

# The Factors Affecting Sexually Transmitted Disease Incidence to Married Women at Public Health Centre Timika Jaya Mimika Regency

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**Abstract-Introduction:** Sexually transmitted diseases is disease causes transmitted with sexuality relation from partner sexual. Sexually transmitted diseases in Public Health Centre Timika Jaya is number three of rating Mimika Regency.

**Target of research:** to knowledge factor's affecting infection transmitted disease to married women at public health centre timika jaya mimika regency.

**Method Research:** Analytic of observasional with cross sectional design. Research executed on 15 April and 25 May 2018 in Public health centre Timika with population is married woman with total sampel as much 333 peoples with total sampling. Data approach used questionnaire and analyzed used chi square test and logistics binary regrestion.

**Result of research :** The factor's is not affecting sexually transmitted disease to married woman in public health centre Timika Jaya is used of condom ( $p$ -value 0,256;  $RP = 0,798$ ;  $CI95\% (0,569 - 1,119)$ ). And there is a factor's affecting sexually transmitted disease to married woman in public health centre Timika Jaya is age ( $p$ -value = 0,017;  $RP = 1,493$ ;  $CI95\% (1,085 - 2,056)$ , study ( $p$ -value = 0,000;  $RP = 2,525$ ;  $CI95\% (1,789 - 3,567)$ , knowledge ( $p$ -value = 0,000;  $RP = 2,472$ ;  $CI95\% (1,862 - 3,282)$ , attitude  $p$ -value = 0,000;  $RP = 3,110$ ;  $CI95\% (2,369 - 4,082)$ , fetch and carry partner ( $p$ -value = 0,000;  $RP = 3,530$ ;  $CI95\% (2,738 - 4,552)$  and personal hygiene ( $p$ -value = 0,000;  $RP = 2,264$ ;  $CI95\% (1,686 - 3,040)$ . The variable dominant sexually transmitted disease is study, knowledge, attitude, and fetch and carry partner.

**Keywords:** Infection Transmitted Disease Incidence, Merried Women

## I. INTRODUCTION

The combination of the development of psychological age and biological age is greatly influenced by multifactors that occur in various fields in society, thus affecting the increase of cases of sexually transmitted diseases. This problem can not be approached only from the clinical aspect, but social and economic issues that are closely related to values, ethics, religion and culture. Internal factors that most affect sexual behavior is the development of sexual organs (Ninie, 2010).

The phenomenon of sexually transmitted infections in women with a high level of education and also a good economic level is also mentioned by Dunkle (2003) that the delay of marriage age due to the concentration of

women on the field of work. But on the other hand, the woman in meeting her biological needs as an adult female, tends to have sexual relations without commitment in exchange for money or just on the basis of likes. This multipartner sexual intercourse will have an increased risk of STI infection. When these women decide to marry and become pregnant, then their risk of experiencing a condition of pregnancy with HIV infection will also increase. Similarly, the risk of transmission to their husbands will also increase (Dunkle, 2003).

The sexual behavior of multiple partners is exacerbated by the low rate of condom use. The risky behavior of women and their partners can increase the vulnerability of women to STIs and / or HIV, women are more susceptible to contracting STIs and HIV twice than infected male partners without condom use (Mustofa, 2010). The proportion of STI patients with the type of STIs through the highest number of sex partners in the week was the number of sex partners was less than the same as five people per week in the indicator IMS indicator of 74.4% or as many as 32 people. Switching sexual partners is a basic factor in the spread of STIs (Dyna, 2013). The number of cases of STIs in Papua Province in 2015 were 1,115 cases, most of them with the cause of HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) ie Condyloma Akuminata (Reproductive Health Center of Jayapura, 2015). Based on data obtained from the AIDS Prevention Commission (KPA) the number of new HIV / AIDS cases in Mimika District by 2017 there are 170 cases of HIV and 281 AIDS cases with 39 deaths from AIDS. Meanwhile, the total number of visits to the Reproductive Services from 23 Puskesmas in Mimika Regency that serves reproductive health in 2017 as many as 15,163 people, and found 9,983 cases of STI cases. (Mimika District Health Office, 2017). The number of STI cases in Puskesmas Timika Jaya is the second of 23 Puskesmas in Mimika Regency. The data of IMS examination service at Puskesmas Timika Jaya in 2017 were 4,103 people who visited the reproduction service and who suffered from STI as many as 1,043 people (25,42%) From the number of Sifilis cases found 102 people (9,78%), , Gonorrhoea as many as 117 people (11.22%), Herpes Genitalis as many as 38 people (3.64%),

Condyloma as many as 15 people (1.44%) and Trichomoniasis as many as 771 people (73.92%).

In 2018 the number of visits to reproductive service at Timika Jaya Community Health Center from January - April was 333 people, of which 107 women were positive for STIs, 62 were syphilis (57,94%) and GO were 45 people (42 , 06%) (Puskesmas Timika Jaya, 2018). Based on the description of the above problems, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled "Factors influencing the incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections at Housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika"

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD

A. Types and Research Design

This research is an observational analytic research. Observational analytic research is a research that aims to find the relationship between variables by conducting an analysis of the data that has been collected. This study uses Cross Sectional approach (cut latitude) that is by measuring independent variable and dependent variable only once at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

B. Place and Time of Research

1. Place

The location of this research was conducted at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika.

2. Time

The study was conducted from April 15 to May 25, 2018.

C. Population and Sample

The population in this study were all housewives who performed STI examination at Puskesmas Timika in January - April 2018 as many as 333 people. The sample is part of the generalization of the population under study (Sugiyono, 2013). Sample size using total sampling technique. Thus the number of samples of 333 people.

III. RESULTS

3.1 Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Distribution of Frequency of Age, Education, Knowledge, Attitude, Switching of Partner, Condom Use, Personal Hygiene and STI in Puskesmas Timika Jaya

No	Variabel	(n)	(%)
1	Age		
	≤ 35 year	163	48,9
	≥ 35 year	170	51,1
2	Educaiton		
	Low	153	45,9
	High	180	54,1
4	Knowledge		
	Less	69	20,7

	Good	264	79,3
5	Attitude		
	Negative	67	20,1
	Positive	266	79,9
6	Partner chnge		
	Risk	55	16,5
	Not riks	278	83,5
7	Condom use		
	Not	254	76,3
	Yes	79	23,7
8	Personal Hygiene		
	Less	93	27,9
	Good	240	72,1
9	IMS		
	Yes	107	32,1
	Not	226	67,9
Jumlah		333	100

Based on table 1, shows the highest among respondents aged ≥ 35 years as many as 170 people (51.1%), higher education as many as 180 people (54.1%). Most of the knowledge of respondents have good knowledge as much as 264 people (79.3%) and positive attitude as much as 266 people (79.9%). As many as 278 people (83,5%) were not at risk, 254 people did not use condoms (76.3%). A total of 240 people (72.1%) performed good personal hygiene. As for the STI suffering as many as 107 people (32.1%).

3.2 Bivariate Analysis

a. Influence of Age on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections

Table 2. Influence of Age on Sexually Transmitted Infection Infection at Housewife at Timika Jaya Health Center of Mimika Regency Year 2018

No	Age	IMS occurrence				N	%
		Yes		Not			
		N	%	N	%		
1	≤ 35 year	44	25,9	100	61,3	163	100
2	≥35 year	63	38,7	126	74,1	170	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,017; RP = 1,493; CI95% (1,085– 2,056)

Table 2 shows that out of 163 respondents aged ≤ 35 years, 44 (25.9%) suffered from STIs and those who did not suffer from STIs were 100 (61.3%). Whereas in mothers aged > 35 years as many as 63 people (38.7%) suffered from STIs and who did not suffer from STIs as much as 126 people (74.1%). = 0,05) obtained *p-value* = 0,017 or *pα*The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% ( <α (0,05). This means that there is an age effect on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center. When viewed

from the value of  $RP = 1.493$ ;  $CI95\%$  (1.085 - 2.056) interpreted that mothers aged > 35 risk the incidence of STIs 1.493 times higher than mothers aged  $\leq 35$  years.

*b. Effect of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections*

Table 3. Effect of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center, Mimika Regency Year 2018

No	Education	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		n	%	N	%		
1	Low	73	47,7	80	52,3	153	100
2	High	34	18,9	146	81,1	180	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,000;  $RP = 2,526$ ;  $CI95\%$  (1,789 – 3,567)

Table 3 shows that out of 153 respondents with low education, 73 (47.7%) suffered from STIs and as many as 80 people (52.3%) did not suffer from STIs. While from 180 respondents with high education as many as 34 people (18.9%) suffered from STIs and as many as 146 people (81.1%) did not suffer from STIs. = 0,05) obtained *p-value* 0,000 or  $p < \alpha$  The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (  $< \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there is an influence of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center. When viewed from the value of  $RP = 2,526$ ;  $CI95\%$  (1,789 - 3,567) interpreted that low-educated mothers were at risk of STIs 2.526 times higher than those of highly educated mothers.

*c. Influence Knowledge of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya*

Table 4 Influence Knowledge of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Regency Mimika Year 2018

No	Knowledge	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		N	%	N	%		
1	Less	42	60,9	27	39,1	69	100
2	Good	65	24,6	199	75,4	264	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,000;  $RP = 2,472$ ;  $CI95\%$  (1,862 – 3,282)

Table 4 shows that out of 69 respondents with less knowledge there were 42 people (60.9%) suffering from STIs and as many as 27 people (39.1%) did not suffer from STIs. Of the 264 well-informed respondents, 65 (24.6%) suffered from STIs and as many as 199 people (75.4%) did not suffer from STIs. = 0,05) obtained *p-value* 0,000 or  $p < \alpha$  The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (  $< \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there is an

influence of knowledge on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya. When viewed from the value of 2.472;  $CI95\%$  (1,862 - 3,282) interpreted that knowledgeable mothers were less likely to have sexually transmitted infections 2,472 times higher than well-informed mothers.

*d. Influence Attitude on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections*

Table 5. Influence Attitude on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency Year 2018

No	Attitude	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		n	%	N	%		
1	Negative	47	70,1	20	20,9	67	100
2	Positive	60	22,6	206	77,4	266	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,000;  $RP = 3,110$ ;  $CI95\%$  (2,369 – 4,082)

Table 5 shows that out of 67 respondents who were negative there were 47 people (70.1%) suffering from STIs and as many as 20 people (20.9%) did not suffer from STIs. Of the 266 positive respondents, 60 (22.6%) suffered from STIs and as many as 206 (77.4%) did not suffer from STIs. = 0,05) obtained *p-value* 0,000 or  $p < \alpha$  The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% (  $< \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there is influence attitude toward the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Health Center Timika Jaya. When viewed from the value of  $RP = 3.110$ ;  $CI95\%$  (2,369 - 4,082) interpreted that negative mothers risked the incidence of sexually transmitted infections by 3.110 times higher than those of good / positive mothers.

*e. Influence Switching couples to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections*

Table 6. Influence Switching couples to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Mimika Regency Year 2018

No	Partner change	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		n	%	n	%		
1	Risk	44	80	11	20	55	100
2	Not risk	63	22,7	215	77,3	278	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,000;  $RP = 3,530$ ;  $CI95\%$  (2,738 – 4,552)

Table 6 shows that of 55 respondents at risk with multiple switches there were 44 people (80%) suffering from STIs and as many as 11 people (20%) who did not suffer from STIs. While from 278 people who are not at risk as many as 63 people (22.7%) suffered from STIs and as many as 215 people (77.3%) did not suffer from STIs. = 0,05)

obtained p-value 0,000 or  $p < \alpha$ . The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% ( $< \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there are multiple coupling influences on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at the Timika Jaya Community Health Center. RP value = 3.530; CI95% (2,738 - 4,552) interpreted that mothers who had multiple partners were at increased risk of sexually transmitted infections 3.530 times higher than those who did not have multiple partners.

*e. Influence Condom use on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections*

Table 7. Effect of Condom Use on Sexually Transmitted Infections at Housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya Kabupaten Mimika Year 2018

No	Condom use	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		n	%	N	%		
1	Not	77	30,3	177	69,7	254	100
2	Yes	30	38	49	62	79	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,256; RP = 0,798; CI95% (0,569 – 1,119)

Table 7 shows that in 254 respondents who did not use condoms there were 77 people (30.3%) with STIs and 177 (69.7%) did not have STIs. While from 79 respondents who use condom as many as 30 people (38%) suffer from STIs and as many as 49 people (62%) do not menederita IMS. = 0,05) obtained p-value 0,256 or  $p > \alpha$ . The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% ( $> \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there is no effect of condom use on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center. When viewed from the value of RP less than 1 expressed the use of condoms is not risky.

*f. Influence Personal hygiene against the incidence of sexually transmitted infections*

Table 8. Influence Personal hygieneterhadap incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Health Center Timika Jaya Mimika Regency Year 2018

No	Personal hygiene	IMS occurrence				n	%
		Yes		Not			
		n	%	N	%		
1	Less	50	53,8	43	46,2	93	100
2	Good	57	23,8	183	76,3	240	100
Total		107	32,1	226	67,9	333	100

*p-value* = 0,000; RP = 2,264; CI95% (1,686 – 3,040)

Table 8 shows that out of 93 respondents who are personal hygiene was less, there were 50 people (53.8%) suffered

from STIs and as many as 43 people (46.2%) did not suffer from STIs. Whereas of 240 respondents who had good personal hygiene there were 57 people (23.8%) who suffered from STIs and as many as 183 people (76.3%) did not suffer from STIs. = 0,05) obtained p-value0,000 or  $p < \alpha$ . The result of chi square statistic test at significance value 95% ( $< \alpha$  (0,05). This means that there is a personal influence of hygiene against the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center. When viewed from the value of RP = 2.264; CI95% (1,686 - 3,040) interpreted that mothers with personal hygiene were less at risk for the incidence of sexually transmitted infections 2,264 times higher than mothers with good hygiene.

IV. DISCUSSION

*4.1 Influence of Age on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya*

The result of this research shows that there is an effect of age to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya. Age of respondents studied more at age at risk or more than 35 years, where the incidence of sexually transmitted infections was higher (38.7%) than mothers aged less than 35 years (25.9%). This research is in line with research conducted Indahyani (2016) in Semarang reveals there is a woman age relationship more than 35 years with the incidence of STIs. Age is the length of life that passes countless start at birth until the time of the research (Handayani, 2013). Based on research results Indahyani (2016) in Semarang there is relationship between age with risky sexual behavior. The result of the study on the students in Pekalongan, ie there is a significant relationship between age and sexual behavior. The results of this study found that mothers aged  $\geq 35$  years as many as 38.7% suffer Sexually Transmitted Infections. This is due to the high frequency of sexual intercourse and has a vaginal mucosa and cervical tissue that is easily infected. Test results of prevalence ratios indicate a higher risk of STIs 1,493 times higher in  $\leq 35$  years old housewives.

Vulnerability in  $\leq 35$ -year-old housewives is caused by anatomically normal cylindrical-growing anatomy extending from the inner cervical canal to the vaginal and cervical encounters. This condition will increase the risk of bacteria causing infection in young adult women who are sexually active. Added to the presence of mucosal fluid that is produced by the cervix and the absence of humoral immunity until the start of the ovulation phase. This condition increases the risk of bacteria causing infection in sexually active young adult women (Kemenkes RI, 2011).

Mothers aged  $\geq 35$  years with a higher proportion of STIs than mothers aged  $\leq 35$  years due to behavior in personal hygiene and transmission that occurs by their

partners who suffer from sexually transmitted infections. This needs to be given attention by health workers in providing health education to couples in safe sexual intercourse and preventive measures in giving immunization before marriage.

#### *4.2 Effect of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya*

The result of the research shows that there is influence of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya. Most high-educated housewives above the level of senior high school education are 180 people (54.1%). Low educated homemakers as much as 47.7% suffer from STIs higher than mothers with a high education as much as 18.9%.

This study is in line with Gani (2013) Bukittinggi City West Sumatra Province disclose that there is a significant relationship between education level and the incidence of STIs. Education means the guidance that someone gives to others in order to understand something. It is undeniable that the higher the education of a person, the easier they will receive the information and ultimately the knowledge they have will be more and more. Conversely, if a person has a low level of education, it will hamper the person's development of attitudes toward the acceptance of newly introduced information and values (Mubarak, 2013).

The existence of the influence of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections caused a person's education level influence on one's knowledge. The higher the education of a person will increase the capability or thinking power seseorang against health problems and this also depends on the information obtained where found a mother (15%) who have low education, but have a good knowledge about sexually transmitted infections. However, if a well-educated mother is exposed to more information it can improve knowledge better than a lowly educated mother. This is evident from the prevalence ratio test that low educated mothers at risk of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections is 2.526 times higher than that of highly educated mothers. The importance of efforts made by health workers in preventing and controlling STDs in housewives because it can affect the health and well-being of families, especially pregnant mothers and at risk of transmission to the fetus they contain.

#### *4.3 Influence Knowledge of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center*

The results obtained that the influence of knowledge on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Health Center Timika Jaya. Most of the mothers studied had a good knowledge of 79.3% and who suffered from

sexually transmitted infections as much as 24.6%. Less experienced housewives who suffer from STIs are 60.9%. The results of this study are in line with Ghani (2013) study in women in Bukittinggi City West Sumatera Province who revealed that knowledge influences the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. Knowledge is a guideline in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Knowledge-based behaviors will be more enduring than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Maryam, 2014). Much of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important predominant for one's actions (Prayoto, 2014).

Well-informed mothers in Timika Jaya Puskesmas who suffer from sexually transmitted infections may be due to past experiences in multiple partnership and transmission of sexually transmitted infections caused by their husbands, so that well-informed mothers can not prevent transmission of sexually transmitted infections due to the main factors comes from the husband. While the mother who is less knowledgeable can occur IMSbisa caused by lack of personal hygiene and behavior that is less good in sexual intercourse. Lack of knowledge of mothers at risk of the incidence of sexually transmitted infections 2,472 times higher than mothers who are knowledgeable. The highest unresponsive knowledge on the respondents did not know the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and answered the sexual intercourse can be done during menstruation and can be done orally. Some mothers who responded to risky partners, but for the prevention of STIs with the use of condoms is not known to the mother and not all can be done by the mother, because of the limited availability of condoms in health services and not all husbands want to use condoms during sexual intercourse. This agrees with Gani (2013) that most men or husbands refuse to use condoms because they reduce the pleasure of having sex.

#### *4.4 Influence Attitude on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center*

The result of this research shows that there is influence of attitude toward the incidence of sexually transmitted infection to housewife in Puskesmas Timika Jaya. Some mothers are positive about sexually transmitted infections as much as 79.9%. Positive women accounted for 22.6% of sexually transmitted infections and 70.1% of negative mothers. Research in line with research conducted by Dinda (2014) behavior is influenced by strong intention in conducting the middle of sexually transmitted diseases, this is influenced by attitudes toward the behavior and subjective norms and exclusion of aspects of behavior control that lived (sexually transmitted diseases) .

Attitude (attitude) is the most important concept in social psychology that addresses the elements of good attitude as individuals or groups. According to Eagly and Chaiken (1993) quoted by Wawan & Dewi (2010)

suggests that attitudes can be positioned as a result of evaluation of attitude objects expressed into cognitive, affective (emotional) and behavioral processes. According to (Notoatmodjo, 2011) attitude is a reaction or a person's response is still closed to a stimulus or object. The attitude of the mother is less than the responses of the questionnaire that the mother did not immediately go to the health service if found any signs of sexually transmitted infections such as symptoms of feeling sore during the urination of the mother let alone without doing the examination to the health service. This attitude resulted in more severe illness if not treated immediately.

This attitude can be done by housewives in preventing sexually transmitted infections by maintaining cleanliness and condom use, so there is a need for encouragement and motivation from health workers in improving the knowledge that impact on mother attitude toward prevention of infectious diseases as well as the attitude of mothers who are less risky to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections amounted to 3.110 times higher than that of good mothers.

#### *4.5. Influence Switching couples to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center*

The results obtained that there is the influence of multiple couples to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at the Puskesmas Timika Jaya. Respondents who alternated as many as 44 people (80%) were at risk of having sexually transmitted infections. This study is in line with research conducted Nandasari (2015), that there is the influence of multiple couples to the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. The sexual behavior of multiple partners is exacerbated by the low rate of condom use. The risky behavior of women and their partners can increase the vulnerability of women to STIs and / or HIV, women are more susceptible to contracting STIs and HIV twice than infected male partners without condom use (Mustofa, 2010). Mothers who claimed multiple couples were aimed at husbands known to her for getting information from friends and from her husband's friends about her husband's behavior in multiple pairs. This is due to the availability of prostitution sites that provide commercial sex services. She also said that she has made every effort to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections by advocating using condoms during sex, but is prohibited by her husband, so that her actions are to maintain hygiene after sex by cleaning up the genitals after sex. Women who switch between partners are at increased risk of sexually transmitted infections 3.530 times higher than mothers who do not have multiple partners. The risk for contracting STIs increases as the number of sexual encounters with different spouses increases (Unicef, 2011). This is in line with the study by Dyna (2013), that the proportion of STIs with the highest number of sexually

transmitted infections during the week is the number of sex partners is less the same as five people a week in patients with indicators of 74.4% or as many as 32 people. ISR Prevalence Study on CSWs in Medan City found that on average, CSWs serve 3 customers per week with a percentage of 37%. Switching sexual partners is a basic factor in the spread of STIs (Dyna, 2013).

The phenomenon of sexually transmitted infections in housewives in the working area of Puskesmas Timika Jaya by alternating couples performed by the respondents before marriage and is a past experience of respondents. This multipartner sexual intercourse has an impact on the increased risk of STI infection.

#### *4.6. Influence Condom use on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya*

The result showed that there was no influence of condom use on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya. Mothers who used condoms stated that condoms used were male condoms given to her husband and husband agreed to use them, of which 38% had sexually transmitted infections while 30.3% did not use condoms. Respondents who use condoms occur STIs because of the delay in the use of condoms, one of the couples who have been infected sexually transmitted and using condoms after knowing he was suffering from sexually transmitted infections. The results of this study are in line with Abinhaja (2013) study of knowledge, attitudes of housewives regarding sexually transmitted infections including HIV / AIDS as well as preventive behavior. Most of the studies in this study who do not use condoms depend on their husbands' approval, as not all husbands agree to condom use due to inconvenience in sexual intercourse.

Condoms made of latex material serves to prevent the occurrence of sexual fluid exchange during sexual intercourse, so as to prevent transmission of STIs and HIV. However, the use of condoms is often considered to reduce pleasure during intercourse. The risky behavior of women and their partners can increase the vulnerability of women to STIs and / or HIV, women are more susceptible to contracting STIs and HIV twice than infected male partners if without condom use (Mustofa, 2010).

In addition to the above risk behaviors, the authors also conducted an analysis of condom use behavior that explains preventive behavior, which found no association between condom use and STI events. However, it only explains the relationship of pretreatment alone, but does not explain the effectiveness of condom use with STI events, because respondents use condoms after having complaints. Further research is needed on the effectiveness of condom use. Condom use is one of the main indicators that reflect low-risk behavior in addition to not having sex,

and loyal to the couple. Because the condom works double that can also be used as a contraceptive.

## V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion can be summarized as follows:

- 5.1. There is an age effect on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya (p-value = 0.017; RP = 1.493; CI95% (1.085 - 2.056).
- 5.2. There was an influence of education on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya (p-value = 0,000; RP = 2,526; CI95% (1,789 - 3,567).
- 5.3. There is an influence of knowledge on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Puskesmas Timika Jaya (p-value = 0,000; RP = 2,472; CI95% (1,862 - 3,282).
- 5.4. There was an effect of attitude toward the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center (p-value = 0,000; RP = 3,110; CI95% (2,369 - 4,082).
- 5.5. There was a multiple influential effect on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center (p-value = 0,000; RP = 3,530; CI95% (2,738 - 4,552).
- 5.6. No effect of condom use on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections in housewives at Timika Jaya Health Center (p-value = 0,256; RP = 0,798; CI95% (0,569 - 1,119).

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