study indicate that most respondents who actively use information media as an insight enhancer have better knowledge than adolescents who are less exposed to information media.

The description of the characteristics of respondents based on HIV/AIDS prevention behavior, as many as 125 people (81.2%) of respondents had good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. In comparison, 29 people (18.8%) of respondents had poor HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. These results are in line with previous research conducted by Tetti S (2018). Namely, 113 respondents (72.8%) had good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior, while 42 respondents (27.2%) had poor HIV/AIDS prevention behavior.

Behavior is all human activities or activities, both those that can observe directly or indirectly. Behavior-based on knowledge and awareness will be permanent, while the opposite behavior is temporary. Based on the researchers' observations in this study, the respondents' HIV/AIDS prevention behavior was quite good (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

Analysis of the Relationship between the Role of Parents and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta

It is known that from 154 respondents (81.2%) with good parental roles and good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior, there are 94 people (87.0%). In contrast, respondents who stated that parents were good, but their HIV/AIDS prevention behavior was not good, there were 14 people (13.0%). In addition, 31 respondents (67.4%) stated that the role of parents was not good, but their HIV/AIDS prevention behavior was good, while 15 respondents (32.6%).

The analysis results with the test chi-square with a 95% confidence level obtained p-value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$). This shows a relationship between parents' role and the behavior of preventing HIV/AIDS in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta. From the results of the analysis OR = 3.249, it means that the role of people has a chance of 3,249 times with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. The greater the value of the parent's role, the better the prevention behavior in adolescents. These results align with previous research conducted by Dyah (2018), where p-value = 0.000 < 0.05 indicates a significant relationship between the role of parents and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents.

This shows that their HIV/AIDS prevention behavior is good, by Lawrence Green's theory (Notoatmodjo, 2013) which states that the knowledge, attitudes, beliefs determine the behavior of a person or society regarding health, and traditions of some of the people or individuals concerned as well as the role of that person. Parents have a significant influence on teenagers. Based on the above discussion results, the researcher argues that the better the part of parents for adolescents, the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention is getting better too. Every parent provides information in educating adolescents so that adolescents gain helpful knowledge.

Analysis of the Relationship between Information Media and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta

It is known that 154 respondents with good information media exposure and have good HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. There are 97 people (93.3%), while respondents with good information media exposure but HIV/AIDS prevention behavior is not good there are seven people (6.7%). In addition, there are also results of the analysis of respondents' exposure to media information that is not good. Still, the behavior of preventing HIV/AIDS is good as many as 28 people (56.0%) while respondents with exposure to media information that is not good and prevention behavior are not good there are also as many as 22 people (132.6%).

The analysis results with the test chi-square with a 95% confidence level obtained p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) indicates a relationship between information media and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta. From the analysis results OR = 10.888, respondents exposed to a lot of information media have 10.888 times the chance to have good preventive behavior. Notoatmojo (2016) explains that communication in the health sector aims to convey messages to the public through various mass media such as television, radio, magazines, and newspapers that influence forming opinions and beliefs from the community to make people behave in life. Clean and healthy. This result is in line with previous research conducted by Ageng S. (2019), which showed a Chi-Square parent's of parents description p-value = 0.019 < 0.05 , meaning a relationship between information media and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior.

Jannah (2016) states that in the current era of globalization, it is straightforward for students to find information on HIV AIDS through the internet, primarily through cellphones used by students, which have been equipped with various advanced features and applications to make it easier to find information. Their cell phones make it easier for students to find information in images, discourses, or videos. Therefore, information systems must be complete, concise, and orderly not to confuse users with the data. Adequate facilities will motivate individuals to improve their daily performance to make it easier for students to get information about HIV AIDS prevention efforts.

Based on the results of the discussion above, the researcher argues that the respondents exposed to a lot of media information are reasonable. The behavior of preventing HIV/AIDS in adolescents is getting better as well. The more information a teenager gets, the more knowledge he gains will be helpful for the teenager himself.

CONCLUSION

This study found a significant relationship between the role of parents and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta. With the results of the test with a chi-square 95% confidence level, p-value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$), and the analysis of the results OR = 3.249, meaning that the role of people has a chance of 3,249 times with HIV/Aids prevention behavior. There is also a significant relationship between information media and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in adolescents at SMAN 75 Jakarta. The test results chi-square obtained p-value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), and the analysis results show-value OR = 10.888, meaning that there are many respondents. Exposed to information media, there is a 10.888 times chance of having good preventive behavior.

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