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INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Widya Sabha Theatre, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University

Bali, 23rd September 2016

**SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITAS UDAYANA**

**Proceeding of The International Seminar on
“Environmental Health and Sustainable
Tourism”**

Widya Sabha Theatre, Faculty of Medicine,
Udayana University
Bali, 23rd September 2016

**School of Public Health
Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University
Bali**

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PREFACE

The International Seminar on Environmental Health and Sustainable Tourism held in Denpasar, Bali on 23rd September 2016 by School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University in collaboration with Indonesian Public Health Association (IAKMI) Bali Chapter. This International Seminar aimed to provide an opportunity for participant to increase their knowledge, sharing ideas and strategies, develop recommendation based on the recent research findings towards sustainable tourism and environmental health.

This volume of proceedings from the seminar provides an opportunity for readers to engage with a selection of refereed papers that were presented during the seminar. The paper published were ranging from issues under themes of sustainable development in Health Tourism, Environmental Health, Health Policy, Health Promotion, Occupational Health, Epidemiology, Maternal and Child Health, Community Nutrition and other topics related to Health and Tourism.

The seminar committee congratulates participants whose paper is finally published in this proceeding. The committee would like to thanks Indonesian Public Health Association (IAKMI), participants, sponsor, and Udayana Press for the contribution to the publishing to this proceeding.

Sincerely yours,

Committee of the International
Seminar

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An Effort to Enhance the Knowledge on HIV/AIDS among Teenagers in a Tourist Destination in Bali

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Abstract

Blanjong Village, Sanur is one of famous tourist destinations in Bali. Most of the people there work in tourism area. Many foreigners are visiting and stay in this area every day as well as many entertainments places available and grow, including places that offer sexual entertainment/pleasure. Due to above situation, teenagers in this area are prone to STIs infection including HIV/AIDS. This activity aimed to enhance the knowledge of teenagers about HIV/AIDS.

The activity was socialisation on HIV / AIDS infection targeting teenagers Blanjong Village, Sanur, on March 13, 2015. The social devotion is given to members of traditional teenager group/STT Blanjong Village. The purpose of this program is prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and to eliminate discrimination to PLWHA. Social devotion that given is sort of enhancement of the knowledge about prevention, transmission, and program of HIV/AIDS through socialisation. The activities of this social devotion were games, pre and post test before the activity started and after it is finished which intend on observing enhancement of member of traditional teenager group members' knowledge, through film, sharing and discussion with PLWHA about HIV/AIDS.

The result of pre and post test indicate there is an improvement of participants knowledge about HIV/AIDS. From statistical test obtained that p value from the difference between pre and post knowledge score is 0,0018 which it is smaller than α (0,05) that it means the effort of knowledge improvement through enlightening and sharing has succeed enhancing the knowledge of traditional teenager group in Blanjong Village about HIV/AIDS. The evaluation results of this work show good results (very encouraging) because of this program has given positive impact for participants and then they are also encouraged to spread the information later.

Keywords : HIV/AIDS, PLWHA, teenagers

Background

Blanjong Village lies in Sanur Kauh Village, Denpasar Selatan Subdistrict, Denpasar. Sanur is known as one favourite travel destination especially for foreigners. Most of the people in this area are working the tourism sectors. A lot of hotels, homestays and villas are also available in this village. Not only foreigners, people from other islands in Indonesia are also visited Bali many times during the year. Since then, the tourism businesses are developing including those which related to health risky business such as direct and indirect commercial sex industries. Sex industry is one of business that putting the workers in risky behaviours therefore, the sex workers are at risk to certain type of illnesses such as sexually transmitted infections including HIV. They are at risk because

several behaviours for instance having more than one sexual partner, and not using condoms. Based on data from the Department of Health, Bali Province, Denpasar stated to have the highest HIV prevalence compared to other 8 Districts.

Data from Bali Province Department of Health mentioned that the average cumulative HIV cases were 40%, comprise of 1.876 HIV positive people and 1.823 people were in AIDS stage. Based on sex, HIV positive people in Denpasar District among men and women were 1.065 and 811 respectively (1).

Night entertainment places in Blanjong Village are very closed to the community residentials. Consequently, community members as well as teenagers from this area are very at risk several negative behaviour that related to night living such as alcohol

consumption, injecting drugs and prostitution.

Basically teenagers are part of the community members that have willingness and curiosity and always likes to try a new things in life in order to found their identity. In order to find their identity, teenagers sometime get influence from different types of impression good or bad. With all night entertainment available in their area, they placed them selves into a difficult situation.

The availability of night entertainments in Blanjong area, teenagers are very prone bad influence. Therefore, some programs and activities should be conducted in order to prevent the negative effect of the situation related to nightlife. One strategy can be conducted is by giving the correct information about HIV and AIDS to the member of

youth community in Blanjong Village. The target group was teenagers since they have curiosity related all things and they usually willing to try something new without any attention to the effect of their behaviour in their future life. Traditional youth community (Sekaa Teruna Teruni) is a group of teenagers in a village who are actively join programs and activities available in the village. This activity aimed to enhance the knowledge of teenagers about HIV/AIDS therefore they can prevent and pay attention to behaviours that may lead them unhealthy behaviour that related. In order to enhance the knowledge of a group of people, one method can be use is counselling (2).

Method

The activity was socialisation on HIV / AIDS infection

targeting teenagers Blanjong Village, Sanur, on March 13, 2015. The social devotion is given to members of traditional teenager group/STT Blanjong Village. The purpose of this program is prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and to eliminate discrimination to PLWHA. They was given sort of enhancement of the knowledge about prevention, transmission, and program of HIV/AIDS through socialisation. The activities of this social devotion were games, video clips as well as sharing and discussion (testimonial) from a person who live with HIV. The evaluation process was through pre and post test before the activity started and after it is finished which intend on observing enhancement of member of traditional teenager group members' knowledge, through film, sharing and discussion with

PLWHA about HIV/AIDS. Almost all STT members of this village had join the program. Sixteen people was the total number of teenager that joining this activity.

Result and Discussion

This program was conducted on Friday, the 13th of March 2015. The theme of this activity was "Enhance Knowledge., Prevent the HIV and AIDS disease, not the people who live with HIV". Sixteen teenagers were join this activity who were in different age and education background. The activity was met the agenda. To get started, the participants was introduced to a games which has a moral meaning for teenagers life. Continued with the video clips about a teenagers that join a band group who then choosing the wrong way of life and become

an injecting drug users and end up with death related to HIV infection and AIDS. Many studies have found that sharing information using video/short movie was statistically significant in enhancing knowledge of a group of people compared to without video/film method/control group (3).

The program then continued by sharing and discussion about a life of a HIV positive person. The person was explained her journey and history why her become infected by HIV. The stigma and discrimination that her facing, as well as the HIV treatment and her current life. Stigma was one big problem that face by women with HIV in many countries including Indonesia and African Countries (4). All participants were very enthusiastic in listening to her story. Many questions appeared in relation

to her story. From the questions that asked, it can be conclude that there were many incorrect understanding and information about HIV/AIDS from the teenagers perspectives. The discussion was ended up to see the understanding of teenager and memory about the video clips and testimonial by asking several questions directly about the characteristic of HIV positive people. At the end of the program, the participants were asked to share the information to their peers and family. Many studied has revealed that most of influence comes from peers, therefore peer program is good in spreading a certain kind of information/knowledge (5).

The last evaluation of this program can be seen in the increased on knowledge about HIV/AIDS which can be seen in Figure 1. As well as

data about participants participation which can be seen on the Table 1. Figure 1. The comparison between pre and post test knowledge among participants.

It can be seen in Figure 1 that 10 out of 16 participants (63%) have their score increase in post test compared to pre test. Wilcoxon rank test with Stata 12.0 found that those score difference was

statistically significant ($p=0.0018 < 0.05$). Means that this different are occurred also in the population. Teenagers are more at risk to HIV infection since their curiosity in trying anything new (6). Peer educator program have been proven to be one effective strategy in enhancing the knowledge on HIV among teenagers and school children (7,8).

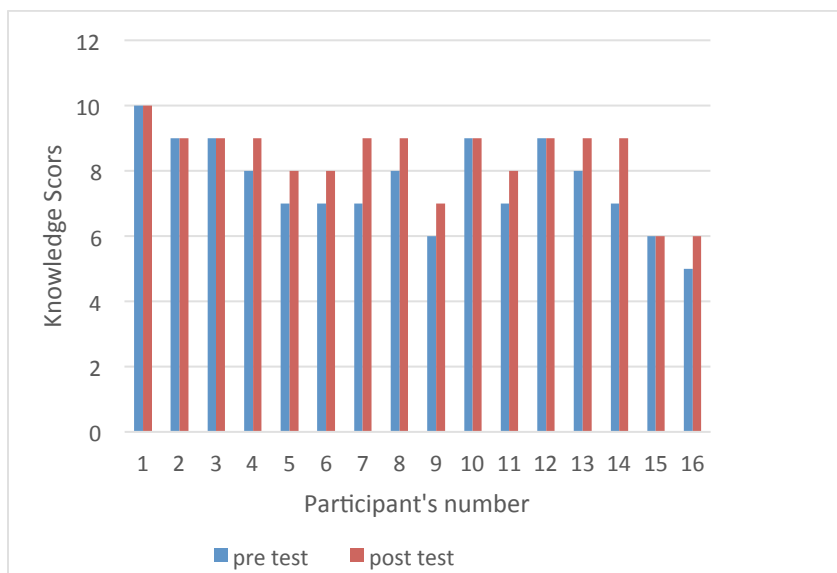


Table 1. Participants Satisfaction Level

Satisfaction Level	Total	%
Satisfy	16	100
Not Satisfy	0	0
Total	16	100

The result of this study is similar to research conducted by Novarianti, which found that counselling session might increase the level of knowledge of teenagers about HIV (9). The similar result was also found by Marhaeni et al, moreover, besides level of knowledge, counselling session and health promotion program also pursue teenager to have better attitude related to HIV (10). Can be seen on table 1 that all of participants (100%) satisfied to the program. It is also hoped that participants will continue to spread the information and message given to their peers and family members.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on pre and post test result can be conclude that the program increase the level of knowledge of teenagers in Blanjong Village about HIV/AIDS. Besides, all the participants were satisfy with the program.

Research based on community service program could be an alternative way in order to enhance the people knowledge on something that occurred in the community. It can be more effective if used different method of learning processes. Adult learning, new type of media, testimonials are three options that might be specific and succeed in

improving people understanding. The target group might be different. In the case of HIV, testimonials from HIV positive person is a very good way and obtain positive impact on people understanding on HIV. Before, they believe that an HIV positive person must be someone who has certain type of characteristic such as thin, has tattoos, and always has other HIV risk behaviour (sexual, injecting drug). This type of learning process (testimonial) also may reduce stigma and discrimination on PLWHA.

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