ABSTRACT

Young adults are very vulnerable to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), because it is the age of self-identification. Therefore, the ability to control sexual desire and the support of parents and relatives will influence their personal development. Based on the fact that most young adults came from various regions with different cultures, it is assumed that they have limited knowledge on HIV/AIDS. The environmental change when they arrive at the city and be far away from parental monitoring has brought a risk of being transmitted with HIV/AIDS. A female student practice is connected with parental monitoring. Good parental monitoring towards female student is crucial to avoid high risk practice with a risk of being transmitted by HIV/AIDS. This study is conducted towards Surabaya STIKES-ABI female students. This study aims to discover the correlation between parental monitoring and practice of STIKES-ABI female students with zero risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. This is an analytic observational study. Population was all female students of Surabaya STIKES-ABI in calendar year 2008/2009 amounting to 145 students. Sample was taken by simple random sampling. Data collection was done through questionnaires to 106 female students covering students’ practice and parental monitoring. The Chi square test was used with 0.05 significance level. The result showed most of parental monitoring was good (77.36%) and most of female students’ practice was good (87.74%). Those with less parental monitoring showed 25% had less practice. The analysis revealed probability
value was 0.041 (less than 0.05) which meant there was a correlation between parental monitoring and female students’ practice. The conclusion showed that the practice of STIKES-ABI female students with zero risk of HIV/AIDS transmission was better with parental monitoring compared to those with less parental monitoring.

Keywords: parental monitoring, practice, female student