

ABSTRACT

Background: Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a common reproductive health problem among adolescents due to risky behavior and a lack of knowledge and attitudes regarding prevention. Adolescents' knowledge and attitudes play a very important role in efforts to reduce the risk of STI transmission.

Objective: This study aims to determine the characteristics of students, their level of knowledge, attitudes, and the incidence of STIs among students at SMAN 8 Kota Jambi. In addition, this study also aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the signs and symptoms of STIs among students at SMAN 8 Kota Jambi.

Methods: This study was an analytical study using a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of all 11th grade students at SMAN 8 Jambi City, with a sample size of 90 respondents selected using proportional stratified random sampling. The research instrument was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability.

Results: The results showed that most respondents had good knowledge (86.7%) and positive attitudes (96.7%). STI symptoms were mostly in the low-risk category.

Conclusion: The better the students' knowledge and attitudes, the lower the risk of STI symptoms. It is hoped that schools and health workers will continue to improve education about STIs to prevent transmission from an early age.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Adolescents.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) merupakan masalah kesehatan reproduksi yang sering terjadi pada remaja akibat perilaku berisiko dan kurangnya pengetahuan serta sikap dalam pencegahan. Pengetahuan dan sikap remaja sangat berperan penting dalam upaya mengurangi risiko penularan IMS.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik siswa, tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, serta kejadian IMS pada siswa SMAN 8 Kota Jambi. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga untuk mengetahui gambaran antara pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap tanda gejala IMS pada siswa SMAN 8 Kota Jambi.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi penelitian yaitu seluruh siswa kelas XI SMAN 8 Kota Jambi dengan jumlah sampel 90 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik *proportional stratified random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan baik (86,7%) dan sikap positif (96,7%). Tanda gejala IMS sebagian besar berada pada kategori risiko rendah.

Kesimpulan: Semakin baik pengetahuan dan sikap siswa, maka semakin rendah risiko tanda gejala IMS. Diharapkan sekolah dan tenaga kesehatan terus meningkatkan edukasi tentang IMS untuk mencegah penularan sejak dini.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Infeksi Menular Seksual, Remaja.