

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) TENTANG INFEKSI MENULAR SEKSUAL (IMS).

ABSTRAK

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Latar Belakang: Di Indonesia Angka kejadian IMS 6.139 kasus sedangkan jumlah kasus baru sejak tahun 2016 terus meningkat dibandingkan dengan tahun-tahun sebelumnya karena adanya penambahan kasus baru akibat penularan melalui penggunaan narkoba dengan jarum suntik. Pentingnya pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur Tentang Infeksi Menular Seksual guna untuk mengetahui secara dini bagaimana penularan-penularan Infeksi Menular Seksual tanda-tanda IMS supaya bisa mencegah penyakit Infeksi Menular Seksual di masyarakat.

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui gambaran Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur(WUS) tentang infeksi menular seksual(IMS).

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan Kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 48 responden wanita usia subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Depok III Sleman dengan teknik pengampilan sampel *total sampling* Analisis data yang digunakan adalah *Analisis Univariat*. Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur (wus) tentang infeksi menular seksual (ims).

Hasil : sebagian besar responden berumur 21-35 tahun (81,3%), berpendidikan sebagian besar SD (50.0%), sebagian besar IRT (52.1%), dan berparitas multipara (50,0%),

Kesimpulan : tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang infeksi menular seksual di puskesmas Depok III Sleman adalah dengan tingkat pengetahuan cukup (50.0%).

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, Wanita Usia Subur, Infeksi Menular Seksual

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KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ILLUSTRATION OF WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

ABSTRACT

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Background: In Indonesia, the incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections is recorded as many 6,139 cases whereas the number of new cases since 2016 has continued to increase compared to previous years due to the addition of new cases due to transmission through the use of drugs with hypodermic needles. Knowledge of Women of Child-Bearing Age About Sexually Transmitted Infections is very important in order to know how the contagion of Sexually Transmitted Infections' signs early in order to prevent the spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections in the community.

Objective: to know the knowledge level illustration of Women of Child-Bearing Age about Sexually Transmitted Infections

Method: This research was Quantitative research. The sample of this research was 48 respondents of woman of child-bearing age at Public Health Center of Depok III Sleman with sampling technique. Data analysis used Univariate Analysis. Knowledge level of women of child-bearing age about sexually transmitted infections.

Results: Most of the respondents were 21-35 years old (81.3%), mostly were graduated from elementary school (50.0%), mostly were housewives (52.1%), and were multiparous (50.0%)

Conclusion: knowledge level of women of child-bearing age about sexually transmitted infections at Public Health Center of Depok III Sleman was in sufficient level of knowledge (50.0%).

Keywords: knowledge, level of Women, of Child-Bearing Age about Sexually Transmitted Infections

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