

The 6th International Nursing Conference

Emphasize the Art of Nursing
on Research, Education into Clinical
and Community Practice

Surabaya, 16-17 November 2015



Faculty of Nursing
Universitas Airlangga



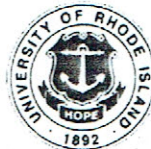
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Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga



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Fakultas Keperawatan Universitas Airlangga

The Proceeding of 6th International Nursing Conference:
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GREETING FROM STEERING COMMITTEE

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Honorable Rector of Universitas Airlangga
Honorable Dean of Nursing Faculty
Honorable Chairman of Indonesian Nasional Nurse Association East Java
Distinguished Speakers and all Participants

Praise the presence of God Almighty, for his mercy so that Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga can organized the International Conference on the theme "Emphasize The Art of Nursing on Research, Education into Clinical and Community Practice". Welcome in Surabaya, City of Heroes Indonesia.

This international conference is conducted in cooperation with several institutions, National Population and Family Planning Board Indonesia, Naresuan University, Hiroshima University, School of Nursing and Midwifery Flinders University Australia, Avans Hogeschool Netherlands, and University of Rhode Island USA.

Participants of this conference are lecturers, nurses, students both from clinical and educational setting, regional and overseas area.

Finally, I would like to thanks to all speakers, participants, and sponsors so that this conference can be held successfully.

Please enjoy the international conference, i hope we all have a wonderful time at the conference.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Steering Committee

The Proceeding of 6th International Nursing Conference

OPENING REMARK FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY NURSING

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Honorable Rector of Universitas Airlangga
Distinguished Speakers and all Participants

First of all I would like to praise and thank God for the blessing and giving us the grace to be here in a good health and can hold this conference together. Secondly, it is a great privilege and honor for us to welcome every one and also to say thank you very much for your participation and support in our conference. I hope this conference will contribute to increase the quality of nursing and nursing care.

Globalization opens opportunities for nurses to compete with other nurses and also to work abroad. The nurses should constantly improve their competency in providing excellent nursing care. The sustainability of education related to the latest nursing science and knowledge is very important for all nurses who are working in the clinic, community, and educational institution, to enhance their competencies.

Research and education in clinical and community practice are very important to enhance nursing competencies with nurse colleagues in the international sphere. The low frequency of nursing conference, low number of research and international publications are still become problems in improving nursing services, especially in Indonesia.

Along with the Universitas Airlangga's vision to become a world class university, Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga participates actively to bring Universitas Airlangga to the ranks of world-class university by organizing international scientific activities. Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga in cooperation with several institutions such as Flinders University Australia, BKKBN-Indonesia, University of Rhode Island USA, Naresuan University Thailand, Avans University-Netherland, Hiroshima University-Japan.

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Finally, I would like to thank all speakers, participants, and sponsors so that this conference can be held successfully.

Please enjoy the international conference, I hope we all have a wonderful moment.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dean,
Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga

More importantly, through a better preparatory course, an increasing awareness on the important role of nurses that provided patient care which optimizes medication therapy and promotes health, wellness and disease prevention will soon be achieved. Through such achievement, we have been started showing our contribution to the development of a healthy society, which later can bring us to reach our vision in building a healthy world in the coming years.

I would also like to express my sincere hope, that through this program, a better practice of nurses from many institutions must be created to open an opportunity for conducting the community healthy service and enhancing quality of life. This is a prerequisite towards harmonization of education and practice of nursing.

In this special event, I would like to thank all keynote speakers in this program for their remarkable contributions which will help all of us, including all participants, to understand better about the practice of Nursing.

Last but not least, I would also like to express my gratitude to the committee of this program, especially to the Faculty of Nursing Universitas Airlangga, Flinders University Australia, BKKBN Indonesia, University of Rhode Island USA, Naresuan University, Thailand, Avans University Netherland, Hiroshima University Japan and all participants, for their contribution in making this program success.

And, as a Rector of Universitas Airlangga, here with I am declaring the official opening of The 6th International Nursing Conference.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Wassalamualaikum Warrahmatullahi Wabarokatuh

With my best wishes,

Prof. Dr. Moh. Nasih, SE, MT, Ak, CMA
Rector

STEERING COMMITTEE

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Counsellor : Rector of Universitas Airlangga
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Vice Advisor : Vice Dean 1 of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
Vice Dean 2 of Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga
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CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

DAY 1, 16th NOVEMBER 2015

TIME	ACTIVITY
07.30-08.30	Registration
08.30-09.00	Indonesia Raya Anthem Welcoming Show
09.00-09.30	Opening Remarks -Speak from Steering Committee Chairman -Speak from Dean Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga -Speak from Rector of Universitas Airlangga Pray: H. M. Syakur (in Bahasa)
09.30-10.00	Keynote Speaker Dr. Surya Chandra Surapaty, MPH, PhD Family Planning Board, Indonesia <i>"Challenge and Opportunity Indonesia Demographic Bonus on Strengthening Health Services"</i>
10.00-10.10	Certificate & Souvenir Given to Rector UNAIR and Keynote Speaker
10.10-10.20	Opening Session of Poster Presentation
10.20-10.45	Coffee Break

Plenary Session I	
10.45–11.15	Speaker 1 Prof. Nursalam, M.Nurs (Hons) Professor of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia <i>"The Power of Caring in Improving Nursing Quality of Care and Patient Safety"</i>
11.15–11.45	Speaker 2 Mary Sullivan, Ph.D., RN., FAAN University of Rhode Island, USA <i>"Prematurity & Intensive Neonatal Care in the US"</i>
11.45–12.15	Plenary Discussion
	Giving Certificate & Souvenir to Speakers
12.15–13.00	Pray and Lunch
	Poster Presentation 1
Plenary Session II	
13.00–13.30	Speaker 3 Motoyuki Sugai Graduate School of Biomedical & Health Sciences, Hiroshima University, Japan <i>"The Global Spread of Healthcare-Associated Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria"</i>
13.30–14.00	Speaker 4 Dr. Steve Parker Associate Dean (Teaching and Learning), School of Nursing and Midwifery, Flinders University, Australia <i>"Nurse Character Building Through Education"</i>
14.00–14.30	Speaker 5 Vivette van Cooten, MSc School of Health, Avans University of Applied Science, Netherlands <i>"GET Together, Technology in Health Education: Practice from Netherlands"</i>
14.30–15.00	Plenary Discussion
	Giving Certificate & Souvenir to Speakers
15.00–15.30	Coffee Break and Pray
15.30–16.30	Oral Presentation 1 (Room 1 and Room 2)

Emphasize the Art of Nursing on Research, Education into Clinical and Community Practice

DAY 2, 17th NOVEMBER 2015

07.30-08.00	Registration
08.00-08.15	Opening Show: Indonesian Traditional Songs
Plenary Session 3	
08.15-08.45 am	Speaker 6 Dr. Joni Hariyanto, S.Kp., M.Si. Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia <i>"Prefrontal Comfort Theory of Nursing"</i>
08.45-09.15 am	Speaker 7 Lesley Siegloff, RN, Dip T(Ned), Bed (NStud), MNA (UNSW) FCNA Associate Dean (Practice Development), School of Nursing and Midwifery, Flinders University, Australia <i>"Interprofessional Clinical Management"</i>
09.15-09.45 am	Speaker 8 Chuleekorn Danyuthasilpe, RN, Dr.P.H. Assistant Professor, Faculty of Nursing, Naresuan University, Thailand <i>"Role of Community Nurses and Caring for Patients with Chronic Illness in the Community"</i>
09.45 am-10.15 am	Plenary Discussion
	Giving Certificate & Souvenir to Speakers
10.15 am-10.45 am	Coffee Break

Plenary Session IV	
10.45–11.15	Speaker 9 Dr. Tintin Sukaitini, S.Kp., M.Kes. Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia <i>"Adherence Improvement Model based on King Interaction System"</i>
11.15–11.45	Speaker 10 Dr. Diane Coccozza Martins, PhD, RN Associate Professor, University of Rhode Island, USA <i>"Empowering Community for Health: USA Perspective"</i>
11.45–12.15	Plenary Discussion
	Giving Certificate & Souvenir to Speakers
12.15–13.00	Prayer and Lunch
	Poster Presentation 2
13.00–5.00	Oral Presentation 2 (Room 1 and Room 2)
15.00–15.30	Coffee Break
15.30–16.00	Closing Remark Giving Certificate to Co. Host

THE EFFECT OF MAKE A MATCH LEARNING TOWARDS FREE SEX PREVENTION OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 7th GRADE STUDENT AT SMP NEGERI 2 KEBOMAS GRESIK

Vonda Kharisma Mahantari*, Ah. Yusuf*, Rr. Dian Tristiana*

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Free sex among adolescents is increasing. In adolescence occur physical changes that influence the development of sex life. Great curiosity can lead to the occurrence of sexual deviance. It will be worst if not given the proper information to avoid free sex. The purpose of this study was to explain the effect of make a match learning method in the prevention of free sex in junior high school students. **Method:** This study used quasi experimental with two group pre-post test design. The population were 7th grader in SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas Gresik and the sample were 66 students for two classes. The sample were taken by simple random sampling. Make a match learning method as independent variable and prevention of free sex as dependent variable. Data were collected used questionnaire, and analyzed used *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test* and *Mann Whitney* with significant level ≤ 0.05 . **Results:** The result were knowledge ($p = 0.000$) and attitude ($p = 0.000$) for intervention group. It means that there was a significant change in the level of knowledge and attitude of students. While in control group, knowledge ($p = 0.004$) and attitude ($p = 1.000$). It means that there was a change of knowledge but no change in the attitude of students. **Discussion:** The result showed that make a match learning method is effective to increase knowledge and attitude to prevent free sex. This research recommended to be applied to adolescents to improve their knowledge and attitude about prevention of free sex.

Keywords: *prevention, free sex, adolescent, make a match, knowledge, attitude*

Theme: Community and Family Health Nursing

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The Effect of Make A Match Learning Method Towards Free Sex Prevention of Junior High School 7th Grade Student At SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas Gresik

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Free sex among adolescents is increasing. In adolescence occur physical changes that influence the development of sex life. Great curiosity can lead to the occurrence of sexual deviance. It will be worst if not given the proper information to avoid free sex. The purpose of this study was to explain the effect of make a match learning method in the prevention of free sex in junior high school students. **Method:** This study used quasy experimental with one group pre-post test design. The population were 7th grader in SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas Gresik and the sample were 66 students for two classes. The sample were taken by simple random sampling. Make a match learning method as independent variable and prevention of free sex as dependent variable. Data were collected used questionnaire, and analyzed used Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Mann Whitney with significant level $\leq 0,05$. **Result:** The result were knowledge ($p=0,000$) and attitude ($p=0,000$) for intervention group. It means that there was a significant change in the level of knowledge and attitude of students. While in control group, knowledge ($p=0,004$) and attitude ($p=1,000$). It means that there was a change of knowledge but no change in the attitude of students. **Discussion:** The result showed that make a match learning method is effective to increase knowledge and attitude to prevent free sex. This research recommended to be applied to adolescents to improve their knowledge and attitude about prevention of free sex.

Keywords: Prevention, free sex, adolescent, make a match, knowledge, attitude

Introduction

Adolescence is a time of dilemma where there is a development of the transition from childhood to adulthood (Santrock, 2003), so it is not uncommon to find an identity crisis to find out who he is. This identity search is identical with the nature of adolescents who have a great sense of curiosity, like adventure and challenge and tend to dare to bear the risk of their actions without preceded by careful consideration (Depkes RI in Widarti, 2008). The occurrence of problems in adolescents is part of the process of developing into maturity, but in the process not all can be passed with a smooth and not uncommon found the teenagers behave badly and deviant even immoral.

One form of development that stands out in adolescence is a physical changes that affect the development of his sexual life as well. This marked the rush of sexual organs, both primary and secondary. The problem of adolescents, essentially derived from physical changes due to the maturation of reproductive organs that are often not known by adolescents themselves (Soejoeti, 2001).

Teenage life is now increasingly following the western lifestyle. Eastern custom is no longer considered a norm of propriety. Norms in society both social and religious norms that regulate the boundaries of relations between men and women are increasingly faded so that there are many behaviors of sexual deviance in adolescents (Radityo, 2013). The general sexual meaning is something related to the genitals or matters relating to cases of intimate relationships between men and women (Abdillah, 2011). But at the moment it seems that sexual intercourse has undergone a shift in meaning. If the first sex only done by couples but now many teenagers who have had sex without any marital bond or free sex.

Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers on 20 students of grade VII in SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas, 68% of students can not mention the definition of free sex. While as many as 35% of students do not know the impact of free sex and as many as 50% of students do not know how to

prevent free sex, and 90% of students mentioned that they have never received education about free sex before. Most teenagers are not fully aware of the impact of sexual behavior because they are not getting sex education from parents, teachers, or other adults responsible for their sex education. Because information about sex is still considered taboo by most societies, so adolescents sometimes get erroneous information about sex because of unclear and unaccountable sources of truth. Like from VCD / DVD porn, magazines, internet, television even from peers (Pure in Widarti, 2008).

During this learning process more often focused on the teacher and learners listen passively. Learning process like this will make learners easily bored, busy, and less active when receiving the material (Affarudin, 2012). Innovation and creativity in the provision of health education is needed. Therefore, in this study health education will be provided with the method of learning make a match which is part of cooperative learning method that can improve students' learning motivation. In this learning model, all students in a class are invited to participate actively in learning, students Looking for a partner while learning about a topic or concept in a fun atmosphere (Rusman, 2011 in Makmur Sirait & Putri Adilah Noer, 2013).

Therefore, researchers offer to use the method of learning make a match. The role of make a match learning method is expected to be useful effectively in improving knowledge and attitude of adolescent about free sex. Based on the description above data, the researchers want to use the method of learning make a match in the effort of prevention of free sex in grade VII students in SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas Gresik.

Materials and Methods

This research uses Quasy-Experiment design with pre-post test control group design design which involves the control group in addition to the treatment group (Nursalam, 2013). The population in this study is the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 2 Kebomas Gresik. Sampling is done by Simple Random Sampling technique. Random selection will be done by randomly drawing the class. The independent variable in this research is the method of learning make a match. While the dependent variable is the effort of prevention of free sex. Measurement tool to measure the level of knowledge and attitude through pretest and posttest in the form of closed questionnaire. This research process lasted for four weeks with four sessions each for 60 minutes. The collected data was then analyzed using Wilcoxon signed rank test with significance level $\alpha \leq 0,05$. That is, if yield $(p) \leq 0.05$, then H1 is accepted, this means there is a change of knowledge and attitude before and after given peer group discussion. To see the difference between control and treatment group, Mann Whitney U Test was done with significance level $\alpha \leq 0,05$.

Results

Based on the results of data analysis and research results quantitatively with statistical test Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann Whitney U Test obtained a variety of results that require some discussion related: the influence of make a match method of learning on increasing knowledge and adolescent attitudes about prevention of free sex (see table.1 and table.2).

Table 1. Distribution of students' knowledge about the prevention of free sex before and after being given materials by using make a match method

No	Knowledgw	Intervention Group				Control Group			
		Pre		Post		Pre		Post	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Less	5	15,15	0	0	8	24,24	3	9,09
2	Enough	26	78,79	2	6,06	17	51,52	17	51,52
3	Good	2	6,06	31	93,94	8	24,24	13	39,39
	Total	33	100	33	100	33	100	33	100
Uji Wilcoxon		p=0,000				0,004			
Uji Mann Whitney Pretest						p=0,569			
Uji Mann Whitney Posttest						p=0,000			

Table 2. Distribution of student attitudes before and after given free sex prevention materials using make-match learning method 5

No	Attitude	Intervention Group				Control Group			
		Pre		Post		Pre		Post	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Positive	20	60,61	25	75,76	15	45,45	15	45,45
2	Negative	13	39,39	8	24,24	18	54,55	18	54,55
Total		33	100	33	100	33	100	33	100
Uji Wilcoxon		p=0,000				1,000			
Uji Mann Whitney Pretest						p=0,221			
Uji Mann Whitney Posttest						p=0,012			

Based on table 1, Wilcoxon analysis results in the treatment group obtained p value = 0.000 so $p < 0.05$ which means there is a significant difference of knowledge when pretest and posttest. While in the control group obtained $p = 0,004$ so $p < 0,05$ which means there is difference of knowledge when pretest and posttest. Pretest on Mann Whitney analysis result obtained p value = 0.569 so $p > 0,05$ means there is no significant difference of knowledge between treatment and control group, while result of Mann Whitney analysis when posttest obtained value $p = 0.000$ so $p < 0,05$ which mean There is a difference of knowledge Which was significant between treatment and control groups after treatment.

Based on table 2, Wilcoxon analysis results in the treatment group obtained p value = 0.000 so $p < 0.05$ which means there are significant differences in attitude during pretest and posttest. While in the control group obtained $p = 1,000$ so $p > 0.05$ which means there is no significant difference in attitude during pretest and posttest. Mann Whitney analysis results when pretest obtained p value = 0.221 so $p > 0.05$ means there is no significant difference in attitude between treatment and control group before treatment, whereas the result of Man Whitney analysis when posttest obtained p value = 0.012 so $p < 0, 05$ which means there are significant differences in attitude between treatment and control groups after treatment.

Discussion

The result of pretest knowledge on the treatment group showed mostly on the sufficient category. Respondents are well-informed about the secondary sexual characteristics of young women, the factors causing the occurrence of free sex, and the effects of free sex. The knowledge of respondents in the less category is shown in the knowledge of the economic hazards of free sex and the involvement of the government in preventing free sex, but high knowledge is also gained on the knowledge aspect of how to avoid free sex. Posttest results in the treatment group showed a significant change that is obtained knowledge of respondents almost entirely in the good category. Respondents understood well all aspects of knowledge, such as the form of physical harm resulting from free sex and factors affecting sex drive in adolescents.

The categories of knowledge in the pretest control group were largely in the category of knowledge of factors affecting sex drive in adolescents, the economic danger of free sex and the form of social harm resulting from free sex. Aspects of knowledge less on the control group respondents regarding the form of physical harm due to free sex and respondents are located in either category there is in the knowledge aspect of secondary sexual characteristics of young women. In posttest result of knowledge of control group got knowledge of responder mostly on enough category. No significant differences were found in the knowledge aspects of control group respondents between pretest and posttest. Aspects of knowledge are sufficient at the time of the posttest of factors that affect the sex drive in adolescents at puberty and the factors that cause free sex.

Knowledge is an ongoing formation by someone who at any moment reorganizes because of new insights (Notoatmodjo, 2007). Some factors that affect one's knowledge among others: 1) formal and non formal education; 2) The mass media / information that carries messages of suggestion will

direct one's opinion and provide a new cognitive foundation resulting in the formation of knowledge; 3) tradition and culture; 4) The environment is where the interaction of individual reciprocity so as to affect the process of entry of knowledge; 5) experience is a way of acquiring knowledge by repeating the experience gained in solving problems encountered in the past; 6) age. The more age, the higher the maturity and strength of a person in thinking.

Respondents have never been adequately informed about the prevention of free sex from those who are more skilled in their fields such as health workers, so that knowledge is lacking. Sources of information obtained from mass media such as the internet that is not sure and clear the truth can lead to different perceptions can even be wrong perception. Another factor that influences respondents' knowledge is the provision of materials during the day (the second and third meetings are held during the day). According to J. Biggers (1980) in Prayitno (2009), learning in the morning is more effective because in the morning the students' physical and spiritual condition is fresh (fresh) and the memory of the brain is empty so that it easily absorbs the material taught. Genders related to dissipation differences information between men and women is also one of the factors that influence because different abilities between male and female students in multitasking (listening, manning and listening) can provide different understanding and learning outcomes. Women are superior in multitasking (Pambudiono, Zubaidah & Mahanal, 2011).

The method of learning make a match relies on the quality of interaction between peer group to give opportunity to the students giving each other opinion or idea and exchanging thoughts so that the students' knowledge will increase, to increase the motivation to learn, to make the cooperation and to help the students to understand the material Given (Sirait & Noer, 2013). With the discussion session, there was a persuasive communication process about perception of free sex. Persuasive communication can be enriched with messages that evoke strong emotions, especially the emotion of fear in a person, especially when the message contains recommendations on attitude changes that can prevent negative consequences from attitudes to be changed (Azwar, 2009). Based on the analysis of the researcher, this learning method is a novelty that has never been given in the process of teaching and learning in the class so that students are more enthusiastic and motivated in receiving the material provided there is no students drop out during the study, creating a good atmosphere of discussion and cooperation between Fellow students (peer group).

The pretest result in treatment group attitude showed that most of the respondents were already in positive category. This can happen because the respondent has got upbringing from parents related to the limitation of interaction between men and women. There was an increasing number of respondents in the positive category between pretest and posttest. Attitudes of respondents in the pretest treatment group were largely in the positive category. Positive attitude shown respondents who opposed the statement "To show affection to your partner need to have sexual intercourse". However, the negative attitude of respondent of treatment group is still visible of the respondent's attitude to the statement "Being in a quiet and dark place with the opposite sex should be avoided". In the posttest results obtained almost entirely in the positive category. There was an increasing number of respondents in the positive category between pretest and posttest treatment groups.

Categorized attitudes on the control group respondents, in the pretest obtained attitude of respondents mostly in the negative category. Negative attitudes that respondents can see in the respondent's attitude to the statement "Being in a quiet and dark place with the opposite sex should be avoided". The posttest result of the attitude of the control group respondents is almost half the positive category that can be seen from the respondent's attitude against the statement "Someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if both parties agree". There was no significant change in the attitude of the control group's respondents to the statements in the questionnaire. Found almost half of the respondents remained in the negative category. There is a small percentage of respondents who experienced a category increase from negative to positive.

Attitude is a reaction / response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object (Notoatmodjo, 2003). There are several factors that play a role in the formation of attitudes (Azwar, 2001) are 1) personal experience, what has been and is being experienced by someone to form and influence one's appreciation of the stimulus that became one of the foundation of the formation of attitudes; 2) the influence of others that are considered important, in general, individuals tend to have the same attitude with the attitude that is considered important by others; 3) the influence of culture, a culture influences one's thinking to behave; 4) mass media, mass media influence in the formation of

beliefs and opinions if there is new information about something that provides an effective thinking base in assessing a thing so as to form a certain attitude; 5) educational institutions and religious institutions, and 6) the influence of emotional factors. According to Newcob in Notoatmodjo (2010), one's belief in an object can not be seen directly. Before a person faces a new attitude, then in the person occurs a sequential process of knowing the stimulus, interested in the stimulus, trying to behave and then try to face a new attitude. Negative attitudes of respondents can be due to knowledge and understanding about prevention of free sex is still lacking. Sex factors also affect the perception of adolescents that impact on behaviors that appear. Males have lower brain capacity than women in terms of better long-term memory storage, as well as processing and responding to information more quickly (Sasser, 2010 in Pambudiono, Zubaidah & Mahanal, 2011).

Conclusions

There is an increasing category of knowledge in the control group because the method of learning make a match can improve motivation, cooperation, and create a fun discussion process (peer group) for students. While in the control group did not found a significant difference in the knowledge of the respondents control group between pretest and posttest.

Attitude categories in the treatment group showed an increase in the number of respondents in the positive category because the learning process make a match students are more enthusiastic to understand and discussion on how to prevent free sex. While the results in the control group did not occur a significant change in the respondents attitude category that remains largely in the negative category.

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