

Reproductive Health Knowledge of Deaf Students at SLB Negeri Pati

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Abstract

This research is a quantitative study that aims to determine the level of knowledge of deaf adolescents about reproductive health. This is a preliminary study to be followed by a developmental study. The population and sample of this study were 24 deaf adolescent students at the Pati State SLB who were selected using a saturated sampling technique. The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistics. Data collection was in the form of a test to gather information about the knowledge of deaf students about reproductive health. The results of this study indicate that the majority of the sample is male. Only 6 students or about 17% of the total sample had very good or good knowledge, while 17% had sufficient knowledge and 63% had less knowledge. The number of students with very less knowledge is only 3% of the total sample.

Keywords: knowledge; quantitative method; reproductive health; teenage deaf students

Abstrak

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan remaja tunarungu tentang kesehatan reproduksi. Ini adalah studi pendahuluan yang akan diikuti oleh studi perkembangan. Populasi dan sampel penelitian ini adalah 24 siswa remaja tunarungu di SLB Negeri Pati yang dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah statistik deskriptif. Pengumpulan data berupa tes untuk mengumpulkan informasi tentang pengetahuan siswa tunarungu tentang kesehatan reproduksi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas sampel adalah laki-laki. Hanya 6 siswa atau sekitar 17% dari total sampel yang memiliki pengetahuan sangat baik atau baik, sedangkan 17% memiliki pengetahuan cukup dan 63% memiliki pengetahuan kurang. Jumlah siswa dengan pengetahuan sangat kurang hanya 3% dari total sampel.

Kata kunci: kesehatan reproduksi; metode kuantitatif; pengetahuan; remaja tunarungu

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INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is very important for both individuals and society because it influences the life cycle and the sustainability of human life, (Emilda, 2021). Cairo, ICPD Program of Action states that reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, which is not merely free from disease or disability, in all matters relating to the reproductive system, as well as its functions and processes, (Noviana, 2018).

The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021 stated that every year there are 357 million new cases of four sexually transmitted infections that can be cured at the age of 15-49 years (Clarke, 2015). Case *chlamydia trachomatis* as many as 131 million, *Neisseria Gonorrhoeae* as many as 78 million *syphilis* as much as 6 million and *trichomonas vaginalis* as much as 142 million. The country's

prevention effort is to have a sexually transmitted infection surveillance system capable of monitoring sexually transmitted diseases by 70%. This figure shows that the global burden of sexually transmitted infections is very high, so prevention efforts are necessary. WHO states that joint action is needed starting from sexual health education, effective use of condoms, efforts to increase surveillance of sexually transmitted diseases and develop new treatments and diagnostics (WHO, 2021)

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood. Adolescents at this stage have not yet reached mental and social maturity so adolescents have to face a lot of conflicting emotional and social pressures, Hurlock (2009). Teenagers will experience rapid physical changes when teenagers enter puberty. One of the physical changes that occur is the ability to carry out the reproductive process, (Setiyanti, 2013).

During puberty, a person starts to become a teenager so that there are many changes that occur in his body, both physically and psychologically. Adolescence is a period in which an individual develops from the first time he shows secondary sexual signs until he reaches sexual maturity. Adolescence is also referred to as a period of change, including changes in attitudes and physical changes. Adolescents with disabilities generally have limited access to health information, including reproductive health (Emilda, 2021).

Often they are not given sufficient information related to reproductive health. As a result, they are at risk of getting acts of violence and sexual harassment and even being infected with sexually transmitted diseases. This is because the provision of reproductive health education and programs rarely pays attention to the needs of persons with disabilities, including deaf youth.

Deaf adolescents have special needs in terms of education and health, including an understanding of reproductive health according to their conditions. Good reproductive health will have a positive impact on the physical, emotional, and social development of deaf students.

One factors causing the emergence of sexual behavior is a lack of knowledge about reproductive health. Based on 2013 data, only 35.3% of adolescents knew that women could get pregnant with one sexual intercourse, Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2014.

Knowledge about reproductive health is important for deaf students, because it can help them make the right decisions regarding their own bodies, interpersonal relationships, and prepare for their future. In addition, a good understanding of reproductive health can also help prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, unplanned teenage pregnancies, and other health problems related to reproduction (Budiarti 2017).

Adolescent knowledge about healthy and acceptable sexual education is still limited. Curiosity that dominates adolescents about these activities, makes them carry out behaviors that lead to experiments to commit free sex that can cause sexually transmitted diseases. Yusnia, (2022). Apart from that, another cause of risky sexual behavior is the lack of communication between parents and children, Sari (2010).

Problems related to reproductive health experienced by deaf adolescents are regarding access to information that must be in accordance with their current situation, where information media and ways of delivering information about reproductive health are needed so that the understanding and understanding of the concept of reproductive health for deaf adolescents can be improved.

Providing information related to reproductive health for deaf adolescents is generally easier to do in formal schools because in formal schools the learning process uses sign language as the language of instruction. whereas at home for parents this is very difficult to do because parents of teenagers are very rarely able to fully communicate using sign language, so providing information and understanding related to reproductive health for deaf adolescents is very difficult to do when deaf adolescents are at home.

The provision of reproductive health education still requires the support and participation of parents at home so that deaf adolescents obtain accurate and complete information according to the growth and development experienced by the adolescents themselves, Ariantini (2019).

In general, the real need regarding the basic rights of adolescents for information related to sexuality and reproductive health includes the provision of friendly and easily accessible services for adolescents, guarantees of confidentiality, and provision of information that can be accessed in accordance with adolescent development, Indriyani (2019).

This study aims to measure the level of reproductive health knowledge of deaf students at SLB N Pati. By understanding their level of knowledge, we can identify the weaknesses and needs of deaf students in terms of reproductive health, so that they can design more effective educational programs and interventions.

METHOD

This research is research with a quantitative approach that aims to test and get an overview of the knowledge of deaf students in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 at Pati State SLB. The population in this study were deaf students who were in Pati State SLB. The sampling technique used is a saturated sample, which is used because the population is relatively small, less than 30 people, or research that wants to make generalizations with a small possibility of error.

To test the validity of the data used, researchers used the product moment test, which is a technique for testing the relationship between two variables. In addition, to test the reliability of the test instrument used by researchers using Cronbach's alpha test. This test is used to measure consistency between items in the test instrument used. The data analysis technique in this study is descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics are one of the data analysis techniques used to summarize and describe data obtained from research. By using this technique the researcher can provide a clear picture of the knowledge of deaf students in grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 at SLB Negeri Pati, including the distribution, mean, median, mode, and variation of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses a test instrument to determine the knowledge of adolescent students at SLB Negeri Pati about reproductive health. The test questions used consisted of 30 questions. The proportion of women is 11/24 or 0.46 (or 46%), while the proportion of men is 13/24 or 0.54 (or 54%).

The researcher validated the items using the moment product test. Instrument reliability in this study was tested using the SPSS Cronbach Alpha Test model to measure the extent to which items in a test are consistent with one another in measuring the same concept or variable. These tests can be used to evaluate the quality of a test in terms of internal consistency and can help determine whether a test is reliable or not.

Based on the results of the respondents' answers filled in google *form* researchers got demographic data of respondents in the form of gender, age, and class of respondents. The gender of the respondents who filled out the test consisted of 54% male youth and 46% female adolescents ranging in age from 17 to 20 years.

The data shows that there are two groups of teenage students who have less knowledge of reproductive health, namely 14 out of 24 teenage students as a whole, and 14 out of 24 students who are deaf. Some things that can be considered in conducting the data analysis include: Proportion of students with less knowledge of Reproductive health: The proportion of students with less knowledge of Reproductive health can be calculated by dividing the number of students with less knowledge of Reproductive health by the total number of students in the sample. In this case, the proportions are 14/24 or about 58.3% for students as a whole and 14/24 or about 58.3% for deaf youth students.

Table 1. Knowledge of Reproductive health

	Man	Woman
Amount	13	11
Poor category - very lacking	9	6
Fair – very good category	4	5
Already Dating	7	6
Not Dating yet	6	5
Already Dating, category enough – very good	0	2
Already Dating, category less – very good	7	3
Not Dating category quite – very good	4	3
Not Dating category less – very less	2	2

The table shows that the number of respondents was 24 teenage students of SLB Negeri Pati, consisting of 13 boys and 11 girls. In the table there are two categories of assessment, namely less-very

less and quite-very good. The majority of respondents were included in the less-very poor category with a total of 14 people, while the number of respondents in the moderate-very good category was 9 people.

From a total of 24 respondents, 13 people (7 men and 6 women) were already dating, while 11 people (6 men and 5 women) were not yet dating. Of the respondents who were already dating, the majority were included in the less-very good category, while of the respondents who were not yet dating, the majority were included in the moderate-very good category.

Most of the respondents who were already dating were included in the less-very good category (7 out of 13 people). Meanwhile, of the respondents who were not dating, the majority were in the moderate-very good category (4 out of 11 people). This shows that there is a possibility that the less-very good rating affects a person's possibility of dating.

Table 1.2 Value, category and number of respondents

Value	Category	Amount
85-100	Very good	3
69 – 84	Good	3
53 – 68	Enough	3
37 – 52	Less	14
>36	Very less	1
TOTAL		24

Based on the table above, the number of students who have very good and good knowledge is only 6 people or about 17% of the total number of students. Meanwhile, the number of students who have sufficient and less knowledge is 17% and 63% of the total number of students respectively. The number of students who have very little knowledge is only 3% of the total number of students.

Analysis of this data shows that the majority of adolescent students in the overall sample and deaf adolescents have insufficient knowledge of Reproductive health. This shows the need for efforts to increase knowledge about Reproductive health in these two groups of students. However, it should be noted that deaf students may require learning approaches and strategies that are different and adapted to their condition.

CONCLUSION

From the research results, there were two groups of teenage students who had less knowledge of Reproductive health, namely 14 out of 24 young students overall and 14 out of 24 deaf teenage students. The majority of respondents were included in the less-very poor category, while the number of

respondents in the moderate-very good category was 9 people. From a total of 24 respondents, 13 people were already dating and 11 people were not dating.

From Table 1.2, there are 3 respondents who fall into the very good category, 3 respondents fall into the good category, 3 respondents fall into the sufficient category, and 14 respondents fall into the less category. This shows that the majority of teenage students have less knowledge of Reproductive health. In Table 1.1, there are 7 respondents who are already dating and are in the less-very-good category, while 4 respondents who are not yet dating are in the moderate-very-good category. This shows that there is a possibility that the less-very-good rating affects a person's possibility of dating. In conclusion, the majority of adolescent students at SLB Negeri Pati have insufficient knowledge of Reproductive health. The existence of differences in the rating categories between respondents who are and are not dating indicates that there is a possibility of a less-very-good rating effect on the dating behavior of teenage students.

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