



## **IS THERE A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL COMMUNICATION AND HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE IN STUDENTS?**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The high prevalence of sexually transmitted disease infections resulting in high rates of HIV/AIDS is related to very low preventive behavioral practices. Adolescence is very closely related to psychological development in the puberty period and is accompanied by sexual development. HIV/AIDS cases occur most often in adolescents and young adults. Effective communication between parents and adolescents is used as the main strategy in an effort to increase responsible sexual behavior and minimize risky sexual behavior in adolescents. Objectives to find out the relationship between parental communication and HIV knowledge in students in junior high school. The research method used was a correlation analytical description research design with a cross sectional approach with 79 research samples. The sampling method is using the Probability Sampling technique by means of Random Sampling. The analysis test used was the Pearson Test with a significance level of  $p < 0.005$ . The results of the study were obtained in the Relationship of Parental Communication to HIV/AIDS Knowledge in Students with a significance value of 0.003 ( $p \text{ value} < 0.005$ ) with a correlation value ( $r$ ) of 0.611 which means a positive correlation with a strong correlation power. Parents have a big role in growth and development, in children's behavior facing puberty, and it is important for parents to build communication with children. Communication between parents and adolescents is a form of parenting process that has an important influence on adolescent sexual behavior.

Keywords: adolescents; communication; HIV/AIDS; parents

### **How to cite (in APA style)**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is one of the countries with high HIV AIDS cases in the world which is designated as a burden on the health of the Indonesian people even in the world (Yani et al., 2017). UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) said that in the last ten years there has been an increase in the number of deaths among adolescents with 71,000 caused by HIV worldwide (Priastana & Sugiarto, 2018). According to data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic (Kemenkes, RI) in 2015 HIV cases in adolescents aged 15-24 years amounted to 28,060 people in Indonesia (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018). Meanwhile, in the Papua region, the number of adolescents infected with HIV is 2,585 people, and AIDS is 3,500 (Papua Provincial Health Office, 2023). The high transmission of HIV cases among adolescents can be caused by a lack of knowledge related to HIV/AIDS and reproductive health and promiscuous sex behaviors that can lead to infectious diseases (STDs) (Priastana & Sugiarto, 2018). Adolescence is one of the periods of human development. This period is a period of change or transition from childhood to adulthood which includes physical, behavioral, biological, and emotional changes. Behavior is a person's response or reaction to stimuli (stimuli from outside). Inappropriate behavior changes can lead to a high incidence of HIV/AIDS in adolescents (Yanti et al., 2023).

Sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by various factors such as knowledge about reproductive health, gender, parenting, information media, and dating status (Maruf et al., 2021; Ratnadila and Permatasari, 2021). Adolescents in their developmental period have high curiosity, including in sexual behavior, if adolescents have low reproductive health knowledge, adolescents tend to engage in risky sexual behaviors (Fatimah Soli et al., 2022). In contrast to adolescents who have reproductive knowledge. The lack of education about reproductive health needs to be a concern because this can affect sexual behavior carried out by adolescents, so efforts are needed to prevent adolescents from engaging in sexual behavior that is at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS (Erawati & Lianasari, 2021). Adolescents in their developmental period have high curiosity, including in sexual behavior, if adolescents have low reproductive health knowledge, adolescents tend to engage in risky sexual behaviors. In contrast to adolescents who have reproductive knowledge (Aresta & Jumaiyah, 2019) Adolescence is very closely related to psychological development in the puberty period and is accompanied by sexual development. Adolescents also undergo changes that include physical and emotional changes that are then reflected in attitudes and behaviors (Noorhidayah et al., 2016). This condition causes adolescents to be vulnerable to risky behavior problems in HIV/AIDS transmission. HIV/AIDS cases in adolescents are inseparable from the development of globalization, resulting in social changes and lifestyles of today's adolescents who tend to engage in risky behaviors such as sexual intercourse by changing partners, premarital sex, and drug use (Priastana & Sugiarto, 2018).

The role of parents in fostering adolescents is the key to how adolescents will be formed where parents play the role of educators. Parents are obliged to provide guidance and direction to their children with religious values that are instilled in their children from an early age as a provision in dealing with the changes that occur in the teenager (Putri, 2021). In addition to the knowledge possessed by adolescents, communication between parents and adolescents is also one of the causes of negative behavior possessed by adolescents (Noviyanti et al., 2017). One of the factors that determine adolescent sexual behavior is the form of communication that exists between parents and adolescents (Widyarini et al., 2019). Communication that pays attention to the condition of adolescents will make the transformation of knowledge and values easier for adolescents to adapt, creating a sense of security and comfort talking about sensitive matters about sexuality towards children. Meanwhile, weak communication can lead to an increase in risky behaviors, such as drug consumption, promiscuous sex behavior, increased aggressive behavior, and HIV/AIDS (Rahmat Sadikin, 2020).

Communication between parents and adolescents in HIV/AIDS can be defined as the ability to communicate effectively and in accordance with the context in an interaction related to HIV/AIDS problems in adolescents (Putri, 2021). Communication aspects include aspects of affection (in the form of acceptance, trust, attachment and interest), composure (relaxed expression or showing tension) and dominance (the party who is more dominant or influential in a communication). Communication between parents and adolescents can be explained through two main perspectives, namely social learning theory and family communication scheme theory (Opara, 2018). Parent-to-youth communication is a means for parents to instill sexual values, beliefs, hopes and knowledge for adolescents. Effective communication built between parents and adolescents has a great role in the personality of the teenager to be able to express his or her heart (Olivia et al., 2021). One of the active roles of parents in preventing adolescent sexual behavior is to carry out communication activities between parents (can be fathers and or mothers) and their adolescent children regarding the topic of adolescent repotential health. For certain circles, sex is sometimes a taboo thing to talk about, especially those who adhere to the 'oriental' concept like Indonesia.

The impact will be fatal, if teenagers choose to find out on their own, even have sex without knowing the consequences that must be borne in the future, such as pregnancy and contracting sexually transmitted diseases (Noegroho et al., 2017). Communication is a very important foundation in the development and growth of adolescents. Where good communication can affect various aspects in the stages of adolescent growth and development (Firman, 2018). Interpersonal communication between parents and adolescents is a process of sending messages between parents and adolescents, where the messages conveyed can be in the form of thoughts and feelings that include mutual influence between the two (Larasati & Marheni, 2019). HIV/AIDS control in Indonesia can be overcome by dealing with the most dangerous infectious diseases (Wahyuni & Susanti, 2019). Prevention of HIV/AIDS is the main priority that must be done by the government to save the nation's generation, therefore, it is important for adolescents to know about sexually transmitted diseases and HIV is very important for adolescents.

The role of parents and the environment is to play a role in providing attention to children who are starting to adolescence. Because adolescents in the environment will definitely communicate and relate to anyone who is considered suitable for the search for identity, especially in the adolescent phase (Saputri et al., 2021). Effective prevention efforts are urgently needed to address the risk of HIV among adolescents (Thurman et al., 2020). The way to increase adolescents' knowledge about STDs and HIV is to provide information such as counseling which is a form of persuasion (Veftisia, 2023). A preliminary study has been conducted by researchers at one of the high schools in Jayapura Regency that in 2023 there are several students who are undergoing rehabilitation by the National Narcotics Agency of Jayapura Regency due to drug use and some female students have to quit school because they are pregnant out of wedlock. The problems that occur in adolescents can be classified as some of the negative behaviors of adolescents that have an impact on even bigger problems such as infectious diseases due to premature sex behavior, free sex and the use of illegal drugs. Based on these problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a study with the title "Is there The Relationship Between Parents' Communication Patterns and Knowledge HIV /AIDS in Students in Junior High School X? The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between parental communication and knowledge of HIV/AIDS in junior high school School X?

## **METHOD**

This research uses the research method of correlation allogical research with the cross-sectionall research. The total population of this researcher is 373 students. Salmpel was used next to 79 respondents with calral pengalmbilaln salmpel that used the Probalbility Salmpling technique with Calral Ralndom Salmpling. The collection of daltal used questionnaires that had been allotted by previous researchers. A questionnaire to measure oral communication by using the FALRBCS dalri questionnaire (Miller et al, 1998) with nilali cronbalch allphal 0.86 daln telalh in allih balhalsalkaln as well as valliditals test by ALriyalnti (2023) with halsil nilali I-CVI 0.99. A questionnaire to measure the sensitivity of students to HIV/AIDS infection was conducted by the researcher (Sholikah, 2019) with a cronbach alpha value of 0.88. The date analysis uses the parametric date type, namely the Pealrson Test with a significant value of p vallue < 0.005. This research was approved by the Bioethical Commission of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Islalm Sultaln ALgung Semalralng No. 128/IV/2024/Bioethics Commission

## RESULT

Even though the results of the research in this research are two types of dual methods, namely univariat analysis and bivariat analysis.

### Univariat Analysis

#### Date Respondent Characteristics

Universal analysis of the characteristics of respondents is displayed in the form of a frequency distribution using the number of presentations including personal employment, personal education.

Table 1.  
Distribution Education in work and social work parent's

Characteristics	Father		Mother	
	f	%	f	%
Education				
No School	3	3.8	0	0
Elementary School	12	15.2	0	0
Junior High School	23	29.1	22	27.8
Senior High School	39	49.4	52	65.8
Bachelor	2	2.5	5	6.3
Old Man's Job				
Housewife	0	0%	44	55.7
Civil Servants/Police/ABRI	12	15.2	7	8.9
Entrepreneur	47	59.3	10	12.7
Farmer/Fisherman	20	25.3	18	22.8

Based on table 1, it was found that the majority of respondents' mothers' education was at SMAL level with 39 people (49.4%) and 52 people (65.8%). For the number of workers and respondents, the number of respondents was 47 people (59.3%) while the number of respondents' mothers was 44 people (55.7%).

Table 2.  
Pearson Test of Communication Relationships of Oral Communication of HIV/AIDS

Communication of Parent's	
HIV/AIDS	$r = 0.611$ $p < 0.003$ $n = 79$

Based on table 2, it was obtained that the informality of communication between parents and knowledge of HIV/AIDS disease among students was obtained with a significant value of 0.001 ( $p$  value  $< 0.005$ ) with a correlation value ( $r$ ) of 0.61, which means positive correlation high quality correlation.

## DISCUSSION

The results of this study showed that there was a meaningful relationship with a significance value of 0.003 ( $P$  value  $< 0.005$ ) between Parental Communication on HIV/AIDS Knowledge in Junior High School N 5 Sentani, Jayapura Regency. The pattern of parental communication is a form of communication interaction in the family that is carried out systematically involving father and mother as communicators and children as communicators, which influence each other, and there is reciprocity between the two (Noegroho et al., 2017). Communication that pays attention to the condition of adolescents will make the transformation of knowledge and values more adaptable by adolescents, increasing sense of connectedness and a sense of comfort when talking about sensitive things about certain diseases for children (Widyarini et al., 2019). WHO (World Health Organization) in 2017 reported there were 36,900,000 people living with HIV positive, about 2.1 million of whom were children ( $<15$  years old). UNAIDS or (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS) states that children newly exposed to HIV infection aged 15-19 years number 35,000

males and 97,000 females. Children living with HIV positive aged 10-19 years are 450,000 boys and 580 girls. The number of deaths among children aged 10-19 years due to AIDS is 11,000 males and 9,300 females (Angela et al., 2019).

An indicator of parent-adolescent communication is the frequency and intensity of communication between parents (can be fathers and or mothers) and their adolescent children regarding various topics related to HIV/AIDS. Communication between parents and adolescents in the family is a type of interpersonal communication in the family. The more often parents communicate with adolescents regarding adolescent reproductive health, the better their reproductive health preventive behavior (Noegroho et al., 2020). Communication of oral tual to remaljal is a form of polal aluh process that has an important influence on sexual behavior (Putri, 2021). The communication method is a form of communication interaction between the two types of communication in the form (Noegroho et al., 2017). Communication information covers aspek Alfecion (in the form of receipt, kepercalyaln, kelekaltaln daln minalt), composure (Salntali altalu's expression indicates the tenacity) Dominance (Pihalk yalng is more dominant altalu with the influence of dallalm sualtu communication) (Firmaln, 2018).

Many parents feel uncomfortable or unprepared to talk about sensitive topics such as HIV/AIDS with their children. These challenges could be due to their culture, religion, or lack of knowledge of the topic. However, building trust and providing accurate information can help overcome these barriers. Open and positive communication between parents and children is very important in forming a good understanding of HIV/AIDS. Parents who speak openly about sexuality and health can help children understand the risks and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS (Firdaus, 2020). Parents need to be equipped with effective communication skills to discuss this sensitive topic with their children. This includes listening with empathy, providing accurate and age-relevant information, and creating an environment that supports open discussion. Empowerment and values in a family can affect the way parents communicate about HIV/AIDS. It is important to respect the values and beliefs of the family while still providing information that is important for the child's health. By integrating open and supportive communication between parents and their children, it is hoped that better knowledge and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS can be formed, which can ultimately help reduce the risk of spreading the disease in the adolescent community (Martilova, 2018).

The lack of education about reproductive health needs to be a concern because this can affect sexual behavior carried out by adolescents, so efforts are needed to prevent adolescents from engaging in sexual behaviors that are at risk of STIs (Sholehah R & Lusa, 2021). The development of increasingly sophisticated and developing technology, as well as the wider influence of association due to the rapid advancement of technology, have greatly affected the younger generation who have easier access to various information, including information about sexual issues (Noorhidayah et al., 2016). It is necessary to provide comprehensive reproductive and sexual health education to all students, both from health and non-health disciplines. By providing education to adolescents, it is hoped that adolescents will be able to know their reproductive and sexual health so that they can prevent sexual behavior before marriage (Baharuddin, 2019). It is important to respect the values and beliefs of the family while still providing information that is important for the child's health. By integrating open and supportive communication between parents and their children, it is hoped that better knowledge and behaviour related to HIV/AIDS can be formed, which can ultimately help reduce the risk of spreading the disease in the adolescent community (Martilova, 2018).

## **CONCLUSION**

Parents have a big role in growth and development, in children's behavior facing puberty, and it is important for parents to build communication with children. Communication between parents and adolescents is a form of parenting process that has an important influence on adolescent sexual behavior.

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