

ADOLESCENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ABORTION

Anisa Apriarti Nur Hidayat¹, Suherni Suherni², Yuliasti Eka Purnamaningrum³

^{1,2,3}Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received Agt 28th, 2018
Revised Nov 22th, 2018
Accepted Nov 24th, 2018

Keyword:

**Level of Knowledge
Adolescent
Abortion**

ABSTRACT

Results of a reproductive health survey by the Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level in Yogyakarta showed that teenage pregnancies that are caused by sexual intercourse reached 10,53% and all teenage pregnancies ended up in abortion. It is obvious that the knowledge that related to abortion is very important in preventing teenage deviant behavior. The purpose of this study was done in order to found out the level of knowledge about abortion towards the 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School in 2018. This research was descriptive research with the cross-sectional design. This research was conducted on February-July 2018. The subjects were 65 students who were taken by total sampling technique. Measurement of knowledge level used questionnaire. Analysis of univariate data by calculating percentages. Results of this study was the level of knowledge about abortion in adolescents at 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School was a mostly adequate category (48,4%). Mostly adolescents was male (75,8%), aged more than 15 years (71%) and got more information from school (35,5%). Male adolescents had better knowledge of female adolescents (8,5%), adolescent's aged more than 15 years had better knowledge (9,1%), adolescents were got information from health workers (11,8%) and electronic media (20%) had better knowledge. The level of knowledge about adolescents in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School was adequate category.

Copyright © Jurnal Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak.
All rights reserved.

Corresponding Author:

Anisa Apriarti Nur Hidayat,
Department of Midwifery, Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health Yogyakarta,
Mangkuyudan Street, MJIII/ 304, Mantrijeron, Yogyakarta, Indonesia 55143. Telp : [\(0274\) 374331](tel:0274374331)
Email: anisa.apriarti24@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The impacts of premarital sexual behavior among teenagers are pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.¹ The consequences of teenage pregnancies are teenage marriages and abortion.² Based on Riskesdes (2013), the pregnancy rate of women aged 10-54 years is 2.68%, but there was pregnancies at the age of fewer than 15 years even it was very few (0.02%) and teenage pregnancies (15-19 years) was 1, 97%.³ In addition, the averages of 17% of pregnancies in Indonesia that occur annually are unwanted pregnancies. Some of these issues lead to abortion practices.⁴ Since the beginning of 2010 until now, an estimated 20-60 percent of abortions in Indonesia are induced abortions.⁵ The abortion rate in Indonesia included in the category that is quite high with an average number of 2.4 million people each year.⁶

The results of a reproductive health survey by The Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level in Yogyakarta, as many as 77.98% of teenagers in

Yogyakarta had dating experiences in which 44.30% of them were still actively dating. As many as 12.29% of teenagers who date said they had sexual intercourse with their boyfriend or girlfriend. Teenage pregnancy that has had intercourse reaches 10.53% which is unplanned. The percentage of some teenagers both men and women who claimed to be pregnant or impregnated was balanced, in which 25% were under 17 years old and 50% were still students, of which 75% were still in the high school. All pregnancies from teenagers end up in abortion.⁷ The frequency of abortions is very difficult to be calculated accurately because it often occurs without being reported, unless if complications occur.⁸ The results of interviews with 6 students, only 1 was able to answer precisely the meaning of abortion, none of the 6 students could answer when asked about the type of abortion, physical and mental risks and according to them the cause of abortion was just pregnant outside of marriage.

Based on the description, researchers was interested in conducting research on the level of knowledge about abortion in adolescents in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School in 2018. The results of this study are expected to be additional information so that it can help plan programs or activities in the field of reproductive health, especially about abortion in adolescents.

METHOD

Type of this research was descriptive research. Descriptive research was research that conducted to describe or design.⁹ This research was a population study so that all members of the population become the subject of this research. Subjects in this study were all students in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School with a total of 65 students. When the research has conducted this research, there were 3 students who were absent, so the researcher decided to exclude the students so that there were only 62 students who were the subject of this study. This research was carried out in Bina Harapan Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School on February 15th - July 23th, 2018.

The knowledge referred to in this study is the ability of adolescents in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School to answer the questionnaire correctly regarding the meaning of abortion, classification, causes or motives, physical risk and psychosocial risk of abortion with 27 items. The level of knowledge is categorized as good (true score 76-100%), adequate (true score 56-75%) and poor (true score <56%).¹⁰

RESULT

Table 1. Distributed Frequency of Knowledge About Abortion.

No	Level of Knowledge	f	(%)
1	Good	5	8,1
2	Adequate	30	48,4
3	Poor	27	43,5
Total		62	100

Table 1 shows that most of the adolescents in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School had a level of knowledge in the adequate category about abortion, which was 30 people (48.4%). The results of the study showed that adolescents did not understand the risk of abortion both physically and psychosocially. Adolescents who had a good knowledge about the physical risk of abortion were only 2 people (3.2%), enough 15 people (24.2%) and poor as many as 45 people (75.6%) and adolescents who had good knowledge about the risk of psychosocial abortion none (0%), enough 37 people (59.7%) and poor 25 people (40.3%).

Table 2. Distributed Frequency of Characteristics Adolescents based on Gender, Age and Information.

No	Characteristic	f	(%)
1.	Gender		
	a. Male	47	75,8
	b. Female	15	24,2
	Total	62	100
2.	Age		
	a. 13-15	18	29
	b. >15	44	71
	Total	62	100
3.	Information Sources		
	a. Parents	8	12,9
	b. School	22	35,5
	c. Peer	0	0
	d. Health workers	17	27,4
	e. Print media	0	0
	f. Electronic media	15	24,2
	Total	62	100

Table 2 shows that the characteristics of respondents by gender were mostly male, 47 people (75.8%), the characteristics of respondents according to age were mostly over 15 years old, namely 44 people (71%) and respondent characteristics according to the information source most of the teenagers who obtained information from schools were 22 people (35.5%) and all teenagers who were the subjects of the study never got or accessed information from peers and print media.

Table. 3 Distributed Frequency of Level of Abortion Knowledge based on Respondent Characteristics

Characteristic	Level of Knowledge						Total	
	Good		Adequate		Poor		f	%
	f	%	f	%	F	%		
Gender								
a. Male	4	8,5	21	44,7	22	46,8	47	100
b. Female	1	6,7	9	60	5	33,3	15	100
Age								
a. 13-15	1	5,6	9	50	8	44,4	18	100
b. >15	4	9,1	21	47,7	19	43,2	44	100
Information Sources								
a. Parents	0	0	4	50	4	50	8	100
b. School	0	0	11	50	11	50	22	100
c. Peer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
d. Health workers	2	11,8	10	58,8	5	29,4	17	100
e. Print media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
f. Electronic media	3	20	5	33,3	7	46,7	15	100

Table 3 shows that male adolescents have a better level of knowledge that is as many as 4 people (8.5%), based on the age of adolescents aged over 15 years have a better level of knowledge that is 4 people (9.1%), and based on the information sources of adolescents who obtained information about abortion from health workers have a better

level of knowledge as many as 2 people (11.8%) and electronic media as many as 3 people (20%).

DISCUSSION

Level of Knowledge of Adolescents about Abortion

The level of knowledge about abortion in 10th-grade students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School is mostly in the adequate category (48.4%), this data shows that generally, adolescents have enough understanding about the meaning, classification, causes or motives of having an abortion, physical risk and risk psychosocially. However, if seen specifically the level of knowledge of adolescents about the risk of physical abortion and psychosocial risk is still in the poor category. The lack of knowledge and emotions that are still unstable can cause problems such as abortion which is an indication of an unhealthy level of reproduction and is not ready to enter a family life.¹¹ This happens because Bina Harapan is a vocational school so that knowledge about reproductive health especially knowledge about abortion only be able by elucidation or seminar, because it is more focused on the lessons according to their majors, although collaborating with local public health centre to give counselling on reproductive health in vocational schools is also not routinely done or even rarely done, infrastructure that supports students in the fulfillment of knowledge about reproductive health, especially the knowledge of adolescents about abortion is also lacking such as health teaching tools, health posters, books, and others.

The results of this research with a adequate level of knowledge are expected to make adolescents avoid deviant behavior such as premarital sex or free sex which will have an unintended impact on pregnancy and will lead to a decision to have an abortion. Adequate level of knowledge of adolescents in Bina Harapan Vocational School is the same as Undari's (2015) research with the title "The Level of Adolescents Knowledge about Abortion in Pacitan 1 Public Vocational High School ", the study states that there is a relationship between knowledge with the attitudes of adolescents towards abortion.¹² The results of the study show that the higher one's knowledge about abortion, the more negative his attitude towards abortion is, the lower the level of abortion, this is in accordance with the opinion of Notoatmodjo (2010), that knowledge will generate awareness and ultimately cause people to behave according to their knowledge.¹³

Characteristics of Adolescents in Bina Harapan Vocational School

The adolescents in 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School are mostly male as many as 47 people (75.8%), this is because the departments in this Vocational School are Computer and Network Engineering majors and Oil and Gas Drilling Engineering majors which in general is more desirable because men tend to be more interested in challenges such as practice than having to memorize. The age of adolescents in Bina Harapan Vocational Schools is mostly over 15 years old as many as 44 people (71%) this is because when viewed from the time the child first entered elementary school the age is generally 7 years so that the 10th-grade students are generally more than 15 years of age or rather around 16 year. As many as 22 people (35.5%) who obtained Information sources from school because Bina Harapan Vocational School collaborates with local health centers to conduct counseling activities or other health improvements although not routinely carried out. In addition, abortion is a sensitive matter and is still considered taboo in the community so that teenagers are reluctant to exchange information with parents, peers or seek information through print or electronic media.

Level of Knowledge of Adolescents about Abortion Based on Characteristics of Gender

The adolescent boys tend to have a better level of knowledge because there are 4 people (8.5%) that had good knowledge, while there is only 1 woman (6.7%) that had good knowledge. It meant there are more men who are had good knowledge than women. Otherwise, a theory stated that women tend to promote (improve) their health than men and have behaviors that healthier.¹⁴ The results of Purbono Imam's, et al research in 2015 showed that women answered more correctly than men so that women had better knowledge, it can be concluded that the results of the study were not comparable with the results of this study.¹⁵ This is because a person's knowledge is a lot of supporting factors. According to Notoatmodjo (2010), knowledge is not only influenced by gender but also can be from several factors, namely information, culture, education, socio-economic, environmental, experience and age.¹³

Level of Knowledge of Adolescents about Abortion Based on Characteristics of Age

The adolescents in 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School are mostly over 15 years of age or included in the final teenage stage. Teenagers over the age of 15 have better knowledge as many as 4 people (9.1), while teenagers aged 13-15 years who have a good knowledge were only 1 person (5.6%). This was in accordance with Notoatmodjo (2010) that age affects the capture power and mindset of a person, the more the age will develop the catching power and mindset so that the knowledge gained will improve.¹³ Increasingly, the experience will increase as well so that the learning and work experience can develop thinking skills, this is in accordance with the opinion of Notatmodjo (2010) that an event that has been experienced by someone will increase knowledge about something that is not-formal.¹³ According to Rifda, et al. (2017) the more adult the child is, the better it is in terms of knowledge about reproductive organs and the practice of maintaining reproductive health.¹⁶

Level of Knowledge of Adolescents about Abortion Based on Characteristics of Information Sources

The level of knowledge of adolescents in 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School was based on the information source overall in the adequate category, there is no one adolescent in 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School who has ever exchanged information or obtained information from their peers and the print media about abortion. This happens because abortion is a very sensitive issue among the community, especially in the adolescent environment, while there is no access to get information from the print media about abortion because in this modern area adolescents prefer to access news via the internet which is considered more recent, efficient and effective.

Adolescents who get information from health workers have a better level of knowledge about abortion, namely 2 people (11.8%) and through electronic media, namely 3 people (20%), this happens because the information provided by health workers is more in-depth and focused. This includes promotion activities for adolescents so that they do not fall pre-marital sex or even abortion, while through electronic media, adolescents will find it easier to access the latest information anytime and anywhere without restrictions.

CONCLUSION

The researcher can conclude from the results of this study are as follows:

The adolescent's level of knowledge about abortion in 10th-grade of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School is mostly in the adequate category. Based on the characteristics, most of the 10th-grade student of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational High School was male

(75.8%), aged more than 15 years (71%) and getting information from the school (35.5%). Based on gender, male adolescents have a better level of knowledge about abortion than women. Based on age, adolescents over the age of 15 years have a better level of knowledge about abortion than adolescents aged 13-15 years. Based on the information sources, adolescents who get information from health workers and electronic media have a better level of knowledge about abortion.

SUGGESTION

The Headmaster of Bina Harapan Vocational School is expected to be able to work with other institutions in the health sector to increase students' knowledge about reproductive health especially about the knowledge of abortion. Improve supporting facilities for health learning, especially reproductive health such as reading books, posters, and health aids. The results showed that adolescents were still not aware of the risks of physical and psychosocial abortion so that the need to increase the knowledge of adolescents through the provision of information in the form of formal education both within the scope of curriculum and extracurricular.

The teachers of guidance and counseling subject in Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational School is expected to be able to provide guidance and assistance to students who are seeking their identity through health education by bringing competent people in fields related to adolescent reproductive health.

The students of Bina Harapan Sleman Vocational School is expected to be able to increase knowledge by reading and exchanging information about reproductive health, especially abortion. For the next researcher, for future researchers who will conduct research on abortion, it is necessary to conduct research that refines this research.

REFERENCE

1. Laila, F. (2015). 'Gambaran Sikap Tentang Aborsi pada Siswa Kelas XI di SMA N 11 Yogyakarta Tahun 2015. Karya Tulis Ilmiah.' Yogyakarta: Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta.
2. Soetjiningsih. (2010). *Tumbuh Kembang Remaja dan Permasalahannya*. Jakarta: Sagung Seto.
3. Riskesdes. (2013). *Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2013, Kemenkes RI Jakarta*. Accessed at 15 February, 15th 2015 dari: www.litbang.depkes.go.id.
4. Puspitasari, Norma. (2015). 'Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi di Kelas XI SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Surakarta', *Jurnal Sainstech Politeknik Indonesia Surakarta*, 1(3).
5. Ayu, S. M. dan T. Kurniawati. (2017). 'Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Tentang Aborsi dengan Sikap Remaja Terhadap Aborsi di MAN 2 Kediri Jawa Tengah', *Unnes Journal of Public Health*, 6(2).
6. Irmawaty, L. (2013). 'Perilaku Seks Pranikah Pada Mahasiswa', *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 9(1). 44–52.
7. BPPD DIY. (2014). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Sub Bidang Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Rakyat*. Downloaded at February 23th, 2018 URL: <http://bappeda.jogjaprovo.go.id>.
8. Fatikhah, T. dan Santoso, S. (2014). 'Gambaran Pengetahuan, Sikap Dan Perilaku Remaja Mengenai Abortus Povocatus Di Sma Negeri 1 Sliyeg Kabupaten Indramayu', 5(3), pp. 5–23. Accessed at : <http://eprints.undip.ac.id/44888/>.
9. Notoatmodjo. (2012). *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
10. Wawan dan Dewi. (2010). *Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Manusia*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.
11. Wahanani, Evi, Cokro Aminoto, Wuri U. (2012). *Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Tentang Aborsi dengan Sikap Remaja Putri Terhadap Seks Pranikah di Kelas XII*

-
- SMAN Kutowinangun*. Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Keperawatan, 8(3). Hal 107-112.
12. Undari, N. F. (2015). 'Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Aborsi di SMK N 1 Pacitan.' Surakarta.
 13. Notoatmodjo. (2010). *Promosi Kesehatan*. Edisi Revi. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
 14. ECG. (2011). *Promosi Kesehatan dalam Kebidanan*. Edisi ke-2. Editor Esty Wahyuningsih. Jakarta: ECG.
 15. Purbono Imam, dkk. (2015). 'Tingkat Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi', *Jurnal FamiyEdu*, 1.
 16. Rifda, Della .Z, Besar Tirto H, Bagoes W. (2017). *Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Praktik Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Siswa Putri di SD Islam Hidayatullah Semarang*. Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat. Vol 3(3). Hal. 495-5