

## Abstrak

Penyakit Menular Seksual (PMS) merupakan kondisi yang disebabkan oleh infeksi agen penyebab seperti virus, bakteri, jamur, dan parasit. IMS ditularkan melalui kontak seksual, baik vaginal, oral, maupun anal, serta melalui cairan tubuh seperti darah, urin, atau area mukosa. Menurut data UNFPA dan WHO, satu dari dua puluh remaja terpapar IMS setiap tahunnya, yang menggambarkan bahwa angka kejadian IMS tinggi di kalangan remaja. Berdasarkan data SKDI tahun 2017, prevalensi tertinggi IMS atau gejala penyakit menular seksual terjadi pada wanita yang belum menikah (20%). Diduga bahwa peningkatan tersebut imbas dari kurangnya pengetahuan dan persepsi remaja tentang PMS. Umur, perilaku, pengetahuan, ekonomi merupakan faktor risiko dominan terhadap penularan IMS. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif “*cross-sectional*” di SMA Negeri 4 Medan pada bulan Mei 2024. Sampel penelitian diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* (kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi). Jumlah sampel yang diambil berdasarkan rumus Slovin sebanyak 93 orang. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa 29 responden laki-laki (15,3%) dan 81 responden perempuan (42,6%) memiliki pengetahuan baik. Berdasarkan kategori pengetahuan baik, 96 responden (50,5%) memiliki sikap positif, 13 responden (6,8%) memiliki sikap moderat, dan 1 responden (0,5%) menunjukkan sikap negatif. Dalam kategori pengetahuan cukup, 27 responden (14,2%) menunjukkan sikap positif, 17 responden (8,9%) menunjukkan sikap yang cukup, dan 1 responden (0,5%) menunjukkan sikap negatif. Siswa dengan pengetahuan rendah, 27 responden (14,2%) menunjukkan sikap positif, 7 responden (3,7%) memiliki sikap cukup, dan 1 responden (1,6%) memiliki sikap negatif. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa siswa/i SMA Negeri 4 Medan memiliki pemahaman yang cukup baik mengenai pencegahan infeksi menular seksual dimana sebagian besar siswa/i memiliki sikap yang baik terhadap upaya pencegahan IMS. Namun, perilaku dalam pencegahan IMS, mayoritas tergolong kurang.

**Kata Kunci:** Penyakit Menular Seksual (PMS), Pencegahan Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS)

## Abstract

*Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are conditions caused by infection with causative agents such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, and parasites. STIs are transmitted through sexual contact, whether vaginal, oral, or anal, as well as through bodily fluids such as blood, urine, or mucous areas. According to UNFPA and WHO data, one in twenty adolescents is exposed to STIs each year, which shows that the incidence of STIs is high among adolescents. Based on SKDI data in 2017, the highest prevalence of STIs or symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases occurred in unmarried women (20%). It is suspected that this increase is due to the lack of knowledge and perception of adolescents about STIs. Age, behavior, knowledge, and economy are the dominant risk factors for STI transmission. The study used a descriptive "cross-sectional" method at SMA Negeri 4 Medan in May 2024. The research sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique (inclusion and exclusion criteria). The number of samples taken based on the Slovin formula was 93 people. The results showed that 29 male respondents (15.3%) and 81 female respondents (42.6%) had good knowledge. Based on the good knowledge category, 96 respondents (50.5%) had a positive attitude, 13 respondents (6.8%) had a moderate attitude, and 1 respondent (0.5%) showed a negative attitude. In the sufficient knowledge category, 27 respondents (14.2%) showed a positive attitude, 17 respondents (8.9%) showed a sufficient attitude, and 1 respondent (0.5%) showed a negative attitude. Students with low knowledge, 27 respondents (14.2%) showed a positive attitude, 7 respondents (3.7%) had a sufficient attitude, and 1 respondent (1.6%) had a negative attitude. It can be concluded that students of SMA Negeri 4 Medan have a fairly good understanding of the prevention of sexually transmitted infections where most students have a good attitude towards STI prevention efforts. However, the behavior in preventing STI, the majority is classified as lacking.*

**Keywords:** Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) prevention