Parental Behavior Based on Parent Knowledge to Give Information About Reproduction Health to Teenagers

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The parent’s knowledge became one of the important factors in understanding the changes which occur during periods of teenagers reproductive function that can prepare teenagers well in dealing with it. The purpose of this research is to know the relation between parents knowledge about reproduction health and parents behavior to give information about reproduction health to teenagers. This research is done with the cross-sectional design, using the parents which stay with their children, especially teenagers, as much as 59 respondents, in Tamantrto, Kasihan, Bantul, Yogyakarta. The result of this research use Chi Square and get p value 0.000 and OR 10.000. Increase the parent’s knowledge is very important because can give an information about the health of reproduction well being to teenagers.

Keywords: Parent’s Knowledge, Parent’s Behavior, Reproduction Health, Teenagers.

1. INTRODUCTION

The importance of knowing the reproductive health in teenagers that are an important part of the process of development of a human being also raises a sensitive issue that is faced with the norms and ethical and religious considerations. Parental ignorance about the reproductive health of teenagers makes parents feel there is no need to give education because later teens will experience the changes that occur in the function of reproduction. The role of parents to give information about reproductive health starts from home, by providing education to their children about reproductive organs that can be given starting from infancy up to teenagers, accompanied with the values that prevail in society and religion. When parents talk to and affirm the value of their children, teenagers are more likely to develop positive, healthy attitudes about themselves. Research shows that positive communication between parents and their children can help young people establish individual values and make healthy decisions.1

Parents do not just teach about reproductive health but also with the norms, values that correspond to the religious values that are in the family. The adolescent mind is essentially a mind or moratorium, a psychosocial stage between childhood and adulthood, and between the morality learned by the child, and the ethics to be developed by parents.2 Parents see the development and changes of every function in the body, so it is very appropriate when a parent who should give information to teenagers about reproductive health, although teens have also been getting information about reproductive health from the school.

Based on previous research, reproductive health education is not provided as a stand-alone subject in the national curriculum. Instead it is integrated in subjects such as Science, Biology, Sport and Healthy Living, Social Sciences and Islamic Religion.3 Although it has been given sex education in schools, the weakness of the sexuality education as long as it uses the discourse of sex is unhealthy for the young and dangerous.4

Research on adolescent reproductive health that exists only discuss the condition that occurs in teenagers, regardless of how the role of parents in the face of teenagers in which many changes on either the physical or psychic. Parents are one of the factors in the family who had a prominent role in the formation of the personality of their children. This led to the importance of giving of information about reproductive health in teenagers includes the changes that occur during puberty, reproductive function, how the occurrence of pregnancy, the care of the reproductive organs and keep the interactions in men’s and women’s.

The characteristics of adolescent development are beginning to show is stimulation of sexual desire which associated with hormonal work. This is normal to happen in every teenager, but there is a different response from teenagers such as embarrassment and cover it, and there is a teenager which very reactive to show their changes, for the example in practice what they know. This condition can be affected by some factors, one of the factors was their parents which should be morale install and lead their children to the things that do not deviate.3

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Parents become a first role model and sources of information that know the development of teenagers. This is meant parents know the process of growing their children, especially in reproduction function. When parents can’t be the sources of information about reproduction health, then they will find another source like their friends, magazines, the internet and other media that are not necessarily true and in accordance with the norms society. Research indicates that current programs often do not match the needs and health-seeking behaviors of young people. Behavioral theories and expert opinion agree that adolescents must be taught generic and health-specific skill necessary for adopting healthy behaviors. Now, there are so many cases of teenagers associated with the health of reproduction function, such as free sex that can cause a pregnancy in teenagers, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted disease with the hope can be prevented with parents.

2. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS
This research was used cross sectional design to find the relationship between knowledge and behavior of parent’s about reproductive health to teenagers. Researchers do not provide intervention to the object and just watched the events that already exist and the design of the research is stressed time measurement once at the time. Sampling using accidental sampling technique. Respondent used in this study were parents (father or mother) who had teenagers age 14–21 years old a number of 59 respondents. Data were collected through questionnaires given to parents. The questionnaire consisted of two questionnaires about parental knowledge about reproductive health and questionnaires about parental behavior to give information about reproductive health in teenagers. Data analysis used Chi Square. The research was done in the village of Tamantirto, the village of Kasihan, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
According to Table I, the knowledge of parent’s about reproductive health is largely as low as 35 people (59.3%). The factors that influence the knowledge of parent about teenagers reproduction health could be seen from the education and information resources. Based on the characteristic respondents, it was shown that education and information source was low. From 59 respondents, 53 (89.8%) respondents had low educational degree (elementary-high school). In the research of parent involvement in sexuality introduction, parents rarely gave information about reproductive health in teenagers. Data analysis used Chi Square. The research was done in the village of Tamantirto, the village of Kasihan, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.

<p>| Table I. Distribution of respondents based on the knowledge level of parents to give information about reproductive health in teenagers. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The majority of teenagers choose home as the last information source in addition to schools, clinics and peer group. Parents and schools are the preferred source of further information. We need to enable parents to provide information to their children, especially their sons. Sex education program requires real collaboration among parents, schools and related experts, so parent’s were expected can also improve knowledge of teenagers about reproductive health so it will be more convenient to give education to the youth. Although knowledge about reproductive health is not absolutely must be given by the parents, but the parents as the main source of information, because it will be able to provide the appropriate values with the corresponding norms/rules in society/value of religiosity in the family, so that it would be easier to understand and apply in their lives. In a knowledge, attitude causes inadequate parents less open and less likely to give you an understanding of reproductive health issues. As a result, the children get the reproductive health information that is not appropriate or not in accordance with the development of the age of the child may lead children to involved in cases and conflicts in the form of a mental disorder, the wrong ideas, and fears related to reproductive health.

The most appropriate and important thing for a parent and a child or adolescent in dealing with questions about sexuality and sexual health is an open channel of communication. Use this moment as an opportunity to teach and encourage, not to pronounce a harsh, dismissive judgment. By engaging the child and building his self-esteem and her confidence in her ability to make judgments, parents showed that they are respect what he’s learning and how she’s growing in her decision-making. By giving the child with a solid framework of information and values, parents have taken a large step toward making sure that when he-or she becomes sexually active it will be with the knowledge, preparation, and maturity that will mark the transition to sexual activity as an informed choice, not a risky accident.

In the time of globalization these children have diverse sources of information, ranging from peers, television, magazines, newspapers, comic books, advanced cell phones, to the internet that could be the sources of such information about sex is not appropriate for children, therefore, parents should be able to be a source of information about sexuality for children. Reproductive function changes both physically and psychological happens to teenagers, need direction and guidance from a parent to a teen so that it could react positively to changes that occur.

In this study, although most parents low knowledge but parents should give an information about the rights reproductive health that corresponds with his experience in adolescence. The good knowledge of parents about reproductive health will support the role of being a parent as well as possible.

According to Table II, the behavior of the parents to give information about reproductive health in teenagers mostly lower by as much as 39 respondents (66.1%). On the research of other similar data obtained as a result of parent behavior of the respondents who did not give sex education for children more (76.3%) than respondents who give sex education for children (23.7%).

The behavior can be viewed as a closed behavior demonstrated by the attention, perception, and attitude but there has been no
action and open behavior is easily observed in the form of the response to the stimulus.\textsuperscript{13} Parents care about the chances of reproduction functions on teenagers was one of the right attitudes that could be implemented to teenagers. Parents should create a bond with their children. Good information about reproduction’s health could be delivered well if only the parents delivered it in a good manner and through an implicit message, and delivered it with affection. Reproductive health education can only be given if the information delivered by parents openly and implied as well as say it with love.\textsuperscript{8}

On this research obtained parental behavior is lacking, where the respondents do not discuss reproductive health like physical changes related to the puberty, shame explains the function of the genitals to produce offspring and explains the rules of interaction between male and female.

Numerous longitudinal studies have demonstrated that parental behaviors that lead to early secure attachments—and which remain warm and sensitive as children grow older—lay the foundation for social-emotional, cognitive and moral competencies across developmental periods.

Parents become aware of and confident about his or her own needs and desires, parents will become better prepared to deal with their child’s developing sexuality.\textsuperscript{14}

Experts who are dabbling in the world of children, it is generally agreed that the best educators are parents themselves, including, in this case is the educator in the field of sex.\textsuperscript{15} Parents should be the first source of information for children in terms of sex education before the kids get the wrong sources of mass media.\textsuperscript{10} However, information from teachers or officers who are experts in the field of sex education and reproductive health is also required if the knowledge of parents about sex education is lacking.\textsuperscript{12}

There are several factors that cause parents avoid sex education to children, among other feelings of shame, lack of knowledge of the topics that will be discussed, the less confident because never get sex education when childhood, lack of communication skills, and the absence of a tradition where parents can discuss the topic of sex with their children.\textsuperscript{16}

This research was found that the concern of parents about reproduction’s health was low, which was caused by the tendencies of parents that limit the conversation about reproduction’s health. They believed that a talk about reproduction’s health was a taboo topic and was inappropriate to talk about. That’s why parents were seen “not ready” to give their children a good education about reproduction’s health to their children.\textsuperscript{8}

According to Table III, The relationship between reproductive health knowledge with behavior, retrieved data is that respondents are dominated by low reproductive health knowledge and behavior of low as much as 30 respondents (50.8%), the value of $p$ values $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$ meaning the relationship was significant between the level of reproductive health knowledge and behavior of parents to give information about reproductive health to teenagers.

One of the factors that were influenced someone in behavior was knowledge.\textsuperscript{9} The response of the organism or one against stimulation from outside the subject referred to as behavior has some response such as the passive behavior form is the internal response occurs in humans and is not directly visible by others, such as thinking, responses or inner attitudes and knowledge.\textsuperscript{10} In this study, the parents know about the importance of reproductive health in teenagers and they need to give information about reproductive health to their teenagers. Especially to face the phenomena about due to ignorance of teenagers against reproductive health like many adolescents who are dating, pregnant in teenagers, and sexual or contracting the HIV/AIDS. This led to concern themselves for parents, thus making the parents always advised the teenagers to stay away from things that are less good. But in reality parents confused in delivering it bumps into a sense of unpreparedness to discuss matters related to reproductive health, or whether their teenagers need to know things related to reproductive health before their time, and a variety of other considerations so that parents do not give the information that they know about the reproductive health of the teenagers. Therefore, their behavior is still veiled or its called a covert behaviour.\textsuperscript{13}

Parents who were the lack of knowledge would be less interest in giving knowledge to their children, especially about reproduction’s health, so it seemed like the parents’ had no preparation to face problems about reproduction’s health of teenagers. Lack of readiness from parents’ was caused by the lack of information they should know about reproduction’s health of teenagers. Most of the parent’s still had not understood how to give a good education about reproduction’s health to their children, including about the time and the methods of giving the information.\textsuperscript{18}

There is little information on family based sex education and there is a distinct lack of studies on what parents and their offspring say to each other on sexual issues.\textsuperscript{16} Research has found that good parent-child communication around sexuality has many positive effects for teens—including helping them protect their own sexual health. Good parent child communication leads to lower sexual risk behaviors. Communication will help parents become knowledgeable and comfortable for giving the information about reproductive health to teenagers.\textsuperscript{16}

The best way to help teenagers develop healthy attitudes about sex is for example. If parents are honest and well informed, children will learn the value of knowing the facts.\textsuperscript{13}

The result of OR (odds ratio) analysis was 10.000, which meant that parents’ who had a higher education of reproduction’s health would have 10.000 more chances to give good education about reproduction’s health to their children than parents who had lower education about reproduction’s health. In other studies obtained there is a significant relationship between knowledge of the behavior of the giving sex education to children with value
OR of 12.188, meaning parents who have high chances of having knowledge 12.188 times to provide sex education for their children than parents who are knowledgeable of low.12

This is in line with the theory of the behavior of the Bloom and Green. Based on the theory of Bloom knowledge is indeed as one of the domains that are crucial for shaping behavior.17 The knowledge factors enter into the predisposing factors affect a person’s behavior. The higher level of knowledge of a person, the greater the chances that person also to behave.

Accept the adolescent’s questions as part of growing up, because that’s exactly what it is. But at the same time, let the adolescent know what parents views and values are. Know the difference between facts and your opinion, and be clear about both.10 It was hoped that parents are increasing their knowledge about reproduction’s health, so they would be more concern about their children’s reproduction’s health and could give good information, make a discussion about reproduction health to their children in a good manner.

4. CONCLUSION

There was a significant relationship between the level parents’ knowledge about reproduction’s health and parents’ behavior in giving education about reproduction’s health of teenagers. The Odd Ratio (OR) of the data was 10.000, which means that parents’ who had a higher knowledge of reproduction’s health would have 10.000 more chances to give information than parents who had lower knowledge about reproduction’s health to teenagers.

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References and Notes


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