



## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS' KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND INFORMATION SOURCES TOWARDS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AT SMAN 12 BEKASI IN 2025**

**Indah Yuliani<sup>1</sup> , Inda Panti Nalova<sup>2</sup>**

STIKES Abdi Nusantara Jakarta

indanalovaa@gmail.com

### **Abstract**

*Reproductive health is crucial for both men and women. Reproductive health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being. Knowledge about reproductive and sexual health significantly influences adolescent attitudes. This knowledge is gained through sex education, which provides clear and accurate information about human sexuality. Data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2023 recorded a prevalence of reproductive organ diseases in women, including bacterial vaginosis, of 23-29%. The main problems in adolescent reproductive health in Indonesia are a lack of information about reproductive health, changes in adolescent sexual behavior, inadequate health services, and inadequate legislation. Currently, the situation of adolescents is increasingly concerning due to the increase in negative actions committed by adolescents. Research objective the purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between adolescent knowledge, attitudes, and information sources regarding reproductive health and sexual behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025. Research method this study used a descriptive analytical approach with a cross-sectional method. Using the Chi-square test, data collection involved independent variables (risk) and dependent variables (risk) at the same time. The results of statistical tests using the Chi Square test showed that respondents with a Level of Knowledge of Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior obtained a P Value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , for the relationship of Attitude obtained a P Value of  $0.001 < 0.05$ , and for the relationship of Information Source obtained a P Value of  $0.007 < 0.05$  there is a significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes and sources of information on Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior. Conclusions and suggestions as input or reference for further research on the Relationship of Knowledge, Attitudes and Sources of Information of Adolescents on Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior in areas outside of formal education or non-formal education such as orphanages or street children who have not been exposed to information at all.*

**Bibliography:** *Adolescent Knowledge, Adolescent Attitudes, Information, Reproductive Health*

@Jurnal Ners Prodi Sarjana Keperawatan & Profesi Ners FIK UP 2026

\* Corresponding author :

Address : Jl. Swadaya No. 7 RT. 001/014, Jatibening, Kec. Pd. Gede Kota Bekasi 17412

Email : [indanalovaa@gmail.com](mailto:indanalovaa@gmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is crucial for both men and women. Reproductive health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being. Reproductive health is holistic, not merely the absence of disease or disability in any aspect related to the reproductive system, its functions, and processes (Dungga & Ihsan, 2023). Adolescent reproductive health is currently a global concern. Adolescent reproductive health is part of general reproductive health. Numerous efforts are being made to ensure adolescents have responsible sexual knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and behavior. The main problems in adolescent reproductive health in Indonesia are a lack of information about reproductive health, changes in adolescent sexual behavior, inadequate health services, and inadequate legislation. Currently, the situation of adolescents is increasingly concerning due to the increase in negative actions committed by adolescents. Adolescents' understanding and awareness of reproductive rights and health are still relatively low, and many of them have inaccurate understandings. This is due to the reluctance of society and families to discuss reproductive issues openly. Discussions about reproduction are often considered taboo and are more often associated with customary, cultural, and religious values, rather than being explained correctly and accurately. Data collected by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2023 recorded that the prevalence of reproductive organ diseases in women, including bacterial vaginosis, was 23-29%, the number of cases of trichomoniasis was 156 million women worldwide, chlamydia infections were 128.5 million, and 500 million women experienced sexually transmitted infections characterized by vaginal discharge (WHO, 2023). Data from the 2021 Indonesian Adolescent Reproductive Health Situation (SKKRI) showed that the prevalence of vaginal discharge in Indonesia was 75% at least once in their lifetime, and 45% of them experienced vaginal discharge more than twice. The age of adolescents at risk is precisely in the 15-19 year age range. It is estimated that around 33.3% of adolescent girls and 34.5% of adolescent boys (Silvia Mareti, 2022). The results of a 2021 West Java Province BKKBN survey showed that 83% of adolescents did not understand the correct concept of reproductive health, 61.8% did not know about menstrual problems, 40.6% did not know the risks of teenage pregnancy, and 42.4% did not know

about the risks of STDs. Adolescents' low understanding of reproductive health can trigger undesirable events, including sexually transmitted infections and teenage births that result in unwanted pregnancies (BKKBN, 2021). Meanwhile, a survey of reproductive health data in Bekasi City found that 46% of female students experienced health problems related to irregular menstrual cycles, menstrual disorders such as severe abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, and itching around the genital area. Urinary tract infections in adolescents and young adults show quite high rates globally, ranging from 35% to 42% in adolescents and 27% to 40% in young adults. Some common infections include candidiasis with a prevalence of around 25% to 50%, bacterial vaginosis around 20% to 40%, and trichomoniasis around 5% to 15%. (Silvia & Hardiati, 2024). The results of the study (Widyaningrum et al., 2024) There is a relationship between the level of knowledge about reproductive health and adolescent attitudes towards free sex, the majority of respondents with a high level of knowledge have good attitudes and respondents with a low level of knowledge have bad attitudes. While research conducted by (Bawental et al., 2019) There is a relationship between knowledge and reproductive health behavior in students at SMA Negeri 3 Manado and There is a relationship between attitudes and reproductive health behavior of adolescents at SMA Negeri 3 Manado. In a study conducted by (Melayanti, 2025) There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of adolescents with the behavior of the Three basic threats to Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR Triad) in SMA Negeri 1 Padalarang in 2024 and also There is a relationship between adolescent attitudes and the behavior of the Three basic threats to Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR Triad) in SMA Negeri 1 Padalarang in 2024. The results of the study (Samidah et al., 2018) There is a relationship between the use of reproductive health information sources and premarital sexual behavior in adolescents in SMA Negeri 1 Kaur in 2017. Based on the results of a preliminary study that SMAN 12 Bekasi in an observation and interview session with 10 students randomly obtained the results that 6 out of 10 students did not know about reproductive health, what they knew was only to carry out reproductive health hygiene by cleaning after urinating or defecating, then these students still searched for information about reproductive health via the internet and other social media.

**METHODS**

This type of research uses a descriptive analytical approach with a cross sectional method. By using the Chi-square test, the data collection was carried out using a research instrument using a questionnaire that concerns independent variables, namely risk and dependent variables, namely the

time period that is the same as the population in the research population, namely male and female students of SMAN 12 Bekasi with a total of 88 respondents.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025

Respondent Characteristics		Frequency	Presentation
Gender	Man	50	56,8%
	Woman	38	43,2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior	Good behavior	68	77,3%
	sufficient behavior,	17	19,3%
	Poor behavior	3	3,4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
knowledge	Good knowledge	54	61,4%
	sufficient knowledge	26	29,5%
	Poor knowledge	8	9,1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
attitude	Good attitude	64	72,7%
	sufficient attitude	19	21,6%
	Poor attitude	5	5,7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
source of information	good source of information	68	77,3%
	Bad source of information	20	22,7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the data above, it is known that male respondents are more dominant, amounting to 50 people (56.8%), while female respondents are fewer, amounting to 38 people (43.2%). The results of the analysis of the table above show that respondents who have good behavior are 68 people (77.3%), then respondents who have sufficient behavior are 17 people (19.3) while for respondents who have Poor Behavior are 3 people (3.4%). From the knowledge table data, it is known that respondents who have good knowledge are 54 people (61.4%), while the number of

respondents with sufficient knowledge is 26 people (29.5%), then respondents who have poor knowledge are 8 people (9.1%). In the attitude data, it is known that respondents with good attitudes are 64 people (72.7), then respondents with sufficient attitudes are 19 people (21.6%) and respondents with poor attitudes are 5 people (5.7%). Then in the information source data obtained, good information sources are 68 people (77.3), and poor information sources are 20 people (22.7%).

Table 2. The Relationship Between Knowledge of Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025

Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior	knowledge						Total	%	Asymp. sig ( 2 Sided)
	Good	%	sufficient	%	Poor	%			
Good	52	76,5%	12	17,6%	4	5,9%	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<i>0,000</i>
sufficient	2	11,8%	14	82,4%	1	5,9%	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	

<b>Poor</b>	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61,4%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29,5%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9,1%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the analysis of the table above, it is known that there are 52 respondents (76.5%) of teenagers with good behavior and good knowledge, 12 respondents (17.6%) of teenagers with good behavior and sufficient knowledge, and 4 people (5.9%) of teenagers with good behavior and insufficient knowledge. From the data on sufficient behavior, it is known that there are 2 teenagers with sufficient behavior and good knowledge (11.8%). Furthermore, there are 14 teenagers with sufficient behavior and sufficient

knowledge (82.4%) and 1 teenager with sufficient behavior and insufficient knowledge (5.9%). Furthermore, there is no data or 0 for teenagers with poor behavior but good and sufficient knowledge, and 3 respondents (100%) have poor behavior and insufficient knowledge. Then, the Chisquare test results obtained 0.000 (p value <0.05), which means there is a significant relationship between knowledge of reproductive health and sexual behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025.

Table 3. The Relationship Between Attitudes Toward Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025

Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior	attitude						Total	%	Asymp. sig (2 Sided)
	Good	%	sufficient	%	Poor	%			
<b>Good</b>	53	77,9%	12	17,6%	3	4,4%	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,007</b>
<b>sufficient</b>	10	41,2%	7	41,2%	0	0%	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Poor</b>	1	33,3%	0	0%	2	66,7%	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>72,7%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21,6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,7%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>	

From the analysis of the table above, it is known that there are 53 respondents (77.9%) of teenagers with good behavior and good attitudes, 12 respondents (17.6%) of teenagers with good behavior and sufficient attitudes, 3 people (4.4%) of teenagers with good behavior and poor attitudes. From the data on sufficient behavior, it is known that there are 10 teenagers with sufficient behavior and good attitudes (58.8%). Furthermore, there are 7 teenagers with sufficient behavior and sufficient attitudes (41.2%) and there are no teenagers with sufficient behavior and poor

attitudes. Furthermore, in the data on teenagers with poor behavior but good attitudes, there is 1 person (33.3%), and there are no respondents who have poor behavior and sufficient attitudes or 0. Respondents who have poor behavior and poor attitudes are 2 people (66.7%). Then, the Chisquare test results obtained 0.007 (p value <0.05) which means there is a significant relationship between student attitudes towards reproductive health and sexual behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025.

Table 4. The Relationship Between Information Sources on Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025

Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior	source of information				Total	%	Asymp. sig (2 Sided)
	good	%	Bad	%			
<b>Good</b>	59	86,8%	9	13,2%	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0,001</b>
<b>sufficient</b>	7	41,2%	10	58,8%	<b>17</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Poor</b>	2	66,7%	1	33,3%	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	

<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>77,3%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22,7%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100%</b>
--------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	--------------	-----------	-------------

From the analysis of the table above, it is known that there are 59 respondents (86.8%) of teenagers with good behavior and have good sources of information. 9 respondents (13.2%) of teenagers with good behavior and have poor sources of information. From the data on sufficient behavior, it is known that there are 7 teenagers with sufficient behavior and have good sources of information (41.2%). Furthermore, there are 10 teenagers with sufficient behavior and have poor sources of information (58.8%). Furthermore, in the data on teenagers with poor behavior but have good sources of information, there are 2 people (66.7%), and 1 respondent with poor behavior and has poor attitudes (33.3%). The Chi-square test results obtained 0.001 (p value <0.05), which means there is a significant relationship between students' sources of information on reproductive health and sexual behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025.

**Discussion**

The data distribution shows that male respondents are more dominant, while female respondents are fewer. The relationship between gender and adolescent reproductive health is crucial because biological and social differences influence how they understand, act on, and deal with reproductive health risks. Girls tend to be more aware of these issues, but still face challenges such as unplanned pregnancies. Meanwhile, boys also need information about puberty, such as wet dreams, and safe sexual behavior to prevent sexually transmitted infections. However, research shows that gender does not always directly correlate with promiscuity. More important is knowledge about sexually transmitted infections, as this has a greater influence on a person's sexual behavior. Several factors, such as puberty, level of knowledge about reproductive health, parental supervision, age, gender, and children's perceptions of sexual behavior, influence premarital sexual behavior. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that gender has the greatest influence on premarital sexual behavior in adolescents (Gustiawan & Mutmainnah, 2021). Male and female adolescents view reproductive health issues differently, which influences how they receive information on this topic. Furthermore, their beliefs about reproductive health issues also differ. For example, women are at greater risk of pregnancy if they have unprotected sex. Therefore, women tend to be

more confident and vigilant about maintaining their reproductive health than men. Conversely, men tend to be more interested in learning about reproductive health, while women are more afraid and embarrassed to discuss the topic. These differences influence adolescents' knowledge levels regarding reproductive health, both male and female (Wisdyana & Tri Setiowati, 2015).

The results of the data study show that respondents with good behavior are more dominant, then respondents with sufficient behavior are half of good behavior, while respondents with Poor Behavior tend to be few. Knowledge about reproductive health can make someone better understand how to maintain personal hygiene, so that they always maintain cleanliness to prevent disease. Not understanding about reproductive health can make women not maintain good behavior during menstruation, and adolescents can experience various reproductive health problems. Research conducted by (Sabarofek et al., 2024) that adolescents who understand correctly about reproductive health tend to recognize ways of dating and alternatives that can be used to fulfill sexual urges in a healthy and responsible manner. Knowledge about sexuality is related to risky dating behavior, because awareness of the impact of this knowledge can encourage students to engage in risky dating behavior. Then in research (Yarza & Kartikawati, 2019) explained that in having free sex, there are several diseases that can be transmitted, such as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Sexually transmitted diseases can occur through sexual intercourse. The risk is greater if you frequently change partners, whether through the vagina, anus, or mouth. Types of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) include gonorrhea, syphilis, herpes, and HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Furthermore, there are also diseases related to sexual orientation, such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender.

The study found that adolescents with good knowledge were more numerous, while respondents with adequate knowledge tended to be more numerous, while those with insufficient knowledge were fewer. Adolescents with inadequate knowledge about reproductive health can easily lead to misconceptions about sex, which can lead to promiscuous sexual behavior. Efforts to create a resilient young generation require physical strength, new understanding, and high creativity. Without the role of adolescents, a nation

will struggle to develop. Adolescence is a time when the body, mind, and thinking skills develop rapidly. Knowledge about reproductive and sexual health significantly influences adolescent attitudes. This knowledge is obtained through sex education, which provides clear and accurate information about human sexuality. This information covers the processes of conception, pregnancy, childbirth, sexual intercourse, sexual behavior, as well as aspects of health, psychology, and social appropriateness. If adolescents lack understanding of sex education, they are more likely to engage in risky sexual behavior, such as unprotected sex (Susilowati et al., 2023).

The study found that respondents with a good attitude were quite numerous and almost close to the total number of respondents, then there were quite a lot of respondents with a fair attitude, and very few respondents with a poor attitude. To address problems related to sexual and reproductive health among adolescents, such as sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, dating relationships, and sexual violence, innovative and efficient methods are needed. This approach emphasizes the importance of healthy relationships and applies new methods that can help improve understanding and sexual and reproductive health in adolescents. Attitude is the way a person responds or reacts to something that is not yet fully open. Attitude shows how a person feels or experiences something in a certain environment. Attitude can be seen from attitudes that are still closed. Like knowledge, this attitude has several stages, namely accepting, responding, appreciating, and being responsible (Melayanti, 2025). Attitude is a collection of actions or ways a person responds to something, then becomes a habit because of the values believed. More rationally, attitude can be interpreted as a person's response to stimuli that come from outside themselves. This response is formed in two forms, namely passive and active forms. The passive form is a response that occurs within a person and cannot be seen directly by others, while the active form is a response that can be observed directly by others. A person's attitude begins to grow from the knowledge they receive.

Research conducted at SMAN 12 Bekasi found that good information sources were more numerous, and less adequate information sources were more numerous. Information sources are anything that plays a role in conveying information to others. Information can be obtained through various media, such as print media like

newspapers and magazines, electronic media like television, radio, and the internet, and through activities carried out by health workers, such as training (Apriani et al., 2023). Information obtained from various sources will influence a person's level of knowledge. The more information obtained, the broader a person's understanding. If someone reads frequently, their knowledge and understanding will be better than if they only hear or see. Social media or information sources play a crucial role in shaping public knowledge about new innovations. Various forms of media such as the internet, television, and digital magazines function as communication tools that greatly influence the formation of public opinion and belief. In conveying information, mass media not only provides news but also conveys messages that can influence or suggest, thereby shaping or directing a person's opinion (Nurasiah et al., 2020).

The Relationship Between Adolescent Knowledge of Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi in 2025 is known to have a significant relationship between adolescent knowledge of reproductive health and sexual behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi. Knowledge is the result of human sensing or the way a person understands an object through the senses they have, such as eyes, nose, ears, and others. When a person uses their senses to recognize something, their level of attention and perception of the object greatly influences the results of their knowledge (Mahmud et al., 2023). The majority of human knowledge is obtained through the senses of hearing and sight. A person's knowledge of an object can have different levels or intensities (Silvia Mareti, 2022). In a study conducted by (Widyaningrum et al., 2024) that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about reproductive health and adolescent attitudes towards free sex, the majority of respondents with a high level of knowledge have a good attitude and respondents with a low level of knowledge have a bad attitude. In a study (Restika Puspa Ningtias, Elis Noviati, Ayu Endang Purwati, 2024), data obtained showed that the majority of respondents' knowledge before receiving reproductive health education was poor. After receiving reproductive health education, the majority of respondents' knowledge was good, indicating that reproductive health education had an impact on increasing the knowledge of adolescents at SMP Negeri 1 Wado in 2024.

The Relationship Between Adolescent Attitudes Towards Reproductive Health and

Sexual Behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi in 2025 from the results of statistical tests using the Chi Square test showed that respondents with the Level of Adolescent Attitudes Towards Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior had a significant relationship between Adolescent Attitudes towards Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi. The results of the study (Alfiani1 et al., 2023) There is a significant relationship between knowledge and adolescent attitudes about reproductive health at SMK Bina Nusantara Semarang Regency. A positive and optimistic attitude is a real form of someone who always pays attention to the good things in life. A soul that prefers to do creative activities rather than boring ones, happy rather than sad, hopeful rather than hopeless. To show a positive attitude, a person does not only show it through his face, but also through the way he speaks, the way he meets other people, and the way he faces problems in everyday life. A negative attitude actually leads a person to difficulties and failures. This can be seen from a gloomy face, a hoarse voice, and an unattractive appearance. This attitude also shows an unfriendly, uneasy, and lack of self-confidence. Meanwhile, research conducted by (Bawental et al., 2019) showed that respondents' unfavorable attitudes were associated with unfavorable reproductive health behaviors, and there was a relationship between attitudes and adolescent reproductive health behaviors at SMA Negeri 3 Manado. Attitudes significantly influence adolescent reproductive health; how a person behaves reflects their knowledge. Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object, which already involves factors of opinion and emotion. Reproductive health behaviors, which include knowledge, attitudes, and actions, significantly influence the emergence of adolescent reproductive health problems. Reproductive health is not merely the absence of disease or disability related to the reproductive system, functions, and processes. Broadly, reproductive health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social health. To have good reproductive health behaviors, good knowledge is also required.

Relationship between Adolescent Information Sources on Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi in 2025. From the results of statistical tests, it is known that there is a significant relationship between Adolescent Information Sources on Reproductive Health and Sexual Behavior at Sman 12 Bekasi. In a study

conducted by (Dungga & Ihsan, 2023) There is an influence between access to information and reproductive health practices. Understanding of reproductive health often comes from inaccurate sources, such as peers, information media such as adult content, films with inappropriate content, and myths circulating in the community. They should get information about reproductive health from their parents, because the information they first receive about this topic depends heavily on their parents' knowledge and how they convey it. Meanwhile, research conducted by (Samidah et al., 2018) The use of appropriate information by adolescents can influence sexual behavior before marriage. This happens because by getting good information, adolescents will have a better understanding of reproductive health. This knowledge will influence their attitudes, which ultimately have an impact on sexual behavior before marriage. Information about adolescent reproductive health is not only obtained from parents or teachers, but also through mass media. A study shows that adolescent boys who access information by viewing images or watching pornographic films can gain knowledge about reproduction. In a study conducted by (Nurasiah et al., 2020), it was found that most adolescents obtained information indirectly from the internet (55.39%), from books (29.23%), and from leaplets (15.38%). However, adolescents who received information from their parents mostly had good knowledge about the impact of early marriage on reproductive health (52.63%). This information allows them to better understand the changes that occur in themselves, resulting in low knowledge. Adolescents need to receive complete and accurate information so that they have a good knowledge of reproductive health, especially the impact of early marriage. Adolescents will try to seek various sources of information from various sources, namely parents, peers, books, and mass media.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the characteristics of respondents who are male are more dominant, while respondents with female gender are fewer than the population, while for the results of good knowledge is the most dominant compared to sufficient and insufficient knowledge, as well as the results of Attitude, good attitudes are the most compared to sufficient and insufficient attitudes, while in the data on sources of information obtained by respondents it is known that students who have good sources of

information are more than those with insufficient sources of information. The results of the analysis of the Relationship between Knowledge, attitudes and sources of Information for Adolescents show a significant relationship between Knowledge, attitudes and sources of Information on Reproductive Health with Sexual Behavior at SMAN 12 Bekasi in 2025. For Health services to become an institution As a program for information centers and counseling for adolescent reproductive health, it is recommended to increase the volume of meetings or activities carried out to be more effective and efficient in increasing adolescent knowledge about reproductive health. And also as a should have relationships or collaborations about reproductive health obtained from both parents and the environment. In order to have guidelines and not fall into free sex / promiscuity among adolescents.

## REFERENCES

- Alfiani1, N., Cahyaningsih2, O., & Indah Sulistyowati3. (2023). *HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DENGAN SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI DI SMK BINA NUSANTARA KAB SEMARANG*. 123–128.
- Apriani, L. A., Lestari, M. A., & Wiguna, R. I. (2023). *SISWI MADRASAH ALIYAH TENTANG KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI Abstrak demografi . Perilaku berisiko pada remaja pada kelompok remaja putri ( siswi ) di lingkungan Madrasah Aliyah Qamarul Huda Bagu . Seperti yang diketahui bahwa pada dikenal sebagai ruang pendidikan .* 10(1), 9–16. <https://doi.org/10.32539/JKK.V10I1.19428>
- Bawental, N. R., Korompis, G. E. C., Maramis, F. R. R., Kesehatan, F., Universitas, M., & Ratulangi, S. (2019). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Dengan Perilaku Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Peserta Didik Di Sma Negeri 3 Manado. *Kesmas*, 8(7), 344–351.
- Dungga, E. F., & Ihsan, M. (2023). Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Pada Remaja. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Farmasi : Pharmacare Society*, 2(3), 134–139. <https://doi.org/10.37905/phar.soc.v2i3.21146>
- Gustiawan, R., & Mutmainnah, M. (2021). *Hubungan Pengetahuan dengan Perilaku Kesehatan Reproduksi pada Remaja Pendahuluan Masa remaja merupakan masa terjadinya perubahan dari masa anak ke masa dewasa , dimana mereka mempersiapkan diri menjadi dewasa sehingga terjadinya proses kematangan fisik .* 2(November 2021), 89–98.
- Lestari, I., & Frilasari, H. (2024). Edukasi Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja Berbasis On Line Digital. *Media Abdimas Indonesia*, 2(2), 46–51.
- Mahmud, S., Nurafriani, & Darmawan, S. (2023). Pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi terhadap sikap remaja tentang seksual pranikah. *JIMPK : Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa & Penelitian Keperawatan*, 3(5), 12–17.
- Masturoh, I., & T, N. A. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kesehatan* (cetakan pe).
- Melayanti, M. (2025). HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP DENGAN PERILAKU TIGA ANCAMAN DASAR KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI REMAJA (TRIAD KRR) PADA SISWA SMAN 1 PADALARANG. *Journal of Midwifery Research*, 2(3), 22–30.
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2010). *metode penelitian kesehatan*. Rineka cipta.
- Nurasiah, A., Rizkiyani, A., & Heriana, C. (2020). Hubungan Antara Sumber Informasi Dengan Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Tentang Resiko Pernikahan Dini Terhadap Kesehatan Reproduksi Di Sman 1 Cibingbin Tahun 2020. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Bhakti Husada: Health Sciences Journal*, 11(2), 217–223. <https://doi.org/10.34305/jikbh.v11i2.173>
- Restika Puspa Ningtias, Elis Noviaty, Ayu Endang Purwati, R. K. (2024). PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN REMAJA. *Jurnal Penelitian Perawat Profesional*, 2(5474), 1333–1336.
- Sabarofek, W. M., Yesnath, A. R., Gurning, M., Manoppo, I. A., Tinggi, S., Kesehatan, I., Kanal, J., Km, V., & Sorong, K. (2024). *TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN MENGENAI KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI PADA REMAJA : LITERATURE REVIEW LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ADOLESCENTS : LITERATURE REVIEW*. 12, 1–9.
- Samidah, I., . M., & Yuhasri, E. (2018). Hubungan Pemanfaatan Sumber Informasi Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Sikap Dan Perilaku Seksual Pra Nikah Remaja Di Sman 1 Kaur Tahun 2017. *Journal of Nursing and Public*

- Health*, 5(2), 60–67.  
<https://doi.org/10.37676/jnph.v5i2.561>
- Silvia, M., & Hardiati, I. S. (2024). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi dengan Perilaku Personal Hygiene Saat Menstruasi pada Remaja Putri Kelas VII di SMPI Darul Mu, Minin. *MAHESA : Malahayati Health Student Journal*, 5(1), 363–370.  
<https://doi.org/10.33024/mahesa.v5i1.16550>
- Silvia Mareti, <sup>2</sup>Indri Nurasa. (2022). *TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG KESEHATAN REPRODUKSI DI KOTA PANGKALPINANG*. 9, 25–32.
- Susilowati, E., Izah, N., & Rakhimah, F. (2023). *Pengetahuan Remaja dan Akses Informasi terhadap Sikap dalam Praktik Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja*.
- Ulya, Jenny Jeltje Sophia Sondakh, A. Y. (2022). Rendahnya Pengetahuan Hak Reproduksi Perempuan pada Remaja Putri Faizatul Ulya. *Journal Penelitian Kesehatan Suara Forikes*, 13(April), 415–420.
- Widyaningrum, S. T., Muhlisin, A., Kesehatan, F. I., & Surakarta, U. M. (2024). *Tingkat pengetahuan tentang kesehatan reproduksi dengan sikap remaja terhadap seks bebas di SMA Sukoharjo*. 18(2), 186–193.
- Wisdyana, & Tri Setiowati. (2015). *Hubungan Karakteristik Remaja dengan Pengetahuan Remaja Mengenai Kesehatan Reproduksi di Kota Cimahi*.
- Yarza, H. N., & Kartikawati, E. (2019). *Pengetahuan kesehatan reproduksi remaja dalam mencegah penyimpangan seksual*. 16(1), 75–79.
- Zahra, P. Al, Akbar, M. I., Elizabeth, B., Program, M., Sarjana, S., & Suherman, U. M. (2025). *Edukasi Kesehatan Reproduksi Dengan Menggunakan Media EMIVO Dosen Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan , Universitas Medika Suherman*. 8(2), 88–92.