

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG KEHAMILAN REMAJA DAN RAGAM SUMBER INFORMASI DENGAN SIKAP PENCEGAHAN TERHADAP KEHAMILAN REMAJA DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS PECALUNGAN TAHUN 2023

Latar Belakang: Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui dampak pengetahuan tentang kehamilan remaja dan berbagai sumber informasi terhadap sikap pencegahan kehamilan remaja di Kecamatan Pecalungan, Kabupaten Batang.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan remaja tentang kehamilan remaja dan ragam sumber informasi dengan sikap pencegahan terhadap kehamilan remaja di wilayah puskesmas Pecalungan. Metode: Menggunakan pendekatan penelitian analitik dengan desain cross-sectional, data dikumpulkan dari 302 remaja usia 15-19 tahun di Desa Gombong dan Desa Randu.

Hasil: Hasil menunjukkan mayoritas remaja memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup tentang kehamilan remaja (67,2%) dan mengakses informasi dari sumber yang beragam, terutama melalui media sosial. Meskipun tidak ditemukan korelasi signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap pencegahan, ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sumber informasi dan sikap pencegahan ($p < 0,006$).

Kesimpulan: Ketersediaan pedoman sangat penting bagi bidan dalam melakukan pelayanan deteksi dini pada kehamilan dan pengetahuan bidan sangat mendukung dalam deteksi dini risiko tinggi kehamilan.

Kata Kunci: kehamilan remaja; edukasi seksual; pencegahan kehamilan

ABSTRACT

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THE CORRELATION OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND VARIOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION, WITH ATTITUDE TO PREVENTION OF SUCH PREGNANCY IN THE PECALUNGAN HEALTH CENTER AREA

Background: the study aims to determine the effect of teenage pregnancy and various sources of information on prevention of such pregnancy in the Pecalungan, Batang District.

Objectives: the study aims to determine the effect of adolescent knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy and various sources of information with attitude to prevention of such pregnancy in Pecalungan Health Center area.

Method: the study applied analytical study with cross-sectional design, data collected from 302 teenagers with average age 15-19 years old in Gombong and Randu Village. Results: it stated the majority of teenagers have sufficient knowledge about teenage pregnancy (67.2%) and access information from various sources, especially through social media. However, no significant correlation was found between knowledge and prevention attitudes. Otherwise, there is a significant correlation between information sources and prevention attitudes ($p < 0.006$).

Conclusion: The availability of guidelines is very important for midwives in providing early detection services in pregnancy and midwives' knowledge is very supportive in early detection of high risk pregnancies.

Keywords: teenage pregnancy, sexual education; prevention of pregnancy