

THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT WOMEN WITH THE RISK OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN THE WORK AREA OF UPTD PUSKESMAS CIAMIS

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Abstract

Background : Cases of early marriage are now happening all over the world. This is of special concern considering the many risks that will arise in early marriage or forced marriage, pregnancy at a young age, sexual intercourse at an early age, namely: Sexually transmitted infections, the risk of complications that will occur during pregnancy or childbirth, so that it can increase maternal and infant mortality.

Objective: to determine the relationship between knowledge of young women with the incidence of risk of early marriage in the working area of the Ciamis Health Center.

Research method : Using quantitative correlation method with cross sectional approach. The population in this study were all pregnant women and mothers who had given birth under the age of 20 years in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas Ciamis Ciamis Regency as many as 30 respondents. The sample in this study used Total Sampling.

The results of the study: from 30 respondents, as many as 1 person had good knowledge (3.3%), as many as 16 people had sufficient knowledge (53.3%) and as many as 13 people had less knowledge (43.3%). of 30 respondents, 26 people did not experience the risk of early marriage (86.7%) and as many as 4 people there was a risk of early marriage (13.3%).

Conclusion: Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi Square test, a p value of 0.632 was obtained, when compared with (0.05) then the p value was greater than the value of (0.632 > 0.05), then Ho failed to be rejected, which means there is no relationship knowledge of young women with the incidence of risk of early marriage in the UPTD Work Area of the Ciamis Health Center.

Keywords: Knowledge, Risk of Early Marriage.

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA PUTRI DENGAN KEJADIAN RESIKO PERNIKAHAN DINI DI WILAYAH KERJA UPTD PUSKESMAS CIAMIS

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Intisari

Latar belakang :_Kasus pernikahan dini kini banyak terjadi diberbagai penjuru dunia. Hal itu menjadi perhatian khusus, mengingat banyak resiko yang akan timbul pada pernikahan usia dini atau pernikahan yang dipaksakan, kehamilan pada usia muda, hubungan seksual pada usia dini yaitu : Infeksi menular seksual, resiko komplikasi yang akan terjadi pada saat kehamilan ataupun persalinan, sehingga dapat meningkatkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi.

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan remaja putri dengan kejadian resiko pernikahan dini di wilayah kerja puskesmas Ciamis.

Metode penelitian : Menggunakan metode korelasi kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil dan ibu yang telah melahirkan di bawah usia 20 tahun di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Ciamis Kabupaten Ciamis sebanyak 30 responden. sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *Total Sampling*.

Hasil penelitian : dari 30 orang responden, sebanyak 1 orang mempunyai pengetahuan yang baik (3,3%), sebanyak 16 orang mempunyai pengetahuan cukup (53,3%) dan sebanyak 13 orang mempunyai pengetahuan kurang (43,3%). dari 30 orang responden, sebanyak 26 orang tidak terjadi resiko pernikahan dini (86,7%) dan sebanyak 4 orang terjadi resiko pernikahan dini (13,3%).

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji *Chi Square* diperoleh nilai *p value* 0,632, jika dibandingkan dengan α (0,05) maka nilai *p value* lebih besar daripada nilai α (0,632 > 0,05) maka H_0 gagal ditolak yang artinya tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan remaja putri dengan kejadian resiko pernikahan dini di Wilayah Kerja UPTD Puskesmas Ciamis.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, Resiko Pernikahan Dini.