Jurnal Eduhealth
Volume 15 , Number 04, 2024, DOI 10.54209/eduhealth.v15i04
ESSN 2808-4608 (Online)
https://ejournal.seaninstitute.or.id/index.php/healt

Overview Of Students' Knowledge Of State Senior High School 3 Luwu Regarding Sexually Transmitted Diseases In Larompong District, Luwu Regency

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Article Info

Keywords:
Sexually transmitted diseases, Knowledge student

ABSTRACT

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are an important health problem, especially among adolescents. who are vulnerable to risk due to lack of knowledge. The increase in the number of incident sexually transmitted diseases worldwide have been observed in the 15-24 age group. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) , more from One million infection infectious sexual diagnosed every day around the world. Teenagers is a transition period that requires special attention and protection. This study aims to identify the description of students' knowledge of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu regarding sexually transmitted diseases in Larompong District, Luwu Regency, including the definition, types, signs and symptoms , transmission methods, risk factors, complications, and prevention. This study uses method descriptive with approach cross-sectional . The results of the study showed that the level of knowledge students (i) vary, with a good understanding of the meaning, symptoms, and prevention of STDs, as well as sufficient understanding about types and complications of STDs, but there is still a lack of understanding of the modes of transmission and risk factors associated with STDs . In general general majority student (i) has sufficient knowledge until good , but Still there is a number of aspect necessary knowledge improved . These findings indicate the importance of more intensive outreach and a comprehensive educational approach to increase knowledge and change behavior. student (i) use lower incidence PMS.

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INTRODUCTION

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) continue to increase worldwide, especially in the 15-24 age group. Many of these infections are asymptomatic or cause only mild symptoms, so they are often detected late. This allows for uncontrolled spread and unknowing transmission. According to *the World Health Organization Organization* (WHO), every day more than one

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million new cases of STIs are diagnosed globally. In fact, an average of 374 million people each year are infected with pathogens such as *Chlamydia trachomatis* , *Trichomonas vaginalis* , *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* , or *human papillomavirus* (HPV). [1]

The main risk factors that increase the spread of STIs are unprotected sexual contact with multiple partners, a history of STIs, sexual violence, alcohol use, prostitution, and drug use, including through injection. In addition, previous infections can be a predisposing factor for infection with other pathogens. Transmission of STIs through viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites often goes unnoticed because symptoms appear over a long period of time or do not appear at all. [2]

The best prevention to reduce the number of STIs is through education and counseling. Education about the signs of STIs, the risks of unsafe sexual behavior, and the importance of condom use are key steps. Condoms not only function to prevent pregnancy but are also effective in inhibiting the spread of infection. However, the level of knowledge and awareness of the community, especially teenagers, about STIs is still very low. [2]

Adolescents are in a transition period from childhood to adulthood, which is marked by high curiosity, including in sexual matters. This change, if not accompanied by good understanding, can increase the risk of unsafe sexual behavior. Surveys show that knowledge related to STIs among adolescents is still very limited. Based on the 2012 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), only 35% of female adolescents and 19% of male adolescents knew about gonorrhea , and knowledge about other STIs was even lower. [3,4]

In addition, the Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Survey (SKRRI) revealed that the majority of adolescents, namely 72%, do not understand the symptoms of STIs. Behaviors that increase the risk of STIs in adolescents include sexual intercourse at a young age, not using contraception consistently, and changing sexual partners. This condition is increasingly concerning among adolescents with low levels of education, weak economic status, or those living in rural areas. [5]

The increase in STI cases is also influenced by social, demographic, and migration factors. Developing countries, including Indonesia, are one of the regions with the greatest burden. In Indonesia, HIV prevalence in the 15-49 age group increased sharply from 2002 to 2021. These data indicate the need for intervention strategies that focus on increasing knowledge, awareness, and healthy behaviors related to STI, especially among adolescents.

This study aims to provide a clear picture regarding description of students' knowledge of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu regarding sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in Larompong District , Luwu Regency. By focusing on the adolescent age group, this study is expected to identify the extent to which students understand various aspects related to STDs, such as definitions, types, transmission methods, signs and symptoms, risk factors, complications, and preventive measures. This knowledge is very important to form better awareness and encourage healthy behavior among adolescents.

The results of this study are expected to be the basis for designing more effective educational and intervention programs in the school environment. By increasing students' understanding of STDs, this step can help prevent risky behaviors that have the potential to cause the spread of disease. In addition, this study also aims to strengthen the role of schools

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as institutions that contribute to the formation of students' reproductive health and awareness.

Based on these facts, the author feels the need to conduct research regarding the description knowledge of students of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu regarding sexually transmitted diseases. This study was conducted in Larompong District , Luwu Regency, as an effort to better understand the awareness and understanding of adolescents regarding STIs, which can later become the basis for educational and intervention programs.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a descriptive method with a *cross-sectional approach* . Data were collected once from each participant to obtain a picture of the knowledge of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu students regarding sexually transmitted diseases in Larompong District , Luwu Regency. The study will be conducted in June 2024 at SMA Negeri 3 Luwu. The study population included all 243 class XII students, and the sampling technique used the *total sampling method* .

The research instrument used was a questionnaire designed to measure students' level of knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases. This questionnaire consists of 30 questions covering various aspects, such as definition, type, mode of transmission, signs and symptoms, risk factors, complications, and prevention of STIs. Questions are arranged in positive and negative forms, with measurements based on an ordinal scale for classifying the level of knowledge into good, sufficient, and poor categories. This primary data was obtained directly from respondents during the research process.

The data collection process is carried out in three stages. The first stage is preparation, including determining the population, sample, and time of the study. The second stage is implementation, which involves the informed consent process. consent and filling out the questionnaire by respondents cooperatively. The last stage is data processing, where the results of filling out the questionnaire are processed, analyzed descriptively, and presented to describe the distribution of students' knowledge levels.

This research was conducted by considering the principles of research ethics. Before starting, the researcher registered with the Research Ethics Commission of the Muslim University of Indonesia to obtain official permission. All respondents were involved after giving their consent, maintaining their confidentiality and comfort during the research process. The data collected were used exclusively for the purposes of this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents By Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Man	121	49.8%
Woman	122	50.2%
Total	243	100%

Based on the table above, it was obtained that 121 respondents or 49.8% were male , while 122 respondents or 50.2% were female. From these results, it is known that the number

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of male and female students is relatively almost the same, only a difference of one person.

Table 2. Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Over 16 Years	187	77%
Under 16 Years	56	23%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , obtained as many as 187 respondents or 77% aged more from 16 years , while 56 respondents or 23% aged not enough from 16 years . Most of them Respondent is at in category age more from 16 years .

Table 1of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Resources	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Parent	7	2.9%
School	79	32.5%
Social media	108	44.4%
Television	8	3.3%
Friend	41	16.9%
Total	243	100%

Of the total 243 respondents , the source information main about disease infectious sexual part big obtained through social media, with 108 people or 44.4% relying on this platform as source information they . School become source information for 79 respondents or 32.5% showed that formal education plays a role role important in delivery information about PMS. Friends are also source information for 41 respondents or 16.9%, reflecting influence interaction social in distribution PMS knowledge . On the other hand , the information obtained from parents and television were relatively small , contributing 2.9% and 3.3 % of total respondents respectively .

Table 2 Level of Knowledge About Sexually Transmitted Diseases

PMS Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	89	36.6%
Enough	136	56%
Not enough	18	7.4%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243 respondents , 89 people or 36.6% had good knowledge about Disease Infectious Sexual (STDs). Most of respondents , namely 136 people or 56% have sufficient knowledge regarding PMS, which means they understand the basics important , but Possible Not yet fully control all aspect related to PMS. While Of that , only 18 people or 7.4% had lack of knowledge about PMS, shows that a small part Respondent Still need education more carry on For increase understanding they . In overall , majority 92.6% of respondents have sufficient knowledge until Good about PMS.

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Table 3 Level of Student Knowledge(i) Regarding the Definition of PMS

Understanding PMS	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	159	65%
Enough	45	19%
Not enough	39	16%
Total	243	100%

Based on table on from a total of 243 respondents who participated in questionnaire about understanding Disease Infectious Sexual (STDs), some big Respondent namely 159 people or 65%, indicating good knowledge about understanding of PMS. A total of 45 respondents or 19% have sufficient knowledge about understanding of PMS. On the other hand , there were 39 respondents or 16% whose knowledge classified as not enough about understanding of PMS. In general Overall , 84% of respondents own good knowledge until Enough about understanding PMS.

Table 4Knowledge (i) About Types of STDs

Types of PMS	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	47	19%
Enough	124	51%
Not enough	72	30%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243 respondents , only 47 people or 19% had good knowledge about various types of PMS. Most of them respondents , namely 124 people or 51%, have sufficient knowledge about types of PMS. This indicates that they know a number of types of PMS but Possible Not yet fully understand all over spectrum types of STDs that exist . While that , 72 respondents or 30% have lack of knowledge about type of PMS, which indicates that one third from Respondent need improvement education in matter This .

Table 5 Level of Student Knowledge(i) About How STDs Are Transmitted

How STDs are Transmitted	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	41	17%
Enough	95	39%
Not enough	107	44%
Total	243	100%

Based on table on of the total 243 respondents , 41 respondents or 17% showed good knowledge about ways transmission of STDs. Most of respondents , namely 95 people or 39%, have sufficient knowledge about method transmission of STDs, which means they understand a number of method transmission However Possible Not yet fully control all method or specific details . However, 107 respondents or 44% have lack of knowledge about method transmission of STDs.

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Table 6 Level of Students' Knowledge(i) About the Signs and Symptoms of PMS

Signs/Symptoms of PMS	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	110	45%
Enough	92	38%
Not enough	41	17%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243 respondents , 110 respondents or 45% have good knowledge about signs and symptoms of PMS. This indicates that almost half from Respondent own a solid understanding of How recognize signs and symptoms of PMS. While that , 92 respondents or 38% showed sufficient knowledge about signs and symptoms of PMS, which means they know a number of symptom However Possible Not yet fully understand all possible symptoms appear . A total of 41 respondents or 17% have lack of knowledge about signs and symptoms of PMS, indicating that a group Respondent Still need information addition For increase understanding they .

Table 7(i) About STD Risk Factors

Risk Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	49	20%
Enough	97	40%
Not enough	97	40%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243, 49 respondents or 20% have good knowledge about factor risk of STDs. This indicates that a small part Respondent own deep understanding about various factors that can increase risk occurrence of PMS. A total of 97 respondents or 40% shows sufficient knowledge about factor risk , meaning they know a number of factor risk but Possible No fully understand all aspects involved . The same number , namely 97 respondents or 40%, have lack of knowledge about factor risk of STDs, indicating that There is one third from respondents who need information more carry on about aspects that improve risk affected by PMS.

Table 8(i) About PMS Complications

Complications of PMS	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	26	11%
Enough	127	52%
Not enough	90	37%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243 respondents , only 26 respondents or 11% have good knowledge about complications that can occur caused by PMS. This indicates that very little respondents who have understanding deep about impact term long or complications Serious from PMS. A total of 127 respondents or 52% have sufficient knowledge about complications of PMS, which means they know a number of complications

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However Possible No fully understand all risk or consequence serious as possible arise . Meanwhile, 90 respondents or 37% have lack of knowledge about complications of PMS, indicating that almost one third from Respondent Still need information more carry on For understand potential impact term long from PMS.

Table 9(i) About PMS Prevention

PMS Prevention	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	142	59%
Enough	76	31%
Not enough	25	10%
Total	243	100%

Based on table above , from a total of 243 respondents , 142 respondents or 59% have good knowledge about method prevention of STDs. This shows that majority Respondent own strong understanding about steps prevention that can taken For avoid PMS. A total of 76 respondents or 31% have sufficient knowledge about prevention of STDs, which means they know a number of method prevention However Possible No fully understand all effective steps . While that , 25 respondents or 10% have lack of knowledge about prevention of STDs, indicating that There is a small part respondents who need information addition For more understand method prevent PMS. Discussion on research This focused on discussion characteristics respondents and levels knowledge students (i) about disease infectious sexuality at State High School 3 Luwu .

Age Respondents

Age respondents in the study This show Lots students (i) who are aged more from 16 years . Because some big students (i) who occupy seat class three at State High School 3 Luwu born in 2007. This is what makes students (i) in research This more many at risk age on from 16 years compared to students (i) who are aged brought from 16 years . Age somebody influential to ability they in understand , think , and acquire knowledge . Internal factors such as age influence formation knowledge , in research This show that part big student aged over 16 years old , which shows trend For more easy accept and understand information provided about health adolescent reproduction . [7]

Gender

Gender determine How life someone , good That attitudes , knowledge and behavior sexuality a person , knowledge that must be known about health reproduction , and disease infection infectious sexual . Research result Septiani (2020) regarding connection type sex to knowledge teenager about PMS. Research results show there is meaningful relationship between type sex with knowledge teenager about disease infectious sexual . From the results his research obtained mark by 38.27% which means teenager Woman own 38 times greater risk big For own lack of knowledge about disease infectious sexual compared to with men. [8]

Research result This supported by the opinion put forward by Muhrima (2024), in matter type sex man considered more know about problem sexuality than women because of man more active in look for information about sexuality supported by ease information obtained with internet access but often convenience This misused with access negative and

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impactful information bad that has not been it's time For known to teenagers , such as the rise content pornography that can be accessed on internet sites. [9]

Source Information

Need information on teenagers is very large , especially during the transition period going to maturity when they be on the bench school . Teenagers in the phase This often experience encouragement highly sexual . School period become a very vulnerable period , where student can fall into to in socializing free and behavior sex that is not healthy . This is increase risk transmission infection infectious sexual . Therefore that , accurate and relevant information is very important For influence attitudes and behavior teenagers , and help they avoid risk disease sexually transmitted . 10

The results of Pfeiffer's research (2021) show that that social media facebook is the most popular one used teenagers . teenagers own interest to Reproductive Health Topics through pleasant , humorous and existing interactions role model role that reflects trend *up-to-date* . [11]

Knowledge About Understanding Disease Infectious Sexual

Disease infectious sexual happen through contact physique near between male and female , transmitted through connection sexual , whether vaginal, anal, or oral, with partner opposite type or fellow type . Infection infectious sexual caused by bacteria , viruses, fungi , or the parasite that spreads through contact sexual or fluid body , including the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) which attacks system immunity body human , make it prone to to infection .

The results of the research conducted Rodillahwati (2019) shows level knowledge teenager about definition disease infectious sexuality in State High School 2 Bantul is the majority knowledgeable Good as many as 172 respondents (92.0%), were knowledgeable Enough as many as 14 respondents (7.5%), and knowledgeable less than 1 respondent (5%). This is prove that teenagers at State High School 2 Bantul find out diseases that can transmitted through sexual intercourse . [12]

Based on study from November 2020 with involving 101 students at Wanaraya High School conclude the more Good knowledge teenager about disease infectious sexual so the more good behavior too teenager to sex free , so too on the contrary the more not enough knowledge teenager about disease infectious sexual can increase behavior teenager in do free sex . [12]

Knowledge About Types of Diseases Infectious Sexual

Infection infectious sexual differentiated become four type namely those caused by bacteria , viruses, fungi and parasites which are transmitted in a way sexual or through transmission past fluid body . The results of research conducted by Muhrima 2024 knowledge student about types of STIs acquired level knowledge not enough as many as 14 respondents (58.3%). However , the results study This different with research conducted by Pandjaitan 2019 , results study show there are 83% of teenagers who can answer with Correct type from IMS. [13]

Difference results This No off from results answer questionnaire students (i) regarding "Hepatitis A Virus is a reason infection infectious sexual .” As many as 43% of students

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answered wrongly. This shows that knowledge student regarding the Hepatitis A virus still not enough .

Knowledge About Transmission Methods Disease Infectious Sexual

Disease infectious sexual is a disease process from contact close physical between men and women with method transmission through contact sexual . All technique connection sexual Good through the vagina, anus , or mouth Good opposite type and also with fellow type sex Can become means transmission sexually transmitted diseases . [2]

Research result research conducted by Muhrima (2024), shows level knowledge Respondent by 41.7% in the category where is the lack results of *pre-test* and *post-test* No happen improvement and also decline knowledge . Respondents This think use pool swimming together PMS sufferers are one of the transmission infection infectious sexual , even though pool swimming there is substance chlorine where can kill microorganisms that may is in the water. [14]

Research result This supported by research from Puspita (2023), shows same thing , 18 respondents or 90% answered incorrectly on the indicator method transmission infection infectious sexual namely " Unauthorized abortion " sterile Can cause caught infection infectious sexual ” with those who answered incorrectly. Teenager assume that transmission infection infectious sexual Can happen moment do action abortion Because action abortion is one of the method giving birth that is not may done For giving birth and lack of information knowledge teenager about abortion so that Lots teenagers who conclude that abortion is actions that can be transmit infection sexually transmitted . [14]

Knowledge About Signs / Symptoms Disease Infectious Sexual

Symptom or sign from disease infectious sexuality varies greatly depending on the type infections that occur . Some STDs, such as chlamydia and gonorrhea , possibly show mild symptoms or even No cause symptom The same once at a stage beginning , which can cause delay in diagnosis and treatment . On the contrary , infection such as genital herpes and syphilis often show more symptoms clear , like wound or blisters in the genital area.

Research Matters from Koray, (2022) majority Respondent as many as 355 teenagers own good knowledge infection infectious sexual . Signs and symptoms main known is the exit fluid from the penis or vagina (72.4%), pain moment urination (71.5%) , and itching as well as wounds around the genital area (72.7%). Source main information or education infection infectious sexuality in adolescents the is school , internet, home sick , and elderly .

Another finding from study This is Lots student (i) who answered incorrectly for statement “ Difficulty urinating ” is symptom from infection infectious sexual ”. Findings This is also supported by the results study Muhrima (2024) shows Respondent Still many people think that difficult urination and delay menstruation is one of sign symptom disease infectious sexual , which is where We know that cycle menstruation in women Can changed Because influenced hormones . While difficult urination Can just because of infection channel urine .

Knowledge About Risk Factors Disease Infectious Sexual

Every person who is active in a way sexual at risk caught disease infectious sexual, especially If do connection sex without tool contraception , have Lots couple , or own history infection infectious sexual . The risk also increases If somebody forced to do activity sexual ,

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using alcohol or drugs , or share needle injection . Teenagers and adults young , especially those aged 15-24 years more prone to to infection infectious sexual .

Findings This is also supported by the results study Rodillahwati (2019), which shows only 32.1% of respondents answered with Correct statement negative regarding " Risk " tall infection infectious sexual due to Because use facility general together sufferers ". Many respondents think with use facility general in a way together with sufferer disease infectious sexual like use of public toilets in a way together with sufferer become risk caught disease sexually transmitted . [15]

Behavior sexual at risk own strong connection with the occurrence infection infectious sexual . Behavior at risk This covers connection sexual first time, have Lots partner or change over couples , and not enough guard cleanliness of the intimate organ area . According to research by Dini Agustini & Rita Damayanti, (2023). For women from group ethnicity minority , risk infection infectious sexual or HIV increases Because factor like characteristics partner , environment , ability negotiate related use tool contraception , as well as consumption alcohol and illegal substances . [16]

Knowledge About Complications Disease Infectious Sexual

Detection early is very important For increase opportunity limit impact disease . If not quick handled or treated , disease infectious sexual can cause serious and long-term complications , such as abnormality form bone , damage brain , disease heart , infertility , disability birth , mental retardation , even death . Provider service health usually diagnose disease infectious sexual through inspection physical , test blood , or swab culture. [17]

The results of the research that has been done almost The same with research conducted Rohdillahwati (2019), which shows Respondent more Lots own knowledge enough and less compared to those who have knowledge Good about PMS complications . Of the 187 respondents used as many as 147 respondents or 78.6% knowledgeable Enough as many as 40 respondents or 21.4% and not some are well informed . [17]

Knowledge About Disease Prevention Infectious Sexual

Prevention and control strategies disease infectious sexual involves five steps main . First , the assessment appropriate risk , as well as education and counseling for individuals at risk , with emphasize change behavior sexual and use service recommended prevention . Second , vaccination pre exposure For disease infectious sexual that can prevented with vaccine . Third , identify people who have infection without symptom or which shows symptom related disease infectious sexual . Fourth , diagnosis, treatment , counseling , and follow-up. effective continuation for those who are infected . Fifth , evaluation , treatment , and counseling for partner sexually infected person disease sexually transmitted . [18]

Research result This almost The same with research conducted Rodillahwati (2019), shows as many as 171 knowledgeable people Good with percentage 91.4%, knowledgeable Enough as many as 13 respondents 7.0%, and knowledgeable not enough as many as 3 respondents 1.6%. In addition , research by Massa & Ali (2023) shows that effective prevention can keep away teenager from socializing free , refuse invitation Friend For consume alcohol and drugs forbidden . Teenagers who have good understanding about prevention disease infectious sexual will more tend look for information from activity positive ,

such as follow activity religious For increase faith that connection sexual before Marry is prohibited acts . [19]

Lack of proper understanding make teenager want to try things the because of the curiosity that arises consequence lack of knowledge and incorrect information or No right . One of steps that can be taken taken For overcome problem reproduction in adolescents is give education , such as Education about reproductive organ care , development teenager during puberty , and the dangers disease sexually transmitted . [20]

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study conducted on students of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu, their level of knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) showed a wide variation. In general, students have a good understanding of the meaning of STDs and how to prevent them, showing a fairly high awareness of the basic concepts and steps to avoid the risk of STDs. In addition, their knowledge of STD symptoms is also quite good, indicating the ability to recognize common signs associated with this condition. However, their understanding of the types of STDs tends to be in the sufficient category, which means there is room to improve understanding of the spectrum of this disease. On the other hand, students' knowledge of how STDs are transmitted is still relatively lacking, indicating the need for further education in this aspect to prevent the spread of inaccurate information. Meanwhile, knowledge of risk factors and complications of STDs varies, with most students (i) being in the sufficient or insufficient category. This indicates that although there is basic awareness, a deeper understanding of the serious consequences and risks of this disease still needs to be improved. Overall, although students (i) of SMA Negeri 3 Luwu have a good to sufficient level of knowledge in several aspects, more comprehensive educational efforts are still needed to improve their understanding, especially in terms of how STDs are transmitted and the risk factors for STDs.

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