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**APPLICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS ON ADOLESCENT
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION AND TEACHING
ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF BREAST CANCER IN
ADOLESCENTS IN MAN 2 MAGELANG REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A large number of teenagers is very significant potential in continuing development in Indonesia. As stated in the outlines of Indonesia's development that the development of children and adolescents is carried out through improving nutrition, fostering religious behavior and noble character, growing interest in learning, increasing inventiveness and reasoning power as well as creativity, and growing idealism and patriotism. However, there is an imbalance of development efforts carried out especially for adolescents, eventually causing problems for development itself. Adolescent curiosity about sexuality and sexual urges has caused adolescents to engage in adolescent sexual activity, which ultimately causes problems in adolescents related to sexual activity. Such as cases of sexual violence, unwanted pregnancy (KTD) in adolescents, adolescent abortion, early marriage, and so on

Methods: The implementation of this community service consists of two activities, namely teaching theory about reproductive health and practical/assistance in the early detection of breast cancer, and adolescent health care. With lecture methods, discussions, and practical skill tutorials.

Results: The service team works with students to divide students/target groups of 50 students into 3 groups (20, 15, and 15 students), Determine the day/date of the meeting for each group, and Every day/date of the meeting only brings 1 group, Conducted Pre Test, followed by giving material on reproductive health for young women and practicing how to properly check for breast cancer early, and so on for the next groups., Provide photocopies of materials and share them through student WA groups and install several banners stands about reproductive health and breast examination methods. , as part of the health promotion media., This technique is also used in the implementation of the Post Test. The performance of the Post Test is carried out after 1 month from the implementation of the Pre Test.

Conclusion: This community empowerment activity has been carried out starting from socialization to the MAN 2 Magelang Regency and the students who are the targets. By continuing to apply the Health protocol.After completing this community service activity, data processing from the results of the pre-post test was carried out on 50 students of MAN 2 Magelang Regency and making reports on the final results of community service, as well

as making financial report responsibilities by the budget received and arranged according to expenditures on community service activities.

Keyword : Community Dedication; Health Education; Adolescent Reproduction; Early Detection of Breast Cancer.

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Introduction. The beginning of the 21st century is marked by the phenomenon of demographic transition that causes changes in the structure of the population, especially the population structure according to age. If previously the largest population was children, in this transition period the proportion of the population aged teenagers are getting bigger. United Nations Population Agency - United Nations for Population Fund (UNFPA) in the State of World Population 2011, noted that when the world's population was estimated to reach seven billion people last year, almost half of them were teenagers aged 10-24 years. A total of 1.2 billion people in the world or almost 1 in five people in the world are aged 10 -19 years.

In Magelang itself, based on 2014 Magelang City Health Profile data, 1 out of every 4 Indonesians is a young person of 10 - 24 years. According to statistical data, the population in Magelang City in 2018 reached 120,674 people, consisting of 59,654 (49.%) men, and 61,020 (51.1) women. Of these, around 27,091 (23%) were children/teenagers. They are the next generation of the nation and will be parents for the next generation.

The number of teenagers who are not small is very significant potential in continuing development in Indonesia. As stated in the outlines of Indonesia's development that the development of children and adolescents is carried out through improving nutrition, fostering religious life behavior and noble character, growing interest in learning, increasing inventiveness and reasoning, and creativity, and the growth of idealism and patriotism. However, there is an imbalance of development efforts carried out especially for adolescents, eventually causing problems for development itself.

One of the impacts of this development imbalance is the occurrence of fundamental changes regarding premarital sexual attitudes and behavior among adolescents. In Latin America, young

people aged 15-24 years have intercourse (sexual relations) on average at the age of 15 for boys and 17 years for men. year for women. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, one of the first five children born to married women at the age of 20-24 years is the result of sexual relations before marriage. Inaccurate and incorrect information about sexual and reproductive that they receive further complicates the problem of sexual behavior of premarital adolescents.

Adolescence is a transitional period between childhood and adulthood and has not yet reached the stage of mental and social maturity, so they have to face but also the quality of life of the next generation, thus placing this period as a critical period (Rochmawati, 2010). Adolescents are expected to be able to carry out their reproductive functions properly, therefore they must recognize their reproductive organs, the functions that will be carried out in the reproductive process cannot be carried out if the reproductive organs are not maintained from the start.

In this case, adolescent reproductive health efforts that need to be done are providing reproductive health information in various forms as early as possible to all segments of youth, both in urban and rural areas. Providing this information to increase knowledge which in turn can provide choices for adolescents to act responsibly, both to themselves and their families and communities. Another effort is to provide the widest portion and opportunity for moral/religious education to all children/adolescents, by providing comprehensive information regarding reproductive health (Husni, 2015).

In addition, it is also necessary to direct efforts to promote and prevent reproductive health problems in adolescence. Information and counseling, counseling, and clinical services need to be improved to overcome adolescent reproductive health problems. (Harahap, 2013).

A survey conducted by the 2014 Central Java PKBI Pillar Youth Center in Semarang revealed that by asking questions about the process of having a baby, family planning, ways to prevent HIV/AIDS, anemia, ways to care for reproductive organs, and knowledge of reproductive organ functions, it was obtained information that 43.22 had low knowledge, 37.28% had sufficient knowledge while 19.50% had adequate knowledge (Husni, 2015).

Based on the results of Eny Winaryati's research on 217 young women in Magelang City in 2018, regarding knowledge about reproductive health, including knowledge about menstruation, sex, venereal disease, and family planning, it was found that most (99%) were in the moderate and poor category. This lack of knowledge will affect attitudes and behavior, ultimately related to the emergence of problems in adolescents (Eny, 2010).

Adolescents generally face the same problems in understanding

sexuality, namely the lack of knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health caused by limited access to information and youth advocacy, lack of access to youth-friendly services, and the absence of a health curriculum.

reproduction of adolescents in schools, as well as the limited number of institutions in the government that specifically deal with adolescents, and there, is no law that accommodates the rights of adolescents.

Legislation and cultural regulations also make it increasingly difficult for adolescents to openly gain knowledge about sexuality and reproduction. The law still restricts and mentions prohibiting the provision of sexual information and services to unmarried persons. This has limited educational and social space to provide knowledge to adolescents about sexuality. In addition, culture has caused teenagers to be taboo to talk about their sexuality and reproductive health issues. When that happens, finally another path that harms adolescent development is chosen. And what happens is that in the end, many teenagers satisfy their curiosity through various sources of information about sexuality in the mass media and the internet.

Based on the description above, knowledge about adolescent reproductive health needs to be improved so that adolescents have the right attitude and more responsible behavior in their development period. Therefore the DIV Nursing Study Program of Magelang Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health Semarang is interested in carrying out community service activities by providing reproductive health education to adolescents in SMU 5 and MAN Magelang City as the embodiment of one of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

Methods. The implementation of this community service consists of two activities, namely teaching theory about reproductive health and practical/assistance in the early detection of breast cancer, and adolescent health care. With lecture methods, discussions, and practical skill tutorials.

Result and Discussion. Before community service activities are carried out, making plans/mapping about activities, this community empowerment is carried out at MAN 2 Magelang Regency with the target of female students and begins with socialization in the school (Principal, Student Section, and school counseling section)

Community service has been carried out at MAN 2 Tegalrejo District, Magelang Regency, the target is 50 female students and with the assistance of some teachers who are present at the time the activity takes place. Every meeting still applies the Health protocol.

In connection with the ongoing government policy of

implementing PPKM, the implementation of community service is carried out without violating PPKM and always implementing health protocols.

1. Servants in collaboration with students divide students/target groups of 50 students into 3 groups (20, 15, and 15 students)
2. Determine the day/date of the meeting for each group
3. Every day/date of the meeting, only 1 group is invited.
4. Conducted Pre Test, (on August 1, 2, and 3, 2021)
5. Followed by providing material on the reproductive health of young women and practicing how to properly check for breast cancer early, and so on for the next groups.
6. Provide photocopies of materials and share them through student WA groups and install several banners stands about reproductive health and breast examination, as part of health promotion media.
7. The technique is also used in the implementation of the Post Test.
8. The Post Test is carried out after 1 month from the Pre Test, which is 12, 13, and 14 September 2021, with the hope that students have studied and understood the material provided

Community service participants were very serious in receiving the material and assistance in the practice of breast examination, with the emergence of several questions from students.

Conclusion and Suggestions. Assessment in this activity is carried out systematically. Before the activity, a pre-test was carried out on the students of MAN 2 Magelang Regency to determine the extent of students' knowledge about reproductive health. Then after the series of activities are completed, the target subjects of this activity are expected to be able to understand, shape attitudes and behaviors as well as appropriate and responsible skills in maintaining their reproductive health, and apply the knowledge gained in everyday life.

The benchmark for the success of this activity is the increasing knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health and the positive response from related parties who expect this activity. The way to find out that there is an increase in knowledge is to carry out a pretest before the community service is carried out and a pros test is carried out after the community service is carried out.

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