FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PENCEGAHAN HIV PADA REMAJA DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CICALENGKA TAHUN 2026

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ABSTRAK

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat, terutama pada kelompok remaja yang rentan terhadap perilaku berisiko. Pencegahan HIV dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor, di antaranya pengetahuan, sikap, paparan Program Posyandu Remaja, peran tenaga kesehatan, dukungan teman sebaya, dan dukungan orang tua. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor-faktor tersebut dengan pencegahan HIV pada remaja di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Cicalengka Tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif observasional analitik dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional.* Sampel penelitian sebanyak 96 remaja dipilih menggunakan teknik *proportional random sampling.* Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan *(p-value* = 0,032), sikap *(p-value* = 0,016), dan paparan Program Posyandu Remaja *(p-value* = 0,016) berhubungan dengan pencegahan HIV pada remaja. Sebaliknya, peran tenaga kesehatan *(p-value* = 1,000), dukungan teman sebaya (*p-value* = 0,241), dan dukungan orang tua *(p-value* = 1,000) tidak berhubungan dengan pencegahan HIV. Disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, dan paparan Program Posyandu Remaja berhubungan dengan pencegahan HIV pada remaja. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan edukasi HIV serta optimalisasi pelaksanaan Program Posyandu Remaja untuk mendukung perilaku pencegahan HIV pada remaja.

Kata Kunci: Pencegahan HIV, Remaja, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Program Posyandu Remaja.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH HIV PREVENTION AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN THE WORKING AREA OF UPTD CICALENGKA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN 2026

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ABSTRACT

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) remains a public health problem, particularly among adolescents who are vulnerable to risky behaviors. HIV prevention is influenced by several factors, including knowledge, attitude, exposure to the Posyandu Remaja Program, the role of health workers, peer support, and parental support. This study aimed to determine the association between these factors and HIV prevention among adolescents in the working area of UPTD Cicalengka Public Health Center in 2026. This study employed a quantitative analytic observational method with a cross-sectional research design. A total of 96 adolescents were selected using the proportional random sampling technique. Data were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using the Chi-square test. The results showed that knowledge (p-value = 0.032), attitude (p-value = 0.016), and exposure to the Posyandu Remaja Program (p-value = 0.016) were associated with HIV prevention among adolescents. Meanwhile, the role of health workers (p-value = 1.000), peer support (p-value = 0.241), and parental support (p-value = 1.000) were not associated with HIV prevention. It was concluded that knowledge, attitude, and exposure to the Posyandu Remaja Program were associated with HIV prevention among adolescents. Therefore, strengthening HIV education and optimizing the implementation of the Posyandu Remaja Program are recommended to improve HIV prevention practices among adolescents.

Keywords: *HIV Prevention, Adolescents, Knowledge, Attitude, Posyandu Remaja Program.*