

Relationship Characteristics of Non-Nursing Students to Reproductive Health Knowledge at the STIKes Bakti Tunas Husada Tasikmalaya

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Abstract-- Adolescent reproductive health is a component of reproductive health. Problems of reproductive health in adolescent usually have a characteristic that is associated with knowledge about reproductive health itself. Parental ignorance of clear and true and adequate knowledge about aspect of the development of their children become a problem for adolescent to get the right explanation. Many factors affect adolescent knowledge. This study aims to determine the characteristics of non-nursing students towards reproductive health knowledge at Bakti Tunas Husada College of Health Sciences (STIKes BTH) Tasikmalaya. This type of research used cross sectional studies. The total sample of counting result was 165 student, but the data taken were 109 student. Data collection techniques using a questionnaire. Data analysis using the chi-square test. The results of the study there is a relationship between sex, age and knowledge of adolescent about reproductive health, there is no relationship between study program and sources of information with student's knowledge about reproductive health. It is recommended to students to further increase their knowledge of reproductive health through various sources of accurate information and health workers provide reproductive health information to adolescent on an ongoing basis and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: reproductive health, non-nursing students, STIKes BTH

I. INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is a state of mental, physical and social welfare as a whole in all matters relating to systems and functions and processes of reproduction and not just conditions that such as reproductive rights, sexual health, sexually transmitted disease (STDs) including HIV/AIDS, special needs of adolescents, and expanding the reach of services to the poor or those who are excluded. Based on Indonesia's Health Profile in 2015, HIV/AIDS sufferers numbered 735,256 people with ages 15-19 years totaling 2.9% and 20-29 years totaling 31.8%. This shows that the sufferers recorded were still in their teens.

Teenagers are an age where individuals become integrated into adult society, an age where children do not feel that they are below the level of an older person but rather feel the same or at least parallel, Youth are also experiencing rapid development in the intellectual aspect. Literally, adolescent are between children and adult, therefore, adolescent are often known as the phase of "looking for identity" because adolescent are still unable to fully master and function physically and psychologically. According to WHO adolescent are those

aged 10-19 years. While in another terminology from United Nation (UN) mentions teenagers are young people aged 15-24 years (Marni, 2013).

Reproductive health problems in adolescent or teenagers usually have characteristics that is associated with knowledge about reproductive health. Parental ignorance of clear and true and adequate knowledge about aspects of development of their children.

The result of research conducted in 2010 showed that young man and women aged 15-19 years still assume that women will get pregnant if having sex only once. This misperception mostly occurs in young men 49.7% while young women 42.3% and found only 19.2% of adolescents who are aware of an increased risk of contracting an STDs if they have more than sexual partner and 51% of them know they will risk of contracting HIV if having sexual relations with a commercial sex worker. Data on teenage pregnancy in Indonesia shows that teenagers who get pregnant out of wedlock due to being raped are 3.2% because they both wants as many as 12.9% and 45% unexpectedly and sex free alone reaches 22.6% (Saputra, 2009 in Donggori, 2012)

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

A. Procedure

After getting sample, the researcher goet to classes from the Health Analyst, Pharmacy and Optometry study program to share the prepared questionnaire format. Students get explanation on how to fill out the format, then the format is collected again

B. Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed in two stages, Univariate analysis and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis of this study is the characteristics of non-nursing students and reproductive health knowledge, while bivariate analysis in this research is analysis the relationship between the characteristics of non-nursing students with reproductive health knowledge.

III. RESULTS

Based on the results of the study can be seen the following results:

1. Univariate Analysis Results
Characteristics of Respondents
a. Age

TABLE 1: DESKRIFTIF STATISTIK

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1. Univariate Analysis Results
Characteristics of Respondents

a. Age

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	F	%
<19 years old	24	22
19-22 years old	54	49.5
> 22 years	31	28.5

Based on the table above it can be seen that the highest age of respondents is the age between 19 to 22 years which is as much as 49.5%

b. Gender

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Sex	F	%
Male	40	36.7
Femal	69	63.3

Based on the table above it can be seen that the highest gender of the respondents is female as many as 63.3%

2. Bivariate Analysis

c. Study Program

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Study Program

Study Programe	F	%
Pharmacy	57	52.3
Analyst	35	32.1
Optometry	17	15.6

Based on the above table, it can be seen that the highest Respondents are from Pharmacy study program, which is as much as 52.3%

d. Informations Source

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Information Sources

Information Sources	F	%
Print media	31	28.4
Electronic Media	40	36.7
Friend/ peergrup	36	33
Health workers	2	1.9

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the most information source is Electronic Media, which is 36.7%

Table 4

Frequency Distribution of Students Knowledge

Knowledge	N	%
Well	43	13.8
Enaoght	51	46.8
Not good	15	39.4

Characteristics	Knowledge %			%	P.value
	well	Enaoght	NG		
1. Age					
<19 yaers old	16.3	23.5	20	20.2	0.788
19-22 years old	55.8	43.3	53.3	49.5	
>22 years old	33.3	33.3	26.7	30.3	

2. Sex					
Male	58.1	62.7	26.7	56	0.044
Vemale	41.9	37.3	73.3	44	
3. Study Program					
Pharmacy	51.2	51	40	49.5	0.794
Analys	39.5	33.3	46.7	37.6	
Optometry	9.3	15.7	13.3	20.2	
4. Information sources					
a.	32.6	27.5	33.3	30.3	0.949
b.	27.9	29.4	40	30.3	
c.	20.9	21.6	13.3	20.2	
d.	18.6	21.6	13.3	19.3	

IV. DISCUSSION

The results of the study there is a relationship between sex, age and knowledge of adolescent about reproductive health, there is no relationship between study program and sources of information with student's knowledge about reproductive health. It is recommended to students to further increase their knowledge of reproductive health through various sources of accurate information and health workers provide reproductive health information to adolescent on an ongoing basis and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

V. CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study, a relationship between sex, age and knowledge of adolescent about reproductive health, there is no relationship between study program and sources of information with student's knowledge about reproductive health. It is recommended to students to further increase their knowledge of reproductive health through various sources of accurate information and health workers provide reproductive health information to adolescent on an ongoing basis and conduct monitoring and evaluation.

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