

PROVIDING BOOKLET MEDIA IN PREVENTING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN NUSA DUA BALI

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Abstract

Background: Commercial sex workers (CSWs) profession is very vulnerable to various types of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Providing information about STIs prevention for CSWs is very important so they can recognize the fatal consequences of these STIs. The most practical form or media is booklet because it is easy to understand, and easy to carry anywhere so that they can be aware of the high risk of danger. The objective of this research is to know the provision of booklet media improving the knowledge, attitude, and behavior of CSWs in preventing STIs in the area of South Kuta Health Center Badung regency.

Methods: Pre Experiment Research Design with "one group pretest and posttest design" approach with a cross-sectional design. The population in this research is all the CSWs in Nusa Dua Bali. Sampling is accidental sampling. The number of samples taken 25% of the population so that the amounts of samples is 100 people.

Results: the Respondent average age in the range of 18-27 years (42%), Education Level of elementary school (48%), length of work (47%) marital status that is married/divorced (69%). From Kolmogorov Smirnov test result on 6 variables such as pre and posttest knowledge, pre and posttest attitude and pre and posttest behavior variable, the pretest attitude variable has the normal distribution with signification 0,218 while the other variable is the not normal distribution with signification less than 0.000. Wilcoxon test results obtained significance for the variable knowledge, attitude and behavior of 0,000 smaller than 0.05 indicates there is a difference in the average score of knowledge, attitude and behavior before and after given booklet media.

Conclusion: Knowledge and understanding of a person will affect the attitude, then affect the intention of someone's to perform the action or behave. It can be interpreted that a person's education level affects attitude and behavior in life. Booklet improving the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of CSWs in preventing STIs in Nusa Dua Bali

Keywords: *Booklet, Commercial Sex Workers, Sexually Transmitted Infections*

BACKGROUND

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are an infection that is passed from one person to another through sexual contact, including vaginal, anal and oral sex¹. The causes of STIs are bacteria, parasites, yeast, and viruses. There more than 20 types of STIs, including Chlamydia, Genital herpes, Gonorrhea, HIV/AIDS, HPV, Syphilis,

Trichomoniasis². Most of STIs affect both men and women, but in many cases, the health problem they cause can be more severe for women. If a pregnant woman has STIs, it can cause serious health problems for the baby^{3,4}. The prevalence of these sexually transmitted infections varies by region and gender. These epidemics have a profound impact on the health and lives

of children, adolescents and adults worldwide⁵. Cervical cancer – the human papillomavirus infection is responsible for an estimated 530 000 cases of cervical cancer and 264 000 cervical cancer deaths each year. Infertility – sexually transmitted infections, such as gonorrhea and chlamydia, are important causes of infertility worldwide. HIV risk – the presence of a sexually transmitted infection, such as syphilis, gonorrhea, or herpes simplex virus infection, greatly increases the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV infection (by two to three times, in some populations)^{5,6}.

The burden of disease that STIs globally represent is unknown for several reasons, such as asymptomatic infections are common in many STIs, diagnostic techniques are not available in some of the most affected countries, and surveillance systems are inexistent or very deficient in many areas of the world⁷. STIs prevention and control should be based on health education, early diagnosis, and treatment, screening for asymptomatic infections, contact investigation, and vaccination for those diseases for which a vaccine is available^{4,8}.

A wide range of prevention of transmission of IMS has encouraged

both by the Government of Indonesia as well as by the WHO, but the incidence of STI remained on the rise. Descriptive research, entitled "patterns of sexually transmitted infection (STI) in the Clinic of skin diseases and gender in Sanglah Denpasar period January 2006 – December 2010" show during a span of five years was obtained by 809 new cases of STI⁹. Sex workers are women, men and transgendered people who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services, and who consciously define those activities as income generating even if they do not consider sex work as their occupation¹⁰. Evidence shows that HIV prevalence and STIs among sex workers is 12 times greater than among the general population¹¹.

Generally, the CSWs have a low-level education history, so they do not understand the dangers that can be caused by the work. Recognizing the fatal consequences of these CSWs, it is very important to educate or inform on the prevention of STI infections for CSWs by conveying the most practical media in the form of booklets. Booklets are easy to understand and easy to carry anywhere, so they can realize the high risk of danger. A person's knowledge

and understanding of a thing will affect attitudes.

Nusa Dua Bali is a tourism area that many tourists both domestic and abroad. The region includes six villages with a total population of 93,234 inhabitants. Based on the annual report on the health of South Kuta VCT clinics number of cases STIs year 2014 as much as 925 cases, the year 2015 as much as 1198 cases and the year 2016 as many as 973 cases. The purpose of this research is to know the providing media booklet Prevent STI in PSK in Nusa Dua Bali.

METHODS

Research is analytic research, with Pre Experimental Design, and one group pretest and posttest approach¹². Pretest conducted before being given booklet media about health information and prevention infected by STIs. Posttest gave after the treatment to measure knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior of respondents. The study was conducted in Nusa Dua Bali with a sample of 100 people of CSWs. Primary data obtained from the respondents in the form of characteristics of respondents, questionnaires about knowledge by answering the right questions, attitude using the Likert scale and respondent behavior by answering

yes or no. Univariable analysis to obtain the description of respondent distribution according

RESULTS

The sample of the research is all commercial sex workers in Nusa Dua Bali who meet the inclusion criteria. The sample size is about 100 people. The age of respondents ranged between 18 -51 years. The most respondents age in this study were those with an age range of 18 - 27 years, 42 (42%) and at least in age more than 48 years, 1 (1%). Most of the respondent's education in elementary school (48%) and at least 5 respondents have no education (5%). According to the duration of work, respondents who work less than 6 months are 47 respondents (47%) and long working more than 12 months are 10 respondents (10%). According to the highest marital status in this study were respondents with marital status/divorce 69 respondents (69%). The result of observation on the object of research based on research variables:

Knowledge of respondents

Level of knowledge of respondents before the given media most booklets in the category less i.e. 57 people (57%) and least exists on both categories namely 21 people (21%). After the granting of a booklet

by as much as 44 people (44%) good, Against the statement 2 (sexual
48 people (48%) and 8 (8%) less. intercourse through the mouth (per

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Level

Knowledge	Before Booklet Giving		After Booklet Giving	
	F	%	F	%
Good	21	21	44	44
Enough	22	22	48	48
Less	57	57	8	8
Total	100	100	100	100

The Attitude Of The Respondent

Table 2. Distribution of the attitude of Respondents before providing booklet

Statement Respondents	Before Booklet Giving									
	VA		A		O		NA		VNA	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	%	f	%	
1.	73	73	16	16	4	4	7	7	0	0
2.	69	69	21	21	6	6	2	2	2	2
3.	76	76	19	19	4	4	1	1	0	0
4.	60	60	22	22	12	12	3	3	3	3
5.	70	70	12	12	13	13	3	3	2	2
6.	66	66	22	22	9	9	2	2	1	1
7.	15	15	20	20	10	10	30	30	25	25
8.	5	5	17	17	8	8	40	40	23	23
9.	0	0	17	17	17	17	48	48	18	18
10.	10	10	17	17	7	7	48	48	18	18

VA = very agree, A = agree, O= ordinary, NA = not agree, VNA = very not agree

The behavior of the respondents before administering booklet (1 statement against sexual intercourse always use condoms in one this week, 83 people (83%) said yes and 17 people (17%) menyatakan do not.

thousands) in one this week, 24 people stating Yes 76% menyatakan people dan 76 not. Against the statement 3 (sexual intercourse through the rectum (per-oral) in one this week, 15 people stating Yes and 85 people (85%) said

Table. 3. Distribution of Attitudes of respondents after the giving of the booklet

Statement Respondents	After Booklet Giving										
	VA		A		O		NA		VNA		
	F	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%	
1.	83	83	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	79	79	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	85	85	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	72	72	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	81	81	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	82	82	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	78	22	22	22
8.	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	40	40	40
9.	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	51	49	49	49
10.	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	51	33	33	33

VA = very agree, A = agree, O= ordinary, NA = not agree, VNA = very not agree

no. 4 statement against (sexual intercourse through liang intercourse (per vaginam) in one this week 71 people (71%) said yes and 29 people (29%) said no. After the awarding of the booklets, against the statement 1 as

much as 100 people (100%) said yes, Against the statement 2, as many as 95 people (95%) meyakini no and 5 persons (5%) said yes. Against the statement 3, as many as 100 people stating Yes and 4 statements against as

TABLE 4 distribution of the behaviour of the respondent before and after the awarding of the booklet

Statement Respondents	Before Booklet Giving				After Booklet Giving			
	Yes		Not		Yes		Not	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	83	83%	17	17%	100	100	0	0
2.	24	24%	76	76%	5	5	95	95
3.	15	15%	85	85%	100	100	0	0
4.	71	71%	29	29%	100	100	0	0

many as 100 people stating Yes.

The Results Of Data Analysis

Data analysis using computer software using Kolmogorov Smirnov Test to know the distribution of data. From Kolmogorov Smirnov test result on 6 variables such as pre and posttest knowledge, pre and posttest attitude and pre and posttest behavior variable, the pretest attitude variable has normal distribution with significance 0,218 while the other variable is not normal distribution with significance less than 0.000. Furthermore, the results of normality test data continued with Wilcoxon test to determine the difference in average knowledge, attitude and behavior before and after given the media booklet.

Wilcoxon test results obtained significance for the variable knowledge, attitude and behavior of 0,000 smaller than 0.05 indicates there is a difference in the average score of knowledge, attitude and behavior before and after given booklet media.

Discussion

1. Characteristics of respondents

From the results of this research can be known that out from 100 respondents based on age is most of the CSW there are in the range of age 18-27 years 42

people (42%). The results of this research were supported by the Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2013 based on the study of the incidence of STIs obtained CDC's new data suggest that there are more than 110 million total STIs among men and women across the nation. CDC's new estimates show that there are about 20 million new infections in the United States each year,¹³. The high number of STI cases in young adult groups is related to reproductive age and age of active sex behavior¹⁴. The high number of STI cases in adolescents and teens free teens supported by sophisticated electronic facilities that make it easier for teenagers to access various information such as free sex, pornographic videos and others that can stimulate teenagers to try all the information obtained without thinking about the impact¹⁵.

Based on education from 100 respondents, most of them have the elementary education that is 48 people (48%). This is associated with lower or lesser education will inhibit the development of each person's attitudes toward newly introduced values. The main factor respondents choose the job as a prostitute is because of economic problems especially low-educated

CSWs. Deductive education greatly affects a person to adapt to the behavior or lifestyle, especially about sexual behavior. With higher education, a person will tend to get information from other people as well as from the mass media, the more information that enters, the more knowledge gained about health¹⁶. Low education with a low level of knowledge can lead to difficulty in finding a job, so as to continue their life., someone will look for a job that does not see education such as a CSWs.

Based on the length of work, from 100 respondents obtained most respondents work ≤ 6 months as many as 47 people (47%). Newly employed CSWs have undoubtedly less experience of working environment conditions and need adaptation with their work. Some of them are still closed and shy compared with their long-standing respondents.

Based on the marital status, from 100 respondents mostly married/divorced 69 people (69%). This is related to someone who is married/divorced have a risk of suffering from STIs because it can be obtained from the husband due to the result of having sex. STIs infected housewife sourced from the husband who works as a driver. This can be said

STI is transmitted by the husband to his wife through sexual intercourse.

2. The Knowledge Of The Respondents

From Table 1 it can be known that before giving the booklet media most of the knowledge level of the respondents in the category of less than is 57 people (57%) and after giving the booklet most of the knowledge of the respondent is in a medium category that is 48 people (48%). The criteria for assessing a person's level of knowledge are divided into three categories, knowledge level is good if score or score (76-100%), knowledge level is sufficient if score or score (56-75%), knowledge level is less if score value ($<56\%$). Knowledge is all that is known. Knowledge is the result of knowing, this happens after people do sensing of a particular object. Wilcoxon test results show that the p value = 0,000 (<0.05). This means that there is a significant difference between prior knowledge given booklet media with after given booklet media on STI prevention. Knowledge is important in determining attitudes and to motivate people to behave healthily, although knowledge does not necessarily lead to behavioral change, but between them has a positive relationship¹⁷.

3. The Attitude Of The Respondent

Attitude is a more permanent feeling directed towards an object (whether a person, an action or an idea). Understanding of attitudes as the regularity of one's feelings and thoughts and the tendency to act on the environmental situation. A person's attitude is reflected in the tendency of their behavior in dealing with the environmental situation related to others, with superiors, with subordinates or with the working environment¹⁸. Changes in positive attitudes on respondents to STI prevention after being given booklet media are very visible. From the results of coaching to new respondents, they already want to check themselves to the health clinic VCT & IMS Clinic, as evidenced by the registration book that existed in South Kuta Klinik. Based on table 5 of Wilcoxon test results obtained significance for attitude variables and amounted to, 0.000 smaller than 0.05 showed no difference in average score of behavior before and after given media booklet.

4. The Behavior Of The Respondents

The behavior of respondents has increased positive than before, they want to provide information to their partner to have a healthy sex. This can

be seen from the reaction of respondents and owners of the homestead at the time posttest take place, they ask for booklets provided in homestead respectively - each guesthouse. Wilcoxon test results show that the p value = 0,000 (<0.05). This means that there is a significant difference between behavior before being given booklet media with after given bookletmedia on STI prevention. The behaviors seen in CSWs are influenced by genetic factors (heredity) and environment¹⁹. In general, it can be said that these genetic and environmental factors are the determinants of the behavior of CSWs. Heredity is the capital for the development of the behavior of that life for the next. The environment is a condition or a land for the development of behavior Operationally the behavior can be defined as an organism or someone's response to stimulation.

SUMMARY

AND

RECOMMENDATION

1. The characteristics of Commercial Sex Workers based on age groups, most are on the range of age group 18 – 27 years of 42%, the level of education the most elementary school of 48%, the Long work of

- 47% marital status married/divorce of 69%.
2. Kolmogorov Smirnov test result on 6 variables such as pre and posttest knowledge, pre and posttest attitude and pre and posttest behavior variable, the pretest attitude variable has the normal distribution with signification 0,218 while the other variable is the not normal distribution with signification less than 0.000.
 3. Wilcoxon test results obtained significance for the variable knowledge, attitude and behavior of 0,000 smaller than 0.05 indicate there is a difference in the average score of knowledge, attitude and behavior before and after given booklet media in preventing STI Clinics in the region South of Kuta.

The advice was given to Commercial Sex Workers to use condoms while dealing with her customers to prevent transmission of STI and checks regularly to Clinics or health care services.

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