Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome knowledge level and implications for health promotion program on high school students at Banjarbaru city

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Abstract

Introduction: Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) cases were found in South Kalimantan; until June 2012, based on residence, the cases include 164 people of Banjarmasin, 54 people of Banjarbaru, and 141 people of Tanah Bumbu. Although the number of cases in Banjarmasin is not as high as in the city of Banjarbaru, there remains a concern that the case did not increase and may even be pressed.

Aims: This study aimed to describe adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the implications on the health promotion program among the senior high school students in Banjarbaru in an effort to prevent HIV-AIDS.

Materials and Methods: This research used quantitative design with descriptive statistic test. The respondents were senior high school adolescents in Banjarbaru. Respondents were selected by purposive sampling technique with the inclusion criteria, such as willing to be a respondent, a native person of Banjarbaru, grade XI-XII, can cooperate and communicate well, and physically and mentally healthy.

Results: The result of this research showed as many as 308 respondents (96%) had a high level knowledge. Statistical test showed there were no correlation between level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS with attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA (p=0.813)). Conclusions: Optimal support be required as the efforts to reduce HIV/AIDS cases from various network.

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