

THE EFFECT OF HIV/AIDS CARD MATCH (HAICAMAT) ON STUDENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS IN MTSN 5 NGAWI

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Abstract

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a deadly disease that has spread to various countries including Indonesia, one of which is the province of East Java, especially Ngawi district. The high number of HIV/AIDS transmission cases that occur can be caused by low knowledge in adolescent groups so that they are vulnerable to myths and misinformation about reproductive health, especially about HIV/AIDS continuous increase in cases due to the lack of provision of health information about HIV/AIDS to the public, especially adolescents. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of HIV/AIDS card match (haicamat) on the knowledge of MTsN 5 Ngawi students. This study is a quasi-experimental research with a non-equivalent control group design. A sampling with simple random sampling was performed on 48 students. Data analysis used is the Mann-Whitney test which received the results of p-value <0.05. There is an effect of HIV/AIDS card match (HAICAMAT) on knowledge about HIV/AIDS in MTsN 5 Ngawi students.

Keywords: Card Match, HIV/AIDS, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) was first reported in 1981 and has spread to various countries including Indonesia with an alarming number of infected people, which tends to increase (Kemenkes RI, 2020). HIV is called the *silent killer* because people tend not to realize they are infected with HIV until after it develops into *Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome* (AIDS). The most common case of AIDS is when the productive age is 20-29 years. However, in reality, there are still few adolescents who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS (BPS, 2018).

The Ministry of Health (2021) reported that East Java ranks second in the number of