

Education And Strengthening Of Al Chasanah Students In Preventing Hiv/Aids Among Youth

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Abstract.

The present study reports the newest comprehensive study after pandemic era for the Infectious Disease acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) continues to grow, this needs to be balanced with efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS. The present study reports the comprehensive study after pandemic era for the prevention and education of Infectious Disease acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among youth in Al-Chasanah high school, Jakarta Indonesia, caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) continues to grow, this needs to be balanced with efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS since earlier. This type of research was quantitative with educational preventive counseling. The characteristics of adolescents who are unstable so that they are easily influenced by the environment, it is necessary to instill various positive information to support adolescent cognitive development. It is hoped that adolescents will have positive (cognitive) knowledge which will continue in other aspects of attitudes, namely positive (affective) feelings that arise in adolescents, so that they also influence the tendency of adolescents to behave positively (conatively). In conclusion, that every student can understand and experience progress after the distribution of material. This can be compared with the pre-test and post-test diagrams where the average student can answer the test with the same questions before and after the distribution of material education.

Keywords: Al-chasanah high school, attitude, behavioral, hiv/aids and youth.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that can attack the human immune system and can weaken the ability or strength of the body to be able to survive all kinds of diseases that enter the body. The virus also damages the immune system in humans by decreasing the body's resistance so that it is easy to catch infections. AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a group of disease symptoms that arise due to decreased immunity caused by HIV infection. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms or diseases caused by damage to the immune system, not congenital diseases but acquired as a result of transmission by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a type of virus that infects white blood cells which causes a decrease in human immunity. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms that arise due to decreased immunity caused by HIV infection. HIV sufferers require treatment with antiretroviral (ARV) to reduce the amount of HIV virus in the body so that it does not enter the AIDS stage, while AIDS patients require ARV treatment to prevent opportunistic infections with various complications. The definition of AID according to the CDS (Centers of Disease Control and Prevention) looks more at the symptoms that arise in the stages of change of HIV/AIDS sufferers, namely adults or adolescents 13 years or older is the presence of one of several conditions indicating severe immunosuppression associated with HIV infection, such as Pneumocystis Carnii Pneumonia (PCP), an infection that rarely occurs in people who are not infected with HIV.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms of a disease caused by a decrease in the immune system by a virus called HIV. In Indonesian, ADIS is referred to as immune deficiency syndrome, MOH 1997. Meanwhile, according to Weber (1986) AIDS is defined as a viral infection that can cause severe and untreatable damage to the immune system. Acquired Immune Deficiency

Syndrome. (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms of damage to the immune system not caused by congenital disease but caused by infection caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus HIV. HIV/AIDS is one of the topics that remains the center of attention throughout the world, as evidenced by the set targets for its elimination AIDS and HIV issues on the agenda of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) in year 2030. The problem of HIV/AIDS is contemporary problems related to human risky behavior, because this problem is not just a health problem [1]. People with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) are a vulnerable population with social, economic, cultural, and political problems especially young age. People with HIV/AIDS are classified as vulnerable to social problems related to the relationships between ODHA and other people in their environment [2]. The social problems experienced by ODHA occur because people still give a negative stigma to PLHA so that makes PLHA reluctant to interact with the general public. Besides in addition, the lack of public knowledge about the spread of the HIV virus makes people afraid to be near ODHA and knowingly or unknowingly treated ODHA in a discriminatory manner[3]. The data shows the number of people with HIV/AIDS, especially in adolescents is increasing, and this phenomenon is common and spread throughout the world.

The spread and transmission of HIV/AIDS among adolescents and young adults is closely related to the knowledge of adolescents about the dangers of HIV/AIDS and the process of its spread, is also related to aspects of adolescent knowledge about reproduction health. According to data from the Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, Ministry of Health Health of the Republic of Indonesia as of August 15, 2012 shows that for the age range of 15-19 years there are 1,134 people suffering from AIDS. Of course, this number continues to grow from 2017 to 2023. Young age which includes the characteristics of wanting to be free, looking for experience, likes to try new things, tends to be emotionally unstable so that it is easily influenced by the surrounding environment. In addition, the vulnerability of adolescents to sexual deviation and AIDS stems from physiological and psychological changes related to organ development adolescent reproduction[5]. Since 2005, socialization about the dangers of HIV/AIDS is one of the forms of HIV/AIDS prevention efforts, has started to enter every high school[6]. However, because HIV/AIDS mostly attacks productive and young age, including students, socialization is expected not only to be carried out only for high school students, but also for students at a lower level of education, namely junior high school in the hope of preventing more youth from engaging in risky sexual behavior and drug abuse [4]. Therefore, adolescents need further guidance as an effort to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS [7]. The present study reports the comprehensive study after pandemic era for the prevention and education of Infectious Disease acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among youth in Al-Chasanah School, Jakarta Indonesia, caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) the number of people living with HIV/AIDS (ODHA) continues to grow, this needs to be balanced with efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS since earlier [8].

II. METHODS

The research used quantitative research, with cross sectional design[10]. The target population in this health promotion activity is class XII students of Al-Chasanah students in Jakarta Indonesia, who are around 15-18 years old, where at that age the social circle is quite broad in the sense that the scope of friendship is of course not only at school but outside of school school is also there. The target for health promotion this time is targeting 24 Al-Chasanah high school students.

Place and Time of Activity

The time and place for health promotion activities will be held at Al-Chasanah High School, West Jakarta. This activity is carried out during the day so that it does not take up a lot of time and so that students can take part in several subjects before listening to our health promotion materials.

Activity Method

The health promotion method used is a lecture, where this method is suitable for targets with more than 15 people and the topics discussed in this method are easy for the target to understand because the discussion is general in nature. This promotional activity is also carried out offline so that the material is conveyed more to students, and students certainly understand more about the material presented and of

course there are no obstacles such as network disconnection, so this activity is carried out offline. Sampling technique using accidental sampling. The topics and materials that will be provided in this health promotion are about preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS among adolescents, with this topic we will discuss what are the causes of HIV/AIDS, how to prevent it, and of course aim to change students' behavior to pay more attention to their health through clean and healthy living behaviors and distancing themselves from things that impact HIV/AIDS[11].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data give the results obtained when conducting the pre-test on Al-Chasanah high school students, there were still some students who were wrong when answering questions related to the transmission of the HIV virus.

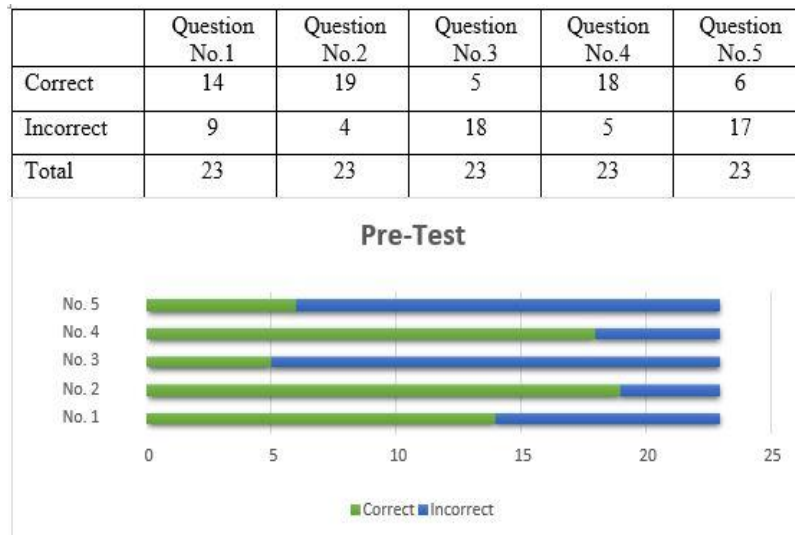


Fig 1. Pre-Test Related to HIV/AIDS Virus Transmission

The conclusion, that every student can understand and experience progress after the distribution of material. This can be compared with the Pre-Test and Post-Test diagrams in Fig 1. and Fig 2. where the average student can answer the test with the same questions before and after the distribution of material. However, at the same time, there were some students from Al-Chasanah class XII Social2 who did not pay attention during the socialization of health education, such as having fun chatting with their friends, not paying close attention. Then after carrying out the pre-test and post-test, the post-test results showed that class XII Social2 Al-Chasanah high school students experienced an increase in which they were able to understand the material that we conveyed.

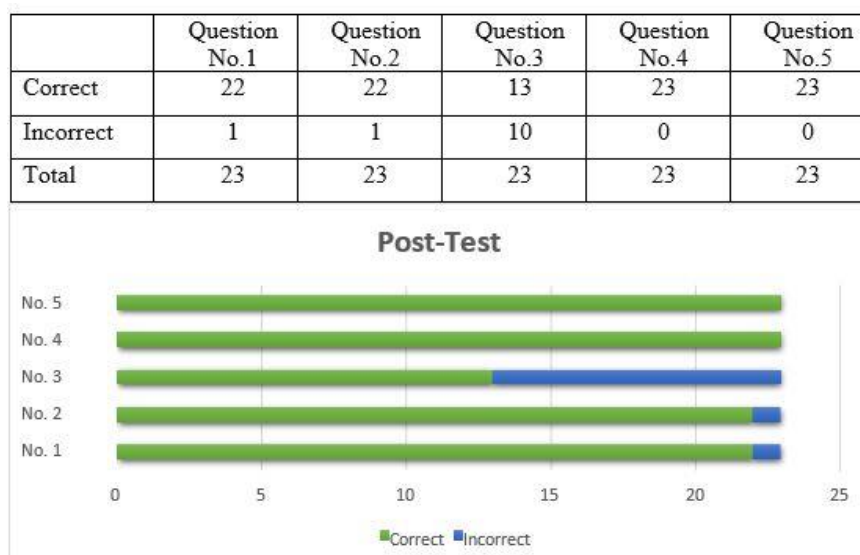


Fig 2. Post-Test Related to HIV/AIDS Virus Transmission



Fig 3. Group photo with Al-Chasanah students during the education activities.



Fig 4. Group photo with Al-Chasanah students after the education activities.

IV. CONCLUSION

The research was conducted from December 2022 to June 2023 with the results after we carried out health education activities related to preventing HIV/AIDS transmission among adolescents at Al-Chasanah class XII Social2, the counseling went well. Class XII Social2 students enthusiastically listened to the material we conveyed and actively asked questions during the question-and-answer session. However, at the same time, there were some students from Al-Chasanah class XII Social2 who did not pay attention during the socialization of health education, such as having fun chatting with their friends, not paying close attention. Then after carrying out the pre-test and post-test, the post-test results showed that class XII Social2 Al-Chasanah high school students experienced an increase in which they were able to understand the material that we conveyed. After the training and education, the researchers and teachers involved carry out regular monitoring within six months to see the progress of the results of the student's education and counseling.[14].Objective of the research, in the future, it is better to carry out health education related to preventing HIV/AIDS transmission among adolescents continuously, so that teenagers do not fall into promiscuity, avoid venereal diseases, especially HIV/AIDS and to avoid the increasing rate of spread of the HIV/AIDS virus. The hopes and expectations of the research and counseling team as the implementing committee for this health education activity are that class XII Social2 Al-Chasanah high school students can

avoid the HIV/AIDS virus which is currently developing very rapidly among adolescents, especially in the DKI Jakarta area, Indonesia.

According to researchers increasing age hence understanding will increase even more influence insights and life experience, it becomes reasons why more old people find out more information about HIV/AIDS, but this is not according to existing behavior respondents in this study because respondents tend to behave less good for preventing HIV/AIDS. Researchers with each activity one day will continue to earn information from many parties such as teachers, media, friends, health workers, inside school etc. In the future the team lecturers, hopes that almost all young generation in Jakarta, Indonesia will be wider knowledge about HIV/AIDS[15]. Young age probably not much get lots of information regarding HIV/AIDS, this is the case the role of health workers as an effort promotion for improvement related knowledge HIV/AIDS. An approach from community support is needed according to the age of the respondent, so that the information provided can be well received. Education is a sustainable business conscious and planned to create learning atmosphere and process learning for students in a way actively develop their potential to have spiritual power religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the skills required himself and society[16]. Based on research results it is known that there are respondents with high school/graduate education but behavior HIV/AIDS prevention is not good about HIV/AIDS, this is possible that the level of one's education not automatically upgrade one's knowledge of everything something, likely the only respondent know about HIV/AIDS however don't know how it's transmitted that can occur between mother and fetus, respondents might assume that know how the disease is transmitted HIV/AIDS alone is enough to avoid them from contracting the disease HIV/AIDS[17].

Based on research results respondents with junior high school education, HIV/AIDS prevention behavior is good about HIV/AIDS this is possible respondents have followed education and counseling held by health workers or respondents have related experience with HIV/AIDS so knowledge about HIV/AIDS fall into the category good and knowledge respondents less good about HIV/AIDS. In the opinion of researchers someone with a level higher education tends to have HIV/AIDS prevention behavior better about HIV/AIDS. Education and good knowledge will influence attitudes and behavior society against disease HIV/AIDS[18] The importance of knowledge against HIV/AIDS for society is because of society are also a risk group infected with HIV/AIDS knowledge of doing sexual intercourse alternately partner freely[19]. Family social support is a process that goes on all along life span, nature, and species. Social support varies various stages of the life cycle. Nevertheless, in all stages life cycle, social support family makes family capable function in a variety of ways and sense. As a result, this thing improves health and adaptation family[20] [23] In the opinion of researchers, family support consists of information or verbal and/or nonverbal advice, real action or action provided by social familiarity or acquired by their presence and have a beneficial emotional or behavioral effect on the recipient[22]. As one of the functions of social ties/bonds, its functional aspect includes emotional support, encouraging the expression of feelings, giving advice or information, providing material[23]. As a matter of fact, actual social as/individual cognition of the support that is felt against the support received, it is hoped that the respondent's family will always support the respondent in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts which include emotional support, award, instrumental and informative [24] [25].

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