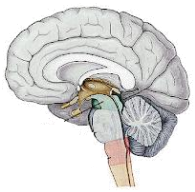
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND RISKY BEHAVIOR OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION IN ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Adolescents are a high risk group and are vulnerable to problems with sexuality, drugs, sharing needles, which are one of the risk factors causing HIV-AIDS transmission. Data from the Malang District Health Service states that there are 460 HIV/AIDS cases in Malang. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between level of knowledge and behavior at risk of transmitting the dangers of HIV/AIDS to adolescents. The design of this research is analytical observational with a cross sectional approach. Samples taken using non-probability sampling technique based on inclusion and exclusion criteria of 154 respondents. Data collection uses questionnaires and tests spearman rank. Test results spearman rank that there is a relationship between the knowledge variable and behavior at risk of transmitting the dangers of HIV/AIDS to adolescents. There are several behaviors that are at risk of HIV/AIDS transmission, namely knowledge, attitudes, sources of information, the role of parents. The high frequency of HIV/AIDS prevention efforts can have a positive impact in reducing the rate of HIV/AIDS transmission. This is because when they are teenagers they tend to make good prevention efforts when they are adults. With a value of r = 0.178 and a significance value of 0.026 < 0.05. Based on research, it can be concluded that a good level of knowledge in adolescents will also produce positive behavior towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

INTRODUCTION

Teenagers are a high-risk group and are very vulnerable to sexual problems, HIV-AIDS, and drug use, unwanted pregnancies (KTD), shared use of injection needles, and Sexual behavior of men who have sex with men (MSM) is one of the riskiest factors for HIV transmission. (Indasari, 2020). In addition, unprotected sexual behavior (condoms) also carries the risk of HIV. Peer encouragement also greatly influences the occurrence of risky behavior for HIV/AIDS transmission because bad teenagers will form bad behavioral attitudes. such as homosexual behavior, free sex, and abuse of relationships , on the other hand, if good teenagers will form good children's characters and follow the prevailing values and norms (Azizi, 2022). From the results of a preliminary study at Muhammadiyah 07 Gondanglegi Vocational School conducted on June 13, 2023 by conducting observations and interviews with 10 students, it was found that 3 students knew that HIV/AIDS was an infectious disease, and 4 students still did not understand that HIV/AIDS was an infectious disease. And 3 students admitted that they had dated, they also admitted that they had engaged in risky behavior.

According to WHO (World Health Organization) data in 20 22 There are 39,000,000 people living with HIV, approximately 1.65 million of whom are adolescents. Based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the number of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) cases in Indonesia is projected to reach 515,455 cases during January-September 2023. AIDS sufferers or people living with HIV-AIDS in

Indonesia, from amount the 3.4 % is group age teenager (15-19 year) and it can be seen that there are quite a lot of AIDS cases in teenagersas big as 8 25 cases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023). And based on the 2022 SIHA (HIV/AIDS Information System) report, 30.2% of PLHIV cases found in adolescents aged 15-24 were caused by the MSM population group (28.8%). East Java is ranked among the highest in second transmission HIV most with amount 65,238 cases .Like on findings in year 2020, from 432 findings patient positive, child aged15-19 year positive HIV/AIDS (East Java Health Office , 2023) . Data D inas Health Regency M alang state amount of increase case HIV/AIDS in poor as much as 460 cases And there is 86among them namely 15-19 years old (Malang Regency Health Office, 2023) .

Behavior risky transmission HIV-AIDS can transmitted with the act of having sexual intercourse without using a condom which can result in the transmission of infectionliquid (blood, fluid sperm, sap penis, fluid Miss V) to in body. Nonot only sexual behavior and drug use that uses non-sterile needles and is used interchangeably, there is also risky behavior Another factor that can transmit HIV/AIDS is the sexual behavior of men who are sexually active. Men who are sexually active are one of the riskiest factors for HIV transmission, as men who are at risk of having sex with both men and women. Most teenagers do not fully understand this deadly disease. Some even consider HIV to be a harmless disease. Worse still, there are many misconceptions about HIV/AIDS (Zulfiana & Nisa, 2019). Another factor is the lack of knowledge among teenagers about HIV/AIDS transmission. This misunderstanding can influence their behavior and attitudes towards risky behavior, thereby increasing their vulnerability to contracting HIV/AIDS. (Azizi, 2022)

Lawrence Green's theory is a form of theoretical model used to provide knowledge about preventing HIV/AIDS transmission by providing basic knowledge about infectious diseases to adolescents. That way, adolescents understand and are aware of how dangerous HIV/AIDS is, so they will have healthy attitudes and behaviors to avoid infectious diseases (Indasari, 2020). In addition to formal education, knowledge can also be obtained from personal experience, with extensive knowledge, it will make someone have a positive attitude so that good behavior will also be formed in a person or the subject itself (jaenab, 2021). By providing appropriate and continuous counseling, adolescents will increase their knowledge about HIV/AIDS and can avoid risky behaviors for HIV/AIDS transmission (Pangaribuan, 2021).

METHOD

This study employed a correlational analysis design. Correlational analysis is a statistical technique used to analyze the relationship between two or more quantitative variables (Nursalam, 2020). The approach used in this study was cross-sectional. Cross-sectional research emphasizes the single-point data collection time for the independent and dependent variables (Nursalam, 2020).

By using the questionnaire data collection method, this research design can be used as an initial hypothesis to analyze the level of knowledge as a dependent variable and risky behavior as an independent variable. This research and discussion of the relationship between the level of knowledge and risky behavior of HIV /AIDS transmission in adolescents at SMK Muhammadiyah 07 Gondanglegi, which was conducted on February 24, 2024. The results of this study are grouped into 2 parts, namely the general data of this study contains the characteristics of respondents at SMK Muhammadiyah 07 Godanglegi , namely, based on age, gender, major, and type of partner. While the specific data explains the results of the study based on data we took from respondents through the questionnaire relationship

between the level of knowledge and the HRBS questionnaire (The HIV Risk - Taking Behavior Scale) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results obtained from the research are displayed in the characteristic distribution, frequency and analysis tables.

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics based on age

No	Age	Frequency	presentation
1.	16-17 years old	79	(50.6%)
2.	18-19 years old	77	(49.4%)
	Total	156	100%

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Gender

No	Gender	Frequency	Presentation
1.	Woman	92	(59.0%)
2.	Man	64	(41.0%)
	Total	156	100%

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Major

No	Major	Frequency	Presentation
1.	Light Vehicle Engineering	40	(25.6%)
2.	Motorcycle Engineering	3	(1.9%)
3.	Autotonic Technique	2	(1.3%)
4.	Heavy Equipment Engineering	1	(0.6%)
5.	ISN Engineering. Electrical Power	1	(0.6%)
6.	Computer network Engineering	2	(1.3%)
7.	Visual communication design	1	(0.6%)
8.	Hospitality	11	(7.1%)
9.	Catering Services	3	(1.9%)
10.	Banking Services	4	(2.6%)
11.	Office Management	2	(1.3%)
12.	Pharmacy	10	(6.4%)
13.	Nursing	76	(48.7%)
	Total	156	100%

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Couple Type

No	Types of couples	Frequency	Presentation
1.	Male Female)	53	(34.0%)
2.	Female (Male)	48	(30.8%)
3.	Homosexual	0	0.0%
4.	Don't have	55	(35.3%)
	Total	156	100%

Table 5 Frequency distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Health Counseling

No	Have received health counseling	Frequency	Presentation
1.	Already	63	(40.4%)
2.	Not yet	93	(59.6%)
	Total	156	100%

Based on table 5, it shows that from information about HIV/AIDS health counseling or other information, most stated that they had never received it, namely 93 students (59.6%), and 63 other students had received it (40.4%).

Table 6 Level of Knowledge

No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Good (1)	124	79.5%
2.	Enough (2)	31	19.9%
3.	Less (3)	1	0.6%
	Total	156	100%

Based on table 6, it shows that the results of the distribution of the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission show that the majority of students have a good level of knowledge, namely 124 respondents (79.5%), a sufficient level of knowledge of 31 respondents (19.9%) and a poor level of knowledge of 1 respondent (0.6%).

Table 7. Risky behavior

No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Negative	44	28.2%
2.	Positive	112	71.8%
	Total	156	100%

Based on table 4.8, it shows that in the distribution of risky behavior for HIV/AIDS transmission, it is known that the majority of students have positive behavior, namely 112 respondents (71.8%) and negative behavior as many as 44 respondents (28.2%).

Table 8 Relationship between level of knowledge and risky behavior regarding HIV/AIDS transmission in adolescents.

		Risky behavior
Level of knowledge	*R*	0.178
	P	0.026
	N	156

Spearman correlation results between The level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and HIV/AIDS Risky Behavior obtained a sig of 0.026 (sig <0.05) which indicates a significant relationship between the two variables. The correlation obtained has a positive direction (r = 0.178) meaning that the higher the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, the lower the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission behavior. Likewise, the lower the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, the higher the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission behavior. The strength of the correlation obtained is in the very weak category (0.00 <r <0.20).

Based on the research results, the Spearman rank test shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the transmission of the dangers of HIV/AIDS in adolescents, with a significance value of <0.05 and based on table 4.7, it shows that most adolescents at Muhammadiyah 07 Gondanglegi Vocational School have a good level of knowledge, namely 124 respondents (79.5%).

The results of this study align with research by Pangribuan, Maulidanti, and Siringoringo (2021), which found that adolescents have a good understanding of HIV/AIDS . A person's knowledge of HIV/AIDS influences their behavior. Those with less knowledge are more likely to engage in risky behavior that can have negative consequences. Some adolescents believe that casual sex is harmless and engage in this behavior due to a lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, leading them to engage in behaviors that are

considered pleasurable but ultimately lead to fatal and harmful consequences. Various studies have shown that a lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS significantly influences their behavior, leading to a tendency to engage in casual sex (Mulyaningrum & Saptawati, 2020).

In addition , according to (Maliono et al. , 2019) the level of knowledge can be influenced by: socio-economics, the higher a person's socio-economic level, the more likely they are to... will support them to get Facilities and infrastructure for obtaining knowledge such as books, internet access, etc. Culture (culture and religion), information will be filtered according to religion and culture. owned. Education , the higher the education, the more makes it easier for someone to adapt to new things. Experience , with higher education, experience will be broader, while the older a person is, the more experience they will have.

Based on the data, the majority of respondents, 112 of whom were positive, demonstrated positive behavior. This indicates that adolescents at Muhammadiyah 7 Gondanglegi Vocational School exhibit positive behavior. Statistically, more than half of the respondents exhibited positive behavior.

These results align with research conducted by Ayu Ashari (2020), which found that behavior can be influenced by individual circumstances and mindsets. As mindsets develop, along with increased experience and knowledge, adolescents are able to distinguish between what is good and what is bad, thus developing positive behaviors. Acquiring good behavior is not only influenced by knowledge, but also by other factors such as emotional factors, personal experience, mass media, educational institutions, the influence of others who are considered important, and culture. A person's lack of experience tends to influence negative behavioral patterns towards objects (Irfan et al. 2022).

According to Lolita Sary et al. (2020), behavior is a reaction or response to a stimulus or object . Behavior clearly shows the connotation of a reactive conformity to a particular stimulus, which in everyday life is an emotional reaction to social stimuli. The realization of positive behavior requires several supporting factors, such as school, environment, and peer groups. Based on the descriptions above, researchers can argue that knowledge can support positive behavior in adolescents. However, not only knowledge to achieve positive behavior, but also several supporting factors are needed, namely motivation, values, personality, and attitudes of the adolescent himself .

Based on the Spaerman rank test, a significance value of 0.026 was obtained, indicating that the significance value is >0.05, which can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between knowledge and risky behavior regarding HIV/AIDS transmission in adolescents. This result is in accordance with Notoatmodjo's statement (2007) which states that knowledge is a very important factor in forming a person's actions. Behavior is influenced by personal experiences, one of which is knowledge. A person's behavior is shaped and controlled by thoughts. Good knowledge significantly contributes to the formation of appropriate attitudes and allows for deeper thought regarding future decisions . In this regard, knowledge plays a crucial role in determining behavior.

In line with research conducted by Rahayu, Rismawanti, & Jaelani (2020), behavior can be driven by curiosity and trying new things. Adolescents' knowledge also influences their behavior. The better an adolescent's knowledge, the better their behavior. The negative impacts of this behavior are very detrimental to the adolescent, one of which is exposure to the HIV/AIDS virus. The better the stimulus provided to improve a person's knowledge and attitude toward an action, the better their behavior will be (Yulianti et al., 2021).

Good knowledge about HIV/AIDS will determine correct behavior in efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. Because increasing knowledge can be a key pillar in HIV/AIDS prevention among

adolescents. Knowledge is not only obtained from education, but obtaining clear and good information from various sources can also increase knowledge (Irfan et al., 2022). This is in line with research by Arika Indah Setyarini et al., 2019, which showed that adolescents with good knowledge can take appropriate actions in HIV/AIDS prevention. Other studies also state that a person's behavior is influenced by internal and external factors. Therefore, behavior will vary from time to time and from situation to situation. If an individual is in a situation completely free from various forms of pressure or obstacles that are less able to interfere with that behavior (Zhuang, et al., 2020).

Knowledge is not solely influenced by education; other factors include an unfavorable environment and a lack of access to information, which is considered taboo for adolescents. Theoretically, adolescents who lack knowledge but take preventative measures may be influenced by the behavior of others they frequently observe (such as parents and friends). Obtaining clear and accurate information from various sources is one way to increase knowledge (Irfan et al., 2022).

Based on the description above, according to the researcher, respondents with positive behavior are influenced by a high level of knowledge that influences someone to attitude, This is due to the high level of knowledge so that influence someone to behave, with high knowledge someone will be able to behave correctly because there is a foundation Knowledge as one of the appropriate efforts in promotive and preventive efforts in increasing knowledge and positive behavior in adolescents is through educational methods to increase knowledge and increase positive behavior in adolescents towards HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on research , it can be concluded that a good level of knowledge in adolescents will result in positive behavior towards preventing HIV/AIDS . One of the appropriate efforts in promotive and preventive efforts to increase knowledge and positive behavior in adolescents is through educational methods to increase knowledge and increase positive behavior in adolescents towards HIV/AIDS prevention efforts .

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