

The Effect of Audiovisual Health Promotion Media on Student's Knowledge About HIV/AIDS at Senior High School 6 Padang in 2024

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Abstract

The West Sumatra Provincial Health Office in 2022 found the number of HIV cases to be 751 cases. There was an increase in HIV/AIDS cases in 2022 reaching 864 cases. One of the efforts that can be done to introduce and increase adolescents' knowledge about HIV / AIDS is to provide audiovisual health promotion. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the use of health promotion media using audiovisual media on student knowledge about HIV / AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang. The type of research used is quantitative research with a pre-experiment research design of one only group pretest and posttest. The place of this research is at SMA N 6 Padang. The population in this study were female students of class XI MIPA with a sample of 71 respondents. Data were analysed univariately and bivariately using the Willcoxon test. There is an increase in knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS. The p-value ($p=0.000$) means that there is an effect of the use of audiovisual health promotion media on student knowledge about HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang. The conclusion is that there is an effect of the use of health promotion media using audiovisual media on student knowledge about HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang. It is recommended to the principal to be able to collaborate with health workers through routine counselling in order to increase student knowledge, especially about HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Audiovisual, HIV/AIDS, Knowledge, Students

Introduction

The problem of HIV and AIDS is a health challenge almost all over the world including in Indonesia, not only in terms of health but also in terms of economic, social, psychological, and will also affect reproductive health. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a type of virus that infects white blood cells causing a decrease in human immunity. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms that arise due to a decrease in immunity caused by infection by HIV (Kemenkes RI, 2020).

World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020 HIV/AIDS is a serious health problem in the world. In 2021, as many as 650,000 people will die and as many as 1.5 million new sufferers out of a total of 38.4 million sufferers. A total of 19.7 million women and 16.9 million men. The number of patients who are children is 1.7 million (World Health Organization, 2022).

Data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Indonesia, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among children and adolescents in 2021 was 2.8 million children and adolescents living with HIV. A total of 120,000 children and adolescents died from AIDS-related causes. The spread of HIV cases in Indonesia has fluctuated greatly each year, since it was first reported in 1987. Data on reported HIV cases in Indonesia peaked in 2022, at 50,282 cases (Ministry of Health, 2022).

The West Sumatra Provincial Health Office in 2022 found the number of HIV cases as many as 751 cases. There was an increase in HIV / AIDS cases in 2022 reaching 864 cases. 566 HIV cases and 298 AIDS cases. Based on records in 2023 Padang city as the highest area with HIV / AIDS cases with the first rank of 19 districts and cities in West Sumatra, while the second position Bukittinggi with HIV / AIDS cases in 2023 there were 16 HIV cases and 6 AIDS cases and Pariaman city. In 2023 in West Sumatra there were 332 HIV and 126 AIDS cases. Meanwhile, the number of cases in 2023 continued to increase from 2022 where there were 751 cases, 413 of which were HIV and the remaining 148 were AIDS sufferers (West Sumatra Provincial Health Office, 2023).

Padang City Health Office HIV/AIDS cases in 2023 stated that Padang City has

the first rank and found 324 cases of HIV, and AIDS cases found as many as 36 cases (29 male and 6 female cases), when viewed from gender, HIV and AIDS cases are more in men than women, this is because the highest risk factors are also in the male group, namely Male Sex Men (MSM) and there are also Male Sex Workers (PPS) (Padang City Health Office, 2023).

The increase in HIV/AIDS infection cases can be influenced by several factors, including internal factors that can affect the increase in HIV/AIDS cases in adolescents, namely due to lack of knowledge of HIV/AIDS will affect attitudes and behaviour in adolescents with less knowledge of HIV/AIDS so that they will tend to behave and behave away from people infected with HIV/AIDS (Nurwati & Rusyidi, 2019).

Factors that can affect the prevention of HIV/AIDS in adolescents are knowledge factors on HIV/AIDS prevention in adolescents in an effort to carry out good HIV/AIDS prevention will support a good attitude towards these adolescents. The existence of knowledge about HIV/AIDS can influence students to behave in accordance with the knowledge gained, while adolescents who do not have enough knowledge tend not to be able to understand risky behaviours that can increase the occurrence of HIV infection. Adolescents with a positive and good attitude tend to have a good level of behaviour (F. N. Lestari, 2021).

Forms of support provided by the family have a significant effect on the survival of PLWHA. Support provided by the family in the form of psychological support can influence the selection of health services that will be accessed in HIV/AIDS prevention (Nurwati & Rusyidi, 2019).

The risk of alternating injecting drug use and sexual deviance can be a cause of contracting HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia states that alternating injecting drug use has a 35% HIV risk and 60% sexual deviance. HIV can be transmitted through the exchange of various body fluids from an infected person, such as blood, breast milk, semen and vaginal fluids. HIV can also be transmitted from a mother to her child during pregnancy and childbirth. One way of removing the stigma is the need to understand HIV/AIDS that people cannot be infected through everyday contact such as kissing, hugging, shaking hands, or sharing personal objects, food, or water (Darmawati et al., 2021).

Treatment and care consists of a number of different elements, including

counselling and self-testing, support for prevention of HIV transmission, counselling aftercare, advice on food and nutrition, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, management of nutritional effects, prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, and administration of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs (Hikmah, 2021).

One of the efforts that can be made to introduce and improve adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS is to provide health promotion, but the success of health promotion also depends on the media used during counselling. Attractive media will increase audience motivation to learn and understand the counselling material. An interesting type of health promotion media is audiovisual media. This media is one of the media that presents information or messages in audio and this media capability is considered more interesting, because it contains both elements, namely hearing (Sovia et al., 2019).

Based on research conducted by Trisna et al. (The results showed that before being given Health Promotion the average level of student knowledge was 15.14 while after being given Health promotion the average level of knowledge was 19.21. the results showed that there was an effect of Health promotion on the level of student knowledge about HIV / AIDS at SMA Negeri 1 p-value 0.000.

Based on the results of interviews with 10 students at SMA N 6 Padang regarding knowledge about HIV / AIDS obtained 8 students (80%) of 10 students the results of the questionnaire found that students do not know about HIV / AIDS, students have not found out about the impact of HIV / AIDS. Students also do not know much about the causes of HIV / AIDS, the results obtained from the questionnaire that students still have low average knowledge about HIV / AIDS. While 2 students (20%) out of 10 students already know about HIV/AIDS and students also already know the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

Method

The type of research used is quantitative research with a pre-experiment research design one only group pretest and posttest, this is done measuring the results of knowledge of questionnaire answers before and after being given audiovisual health promotion on student knowledge about HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.

Population is every subject that meets the predetermined criteria (Nursalam,

2015). The population in this study were students of class XI MIPA totalling 182 students. The sampling technique used is Proposional Sampling, namely the selection of respondents with certain criteria carried out by selecting all populations encountered and meeting the selection criteria, until the desired sample size is met or meets the inclusion criteria (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The sampling method from each class is carried out by means of simple random sampling, namely using a lottery system by making the names of students in the class list and then drawing 10 people from each class to be sampled.

Data testing was carried out by univariate analysis to find the average value before and after being given health promotion about HIV / AIDS on the level of knowledge of students using computerisation. Before hypothesis testing, the hypothesis prerequisite test was carried out, namely the normality test used by Kolmogorov-smirnov because the sample used was 71 respondents, the test decision was not normally distributed, so a non-parametric test was used, namely the Willxocon test.

Results

Tabel 1 Average Knowledge Before Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

Variabel	Mean	SD	Min-Max	N
Knowledge before Audiovisual Health Promotion	6.97	1.890	2-9	71

Table 1 shows that out of 71 respondents, the mean value of knowledge before being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS was 6.97 with a standard deviation of 1.890. Before being given audiovisual health promotion, the lowest knowledge was 2 and the highest knowledge was 9 in SMA Negeri 6 Padang City students. Tabel 2 Rata-Rata Pengetahuan Sesudah diberikan Promosi Kesehatan Audiovisual terhadap Pengetahuan Siswa Tentang HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Kota Padang

Tabel 2 Average Knowledge After Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

Variabel	Mean	SD	Min-Max	N
Knowledge after Audiovisual Health Promotion	15.24	1.625	10-18	71

Table 2 shows that out of 71 respondents, the mean value of knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 15.24 with a standard deviation of 1.625. After being given audiovisual health promotion, the lowest knowledge was 10 and the highest knowledge was 18 in SMA Negeri 6 Padang City students.

Table 3 The Effect of Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean Ranks		Selisih Rerata	p-value
			Negatif	Positif		
Pengetahuan Pretest	6.97	1.890	0.00	36.00	8,27	0.000
Pengetahuan Posttest	15.24	1.625				

Based on table 3 it can be seen that the average knowledge before being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 6.97 and the average knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 15.24 with an average increase of 8.27. Based on the results of the Willcoxon test obtained a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of audiovisual health promotion on student knowledge about HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.

Discussion

Average Knowledge Before Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that out of 71 respondents, the average value of knowledge before being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 6.97 with a standard deviation of 1.890. Before being given audiovisual health promotion, the lowest knowledge was 2 and the highest knowledge was 9 in SMA Negeri 6 Padang City students. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lestari, et al (2019) entitled the effect of health promotion using audiovisuals on knowledge adolescent girls' knowledge about breast self-examination (Sadari). The results of the study stated that there were similarities in the results of the study that before being given audiovisual health promotion the average level of

knowledge of students was 9.25 at SMA Negeri 12 Bangka South Kalimantan.

Knowledge can be interpreted as information that a person continuously needs to understand experiences. Knowledge is also able to influence adolescents in maintaining attitudes or forming new attitudes. Broad knowledge can provide good benefits for a person. Similarly, with knowledge about HIV / AIDS, broad knowledge about HIV / AIDS can help a person to take appropriate action, especially in the prevention of contracting HIV / AIDS. Knowledge is not directly related to a behaviour in action and produces a positive value. This is because in responding to knowledge as a result of sensing, a response in the form of a good attitude is needed so that it changes or forms a behaviour or action (Darti et al, 2019).

Knowledge is not only influenced by education, but there are other factors such as supportive environmental factors, lack of access to information because it is still considered taboo for adolescents. According to theory, adolescents who lack knowledge but take precautions can be because adolescents are influenced by the attitudes of others who often see (such as parents and friends), get clear and good information from various sources to be one in increasing knowledge (Irfan et al, 2022).

The researcher's assumption, before being given Health promotion using audiovisuals, the average knowledge of students is still low, from the analysis of the student knowledge questionnaire is low because students do not know HIV / AIDS drugs are useful for killing disease germs, namely 87.3%, students do not know the drug for HIV / AIDS disease is called anti-retroviral (ARV), students do not know HIV stands for Human Infection Virus, namely 73. 2%, students do not know HIV infection to humans until the occurrence of AIDS on average for 8 to 10 years, namely 70.4% and students also do not know that the actions that can be taken in order not to be infected with HIV / AIDS is not to drink alcohol or smoke, namely 70.4%.The low knowledge of students about HIV / AIDS is due to students lacking to find out information about HIV and consider information about HIV / AIDS is not important.

Average Knowledge After Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that out of 71 respondents, the average value of knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV / AIDS is 15.24 with a standard deviation of 1.625. After being given audiovisual health

promotion, the lowest knowledge was 10 and the highest knowledge was 18 in SMA Negeri 6 Padang City students.

The results of research conducted by Prasetyanti et al (2021) entitled the effect of health promotion using audiovisual on knowledge about HIV / AIDS. The results of the study stated that there were similarities in the results of the study that after being given audiovisual health promotion the average level of knowledge of students was 19.24

Knowledge occurs after people perceive a certain object. most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. adolescents who receive reproductive health information at the formal education level are less likely to have premarital sexual intercourse. receiving comprehensive reproductive health information provides a greater opportunity for adolescents to delay premarital sexual intercourse. the existence of a low level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City is expected to make educators realise the importance of providing health promotion to students about the symptoms, dangers and impacts of HIV/AIDS.

The researcher's assumption, the results showed that after being given Health promotion using audiovisual average student knowledge increased, the hall can be seen from the analysis of the questionnaire that students already know a lot of AIDS is a hereditary disease, namely 84.5%, students already know HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system and then causes AIDS, namely 84.5%, students already know how HIV / AIDS is transmitted through sexual intercourse, namely 84. 5%, students already know the actions that can be taken in order not to be infected with HIV/AIDS is not in contact with people with HIV/AIDS is 84.5%, students already know the actions that can be taken in order not to be infected with HIV/AIDS is not drinking alcohol or smoking is 83.1, students already know the actions that can be taken in order not to be infected with HIV/AIDS is not to use needles that have been used by others 87.3% and students already know adolescents are a group that is vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because adolescents have high solidarity and mutual support is 84.5%.

The Effect of Audiovisual Health Promotion on Students' Knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City

Based on the results of the study it can be seen that the average knowledge before being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 6.97 and the

average knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 15.24 with a difference in the average value of -8.27. Based on the results of the Willcoxon test obtained a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), it can be concluded that there is an effect of the use of audiovisual health promotion on student knowledge about HIV/AIDS SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nadeak, et al (2019) entitled the effect of health promotion using audiovisuals on knowledge about HIV / AIDS. The results of the study stated that there was an effect of health promotion using audiovisuals on knowledge p-value 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) about HIV / AIDS at SMA Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru.

Health promotion is an effort to improve the ability of the community through learning for together and the community, so that they can help themselves, as well as develop community-sourced activities, according to local socio-culture and supported by health-oriented public policy. Extension is part of the health programme, so it must refer to the ongoing health programme. The preparation of extension programme planning must be considered that the planning made must be in accordance with the needs of the target, easily accepted, practical, can be implemented in accordance with the local situation, and in accordance with the programme supported and supported by existing policies (Notoatmodjo, 2016).

Audiovisual media is media that can display elements of images and sound, combining these two elements that contain audio visual media has better capabilities. 'Audio visual media is a combination of audio media and visual media or commonly called hearing-viewing media which makes the presentation of the content of the learning theme more complete' (Nadeak et al., 2019). Audio visual media is a tool used in learning to assist the written and spoken word in conveying knowledge, attitudes, and ideas in learning (Andayani et al., 2019).

Researchers also saw that there was an effect of Health promotion using audiovisuals due to changes in student knowledge before being given Health promotion with average student knowledge still low, students still answered many questions from the questionnaire incorrectly. While after being given Health promotion using audiovisual student knowledge on average increased, this is because students have received information or knowledge about HIV/AIDS audiovisual.

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS students increased also because of health promotion that is interesting and very easy to capture, namely audiovisual health promotion and also the material provided with audiovisual media also does not make students and schoolgirls bored because it attracts their attention. Evidently the knowledge of students and schoolgirls increased after seeing audiovisual media as evidenced by the answer to questionnaire no. 7 they initially answered 9 and after being given increased to 14 after being given audiovisual health promotion media. It is hoped that on the school side there is cooperation with health workers about health counseling, for example about HIV / AIDS to increase the knowledge of students and schoolgirls.

Limitation

In this study there are research limitations such as limited time for conducting research so that not many respondents are obtained.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been done by researchers, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The average knowledge before being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 6.97 students of SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.
2. The average knowledge after being given audiovisual health promotion about HIV/AIDS is 15.24 students of SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.
3. There is an effect of using audiovisual health promotion on students' knowledge ($p=0.000$) about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 6 Padang City.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical principles are applied in research activities starting from the preparation of the The ethical principle applied in research activities starting from the preparation until the results of the research are published is the consent to become a respondent. Before conducting research, the researcher gave informed consent to the respondents studied, and the respondents signed after reading and understanding the contents of the and willing to participate in research activities. The researcher did not forced respondents to be researched and respected the respondents' decision. Respondents were given the freedom to participate or withdraw from participation.

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