

Penggunaan kondom pada remaja pria belum menikah yang aktif secara seksual di Indonesia analisis SDKI-KRR 2012 = condom use among sexually active unmarried male adolescent in Indonesia analysis of IDHS 2012

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Abstrak

[ASBTRAK

Penelitian ini merupakan studi deskriptif dengan menggunakan data sekunder SDKI KRR 2012 yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor individu dan lingkungan yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan kondom pada remaja pria yang aktif secara seksual di Indonesia. Besar sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 590 orang. Diantara remaja pria belum menikah yang pernah melakukan hubungan seksual hampir setengah (45%) dari mereka aktif secara seksual dan lebih dari tiga perempat (76,3%) dari mereka tidak menggunakan kondom saat melakukan hubungan seksual. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan kondom meliputi: pengetahuan komprehensif tentang HIV/AIDS; persepsi bahwa kondom dapat mencegah kehamilan; persepsi risiko kehamilan pasangan seks; paparan informasi/ iklan kondom dari media massa; edukasi mengenai kesehatan reproduksi dan wilayah tempat tinggal. Adapun 'persepsi bahwa kondom dapat mencegah kehamilan' merupakan prediktor terkuat pada penelitian ini (OR=2,5) dan faktor 'persepsi bahwa kondom dapat mencegah penularan IMS termasuk HIV/AIDS' merupakan variabel pengontrol (confounding). Hasil penelitian ini menyarankan untuk membentuk wadah peduli remaja di sekolah atau universitas dan mengembangkan program kesehatan reproduksi remaja yang sudah ada.

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ABSTRACT

The study was designed to determine factors that associated with condom use among sexually active unmarried male adolescent in Indonesia by using secondary data of IDHS 2012. The sample size in this study was 590 unmarried male aged 15-24 years, who are sexually active. Among unmarried young men who had sexual intercourse almost half (45%) of them are sexually active and more than three-quarters (76.3%) of them do not use condoms during sexual intercourse. Factors associated with condom use include: comprehensive knowledge about HIV / AIDS; the perception that condoms can prevent pregnancy; perceptions of pregnancy risk sexual partner; exposure information/ advertising condoms from the mass media; education about reproductive health and residential areas. While 'perception that condoms can prevent pregnancy' is the strongest predictor in this study

(OR = 2.5) and factor 'perception that condoms can prevent transmission of STIs, including HIV/ AIDS' is a confounding. Results of this study suggest to form the forum concerned adolescents at school or university and developing adolescent reproductive health programs that already exist.;The study was designed to determine factors that associated with condom use

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