

Pengetahuan dan sikap konselor SMP dan SMA dalam penyuluhan kesehatan reproduksi di kota Semarang / Besar Tirto Husodo, Laksmono Widagdo

Besar Tirto Husodo, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20332738&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Kegiatan penyebaran informasi kesehatan reproduksi remaja diperlukan sebagai salah satu upaya dalam edukasi kesehatan reproduksi bagi remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kemampuan konselor SMP/SMA dalam memberikan penyuluhan mengenai kesehatan reproduksi remaja. Metode penelitian yang digunakan cross sectional dengan rancangan penelitian pre test-intervensi (penyuluhan/edukasi)-post test. Populasi penelitian ini adalah 30 orang guru SMP dan SMA di kota Semarang, yang bekerja sebagai konselor dalam kegiatan bimbingan dan konseling di sekolah. Responden adalah 15 guru BP dari 8 SMP dan 15 guru BP dari 8 SMA di Kota Semarang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan responden setelah diadakan penyuluhan termasuk kategori baik pada konselor SMP (80%) dan termasuk kategori baik pada konselor SMA (100%). Sikap responden mendukung penyuluhan pada konselor SMP (93,3%) dan konselor SMA (100%). Terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap ($p = 0,003$) yang signifikan ($p = 0,001$) sesudah penyuluhan pada konselor SMP. Terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan dan sikap ($p = 0,0095$) yang signifikan ($p = 0,0095$) sesudah penyuluhan pada konselor SMA.

To provide of in dissemination of information on reproduction health (RH) is important for adolescents. This research aimed to assess both knowledge and attitude towards RH among counselors of junior as well as senior high schools in Semarang. Using a cross sectional survey, data was gathered using pre-test before and post test after intervention that measure knowledge and attitude. Thirty respondents were participated in the study. They consisted of 15 counselor teachers from 8 junior high schools and 8 senior high schools in Semarang City. The results showed that there were significant increase in knowledge score on RH before and after intervention in both groups. There was also significant improvement in each group in their supportive attitude toward RH education. The result shows

that respondents' knowledge after the research is good junior high group, (80%) and high school group (100%). Respondents support RH education both from junior high group (93.3%) and high school group (100%). There was a significant knowledge increase ($p = 0.001$), and significant attitude change ($p = 0.003$) after RH education for junior high counselor. In senior high group, there was a significant knowledge increase ($p = 0.0095$) and significant attitude change ($p = 0.0095$) after RH education for high school counselors. It is recommended that similar RH education is conducted among both junior and high school counselor