



EFFECTIVENESS OF COMBINATION AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA AKU BANGGA AKU TAHU AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS TO IMPROVE ADOLESCENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV-AIDS IN SMAN 1 AND SMAN 3 SAMARINDA, 2014

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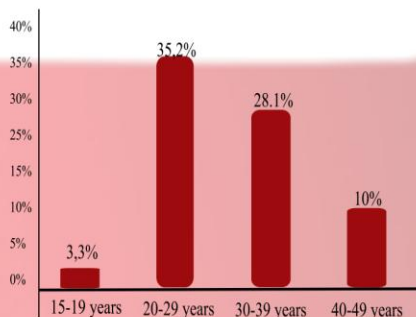
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BACKGROUND

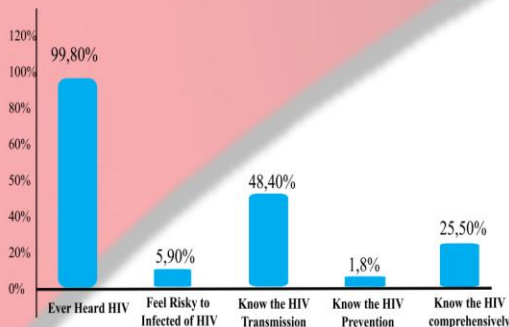
The Indonesian government has a target of 95% adolescents to have knowledge about HIV-AIDS throughout Indonesia. East Kalimantan, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, based on data from The Department of Health in 2012 showed that the level of adolescent's knowledge Samarinda reached 25.5%. HIV is a virus that attacks the human immune system, while AIDS is a collection of symptoms that occur because of immune system damage. The people with HIV-AIDS is increasing by the age range of most people are 15-24 years. This is can be a serious problem, to reduce the amount of people living with HIV-AIDS then needed to give health promotion about HIV-AIDS prevention. Based on these data, the Department of Health in East Kalimantan implemented the health campaign Aku Bangga Aku Tahu in Samarinda by using teaching aids.

Figure 1. Percentage of HIV-AIDS Human Infected in Indonesia 2012



Source: Indonesian Ministry of Health 2012

Figure 2. Percentage of Youth Knowledge about HIV-AIDS in Samarinda



Source: Provincial Health Department of East Kalimantan 2012

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to determine the effectiveness a combination of audiovisual media Aku Bangga Aku Tahu and discussion groups to improve knowledge about HIV-AIDS among adolescents in SMAN 1 and SMAN 3 Samarinda.

METHOD

- The study design used was quasi experimental on the primary data consisted of 80 research subjects. The study was conducted on January 2014 using self administered questionnaire by research subjects.
- The action for first group by combining film and group discussion about HIV-AIDS prevention and for second group by using film only.
- Data analysis are univariate and bivariate analysis by using the Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney.

RESULT

The results showed that after the intervention, both intervention and control groups experienced an increase in knowledge about HIV-AIDS. The increase of adolescent's knowledge about HIV-AIDS in the intervention group amounted to 22.41% and the increase of adolescent's knowledge about HIV-AIDS in the control group was 21.6%. In addition, there is no statistically significant difference in the change in the value of knowledge of HIV-AIDS among the intervention group (film screening and group discussion) and control group (film)



Table 1. Statistic Result of Each Group Knowledge

Group	N	MEAN	SD	P. VALUE
Intervention				
Before	40	73,57	11,113	0,001
After		93,18	5,822	
Control				
Before	40	69,29	13,648	0,001
After		87,15	8,556	

Table 2. Statistic Result of Intervention

Group	N	AVERAGE OF SCORE INCREASE	MANN WHITNEY	P. VALUE
INTERVENTION	40	19,35	690,0	0,319
CONTROL	40	17,53		

SUGGESTIONS

- (1) Improving the competence of teachers in conveying information about health to adolescent by organizing seminars and training.
- (2) provide information to the media communication aids are more varied.
- (3) needs a health program on the prevention of HIV-AIDS and health issues other teenagers at school, this relates to the interest and enthusiasm of learners or students in participating in health education activities in order to increase their knowledge about health.
- (4) Based on the media assessment by adolescent in Samarinda, the expected characteristics of audiovisual media content, especially graphic design animations displayed can be more attractive that does not seem stiff and monotonous.

KEYWORD : HIV-AIDS, audiovisual media, groups discussion

