

Conference Paper

The Influence Peer Education on the Level of Knowledge Hiv/Aids to High School Students in Padang City in 2019

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Abstract

There were 280.623 cases of people with HIV in 2017 in Indonesia. Padang as a city had the highest HIV rate in West Sumatera. Peer education is one method to improve the knowledge of adolescents about HIV/AIDS which can cause a positive change in among adolescents. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of peer education on the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS to high school students in Padang City in 2019. This type of research is Pre Experiment with One Group Pretest Posttest design. The research was conducted in high schools at Padang city between January 2019 and February 2019. The total population of high school students in Padang city amounts to 1000. Samples were taken by stratified random sampling with 60 samples. The instrument of collecting data in this research was done using a questionnaire on the knowledge of HIV/AIDS. The validity and reliability are verified. The result of the questionnaire was analyzed by the way of univariate and bivariate with paired t-test. The research result showed the average knowledge about HIV/AIDS before peer education about HIV/AIDS was given as 8,35 and after peer education as 13,95. The result of bivariate analysis shows that there is an influence of peer education on the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS on high school students in Padang city (p -value = 0,000), so the researcher hopes high school in Padang city to increase the supporting infrastructure and also a consistent out of school schedule is needed for peer education program and facilitated coaching for peer educators.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, peer education, knowledge

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Received: 23 September 2019

Accepted: 18 November 2019

Published: 22 December 2019

Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

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Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICHP Conference Committee.

1. Introduction

HIV is the virus that attacked the human immune system and raises AIDS. AIDS is a collection of the symptoms caused by a virus to HIV the human immune system. HIV/AIDS problems is health problems to many countries worldwide. Now there is no country free of matter HIV/AIDS.

According to reports World Health Organization (WHO) in 2017 an estimated 36,9 million people around the world living with HIV and there are 940.000 death because

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AIDS. While in Asian still in the same year is predicted there are 5,2 million people live with HIV 170.000 death because of AIDS.

Epidemiology HIV in Indonesia, development including the fastest in Asian and increasing every year. People with HIV cases until 2017 in the fourth quarter as many as reporting 280.623 cases. The AIDS case until 2017 as many as 102.667 cases. The provinces in Indonesia reported the number of AIDS is one of them is the province of West Sumatra.

The cases of HIV/AIDS in West Sumatra the same as Indonesia increasing every year, the number of new cases of HIV in 2017 about 377 cases and number of AIDS cases until 2017 recorded 1.530 cases. HIV/AIDS spread in all districts/city in West Sumatra. Padang city is the number one the cumulative AIDS is found in the province of West Sumatra until 2017 the 93 cases and the number of HIV cases around 370. According to statistics of the Padang city in 2016, the number of HIV/AIDS highest in Padang selatan with the rest of 41 cases.

The percentage of cumulative AIDS the highest pass rate in Indonesia happened to age group of 20-29 years of a life worth years that is 31,4%. The incubation period someone is infected with HIV become AIDS causes is 5-10 years, until it can be predicted easily someone is infected with HIV in the age of be in teenagers. The knowledge of teenagers ages 15-19 years in Indonesia about reproductive health including HIV/AIDS was still inadequate. HIV information are a relatively large accepted by teenager, however it is only 9,9 % teenagers women and 10,6% teenagers men who has knowledge at the same time comprehensive on HIV/AIDS.

To respond to the problems teenagers, so one of the methods by education health proper used in preventing HIV/AIDS among teenagers is by using the Peer Education. The Peer Education involving one of a member of a group as peer educators to affect the other members of the same group.

Research conducted in Surakarta shows that education health through a method of education age can affect or increase of teenagers about whitish.

Research with the methods peer education is similar happened by Uci Sri Wahyuni with a title "The Influence Method Peer Education About Menstrual Hygiene to Behavior on female students in MTsN 1 Payakumbuh". The outcome of this research shows that treatment peer education can increase of knowledge menstrual hygiene that it can prevent the tract infections reproduction.

2. Research Methods

The research used pre experimental design with one group pretest-posttest design has been conducted in high school at Padang city in January 2019 – February 2019. The population is high school students in Padang city which amounts to 1000 people. Samples were taken by stratified random sampling with 60 samples by means of the sample consideration to researchers from inclusion population and meet the criteria inclusion and criteria exclusion.

Analysis univariate seen from the average knowledge about HIV/AIDS before and after given peer education intervention. Bivariate analysis using paired t test statistic test in the computerized.

3. Research Result

The research about the influence of the peer education on the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS to high school students in Padang city in 2019 with respondents 60, as many as people it is got the research results as follows:

TABLE 1: Frequency Distribution In The Number Of Respondents Based On Sources Of Information About Reproductive Health To Students In Padang City In 2019.

No	Source Of Information	N	Percentage
1	Peers	37	61,7%
2	Teachers	5	0,08%
3	Parents	2	0,03%
4	Media	10	0,17%
5	Health Workers	6	0,10%

TABLE 2: The Influence Peer Education On The Level Of Knowledge HIV/ AIDS To High School Students In Padang City In 2019.

No	Variable	Mean	P value	N
1	Pretest	8,35	0,000	60
2	Posttest	13,95		

4. The Discussion

Based on research in high school at Padang city to get the number of respondents who get information on reproductive health including HIV / AIDS of peers is as much 37 people (61,7 %) from 60 respondents.

This is consistent with SDKI in 2012 who claimed as many as 57,1 % teenagers men and 57,6 % teenage women like a discussion on reproductive health with peers.

The result of the research got that average knowledge students about HIV / AIDS before given the peer education 8,35 with the standard deviation is 2,277. The highest score is 12 and the lowest is 5 in high school at Padang in 2019. Of the research results obtained before given the peer education to come by as much as 75 % respondents still have the knowledge about HIV / AIDS under average.

The result of this research in line with of conduct Khusniyati (2018) of the influence of peer group education on the level of knowledge about handling premenstrual syndrome in adolescent girls by using the method discuss and share information that confirmed 65,2 % adolescent girls having knowledge below average before it was given education health by peer group education.

Knowledge is the result of know and occurring after people do sensing toward an object certain. Sensing occur through sensory of sight, hearing, smell, flavorings and touch. In the sensing to produce this knowledge is strongly influenced by intensity attention and perception towards an object. Most of knowledge someone obtained through the sense of hearing (the ears) and the sense of vision (the eyes). Knowledge also obtained of education, experience yourself and experience others, mass media and environment.

The research found that respondent to the sex by female having average knowledge 14,20 higher than the male having average knowledge 13,70. This is consistent with the theory put forward by Ariani (2012) that the sex of factors affect knowledge is one of the differences in the level of awareness between men and women. Women in general have a recollection either in find out information than men in both formal and informal.

The results of the research got that average knowledge students for HIV/AIDS given the peer education is 13,95 with standard deviations is 1,669. Highest scores is 18 and the lowest is 11 in high school at Padang city in 2019. Of the result we can conclude that there is increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS as much as 5,6 after peer education intervention.

The result of this research in line with research Wahyuni (2017) by adopting one group pretest posttest from 16 people face the show there has been increasing knowledge is as much as 3,88 after conducted peer education about menstrual hygiene in MTsN 1 Payakumbuh.

Knowledge reproductive health in young people are very effective in influence and influenced by knowledge peers. When their peers having knowledge reproductive health adequate, they will give this knowledge to his companion. Transfer this knowledge

have hope that they can affect his friend to make decisions healthy and responsible and able to check.

The results of the study look that the difference average knowledge of HIV/AIDS before and after given peer education is 5,6 and standard deviations 2,037. Statistical testing to bet-test the value of $p = 0,000$, means a sense of $p < 0,05$ so that it can be there is influence of peer education on the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS to high school students in Padang city in 2019.

The result of this research similar to the results of the research Ranti Anggasari (2018) about the influence of the peer education to knowledge and attitudes checked own breast as early detection of breast cancer in female students of high school at the 4 Padang show knowledge to students increased. Statistical testing of knowledge students about checked own breast is there are influence peer education on knowledge students in high school at the 4 Padang ($p = 0,000$).

Peer group is social institutions are created second came soon after as of families who have a very important role beneath their feet yet for a teenager. In peer group education going on to the learning process social, individual adopt habits, attitude, the idea, confidence, moral and pattern behavior by peer educators. Peers also easier to offer his thoughts and feelings on sensitive message peer educator that can be conveyed in a more open and relaxed. This makes knowledge teenagers especially matter his sexuality and reproductive health have had more obtained.

5. Conclusion

The average knowledge of HIV/AIDS before given the peer education to high school students in Padang city in 2019 is 8,35.

The average knowledge of HIV/AIDS after given peer education to high school students in Padang city in 2019 is 13,95.

There is the influence of the peer education level of knowledge of HIV / AIDS to high school students in Padang city in 2019 ($p = 0,000$).

6. Suggestion

The researcher hopes high school in Padang city to increased the supporting infrastructure also a consistent schedule out of school schedule is needed for peer education program and facilitated a coaching for peer educators.

The researcher hopes of the result of this research they could be used as a reference, science development, reading materials and materials comparison to students DIV midwifery program study health polytechnic of Padang.

The researcher hopes from the result of this research could be used as the comparison to the next researcher to research about peer education and can get the use peer educators as education health about reproductive health.

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