

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIORS STUDENTS IN THE PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL I SOUTH PAMONA DISTRICT POSO IN CENTRAL SULAWESI

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The research aims to get an idea about the knowledge, attitude and practice of students of Senior High School I South Pamona district Poso, Central Sulawesi Province with regard to the prevention of HIV/AIDS. This research is a descriptive research. The population is all students of Senior High School I South Pamona who available at the sites. Samples are students of class I, II, and III Senior High School I South Pamona by 75 respondents. Proportional sampling stratified sampling. The results showed that 75 respondents who gave answers there are 66 students (88.0%) were knowledgeable enough about issues related to HIV/AIDS, 69 students (92.0%) who were having a positive attitude towards the problems of AIDS include in which the efforts of HIV/AIDS prevention and behavior against AIDS itself, and there are 11 students (14.7%) were at risk for HIV/AIDS, and 64 students (85.3%) are not at risk of HIV AIDS ie students who do not risk to the activity or activities of the respondents who do and that has to do with the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Introduction

Rising cases of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia showed an alarming increase from year to year. Central Sulawesi province is the gateway to tourist visits in eastern Indonesia, so it has the potential to receive many visitors from within the country and from abroad. From the number of tourist arrivals in this area, so do not rule out the deployment rates of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) increases. Central Sulawesi province in the last three years showed a significant increase. Even the Bureau of Counter Narcotics Psychotropic Substances Addictive and HIV/AIDS in Central Sulawesi categorize as a very worrying development.

Data Bureau of Drug and HIV/AIDS in Central Sulawesi (2012), mentions, counted until August 2012, cases of HIV/AIDS in Central Sulawesi exceeded 4.900 people. That means an increase of about 1,001 cases of the year 2011, and that number was around 3,899 cases. An increase every year, an average of about 30 to 35 percent. Central Sulawesi current 7th rank nationally in the case of HIV/AIDS. If the views of gender. People with HIV AIDS dominated by men as much as 70.69 percent, 20.18 percent of women, and is not known data as much as 9.13 percent. Problems spread of HIV/AIDS according to the data, not far from the

factor of free sex and drug problems, in particular the use of needles in turn. The highest deployment occurs in a syringe that is 54.41 per cent, while the free sex as much as 30.13 percent. But the phenomenon in provensi Central Sulawesi, although not significant, the spread of free sex and sharing needles increased. Then of age, patients in the dominance of a productive age between 13-21 years. But more worrying for the Bureau of Drug and AIDS in Central Sulawesi is, the number is only visible on the surface, while the number of patients who are not recorded believed to be far greater. It becomes a major chore in the Bureau of Drug and HIV/AIDS in Central Sulawesi. Because there are still many people who taboo perform self-examination to become a referral hospital for HIV/AIDS.

Adolescence is a strategic target for long-term prevention. Most juvenile sex offenders who have not become active, but quite vulnerable to diseases transmitted through sex Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), including AIDS. Physical teenager is healthy, it is the mental factor emotional experience problems that cause them vulnerable to a variety of psychosocial disorders. Free sex behavior, unhealthy behaviors such as drug addiction, because most teenagers are in school then the school can be a place of education, where they can get a complete and correct information about sex, AIDS, and drugs.

Senior High school students, which is still relatively young or adolescents particularly vulnerable to this disease. Their mental factors that predispose to psychosocial disorders. Therefore, youth is a strategic target for long-term prevention. Adolescent sexual behavior can be prevented earlier by intervening on their knowledge of HIV/AIDS. With the right knowledge, they can act and behave positively towards efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS. Surely prevention efforts can not be separated from the participation of all parties including government, religious leaders, the families, and the general public.

Various research on HIV/AIDS has been carried out, especially regarding knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of students on the prevention of HIV/AIDS (Gem, Sri Putri, 2010). Without intending to take us on an analysis of knowledge, attitude and practice of students about the prevention of HIV/AIDS in general, this research is limited to the description of the knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of Senior High School students I South Pamona district of Poso, Central Sulawesi, on the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS attacks the human immune system that can not protect against other diseases. AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome), AIDS is a collection of some of the symptoms of diseases caused by the immune system caused by HIV.

Currently there is no cure for HIV/AIDS, the which has been found is the ARV (Anti-Retroviral) is medication to control the amount of HIV virus and improve the quality of life of PLWHA (People Living with HIV and AIDS). HIV present in blood, semen (cum), vaginal fluid, breast milk (breast milk) of mothers infected with HIV.

HIV can not live in dried blood more than 1 hour, in boiling water or dry heat, with a temperature of 56 °C for 10-20 minutes, chemicals such as Nonoxynol-9 (to prevent pregnancy), Sodium Chloride (bleach or bleach or byclean), and Sodium Hydroxide. However, there are studies that claimed HIV is able to live in the blood that remains in the syringe for 4 weeks.

Research Method

This research is quantitative descriptive method approach. Descriptive research is the kind of research that provide a picture or description above, a position that is clearly possible without any treatment of the object studied. Descriptive research has characteristics related to circumstances that occurred at that time, outlining one variable or multiple variables but described one by one, and the study did not manipulated or no treatment. Rony Kountur, (105-106).

This research was conducted in the first Senior High School South Pamona in October 2012. The study population was male and female students Senior High School I South Pamona 327 respondents, while the study sample were students of class I, II, and III SMU Negeri 1 South Pamona, as many as 75 respondents. Samples were taken from the population by proportional stratified sampling or stratified sampling. The data has been collected and processed using SPSS and presented in tabular form and the distribution between variable frequency.

Descriptive study in this research is to give an overview of the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors related to HIV/AIDS on students of Senior High School 1 South Pamona.

Result Research

Distribution based Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristic of respondents in relation with gender showcan be seen from the Figure 1 and also the characteristic of respondent in terms of age can be seen in Figure 2, below:

The figure 1 shows that the highest number of respondents in the female sex is 45 respondents (60.0%), while the male gender that is 30 respondents (40.0%). Figure 2 aboveshow that the highest number of respondents in the age of 15-16 years is 44 respondents (58.7%) while the 17-18 age group is 31 respondents (41.3%).

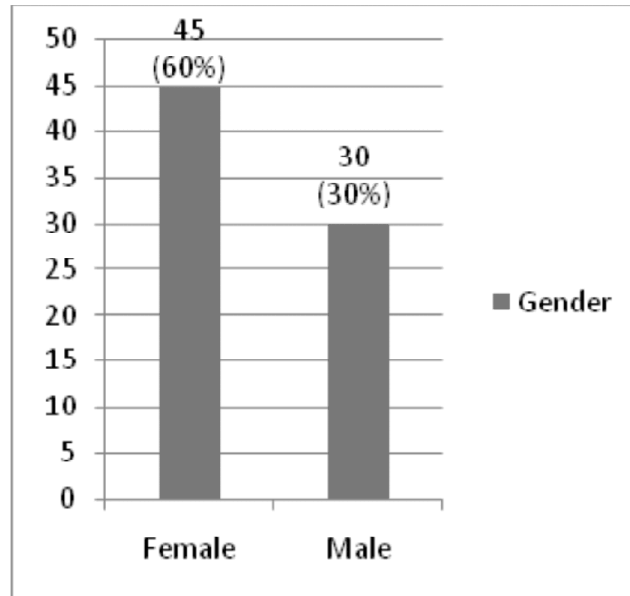


Figure 1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender At the Senior High School I South Pamona

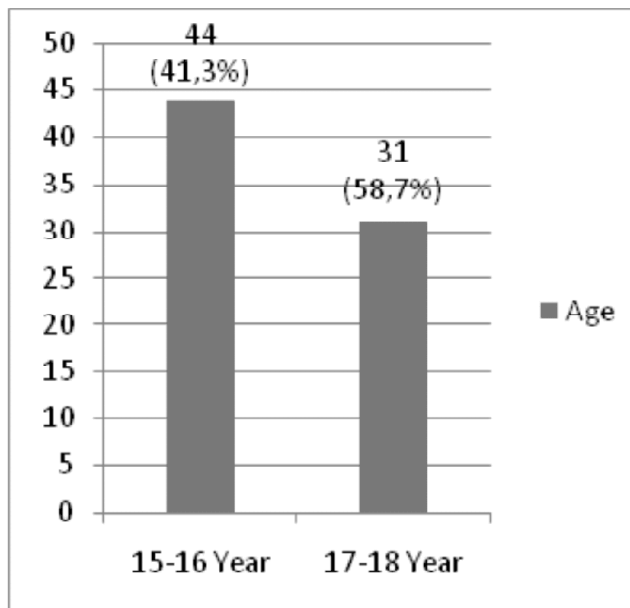


Figure 2: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group Senior of High School I Students South Pamona

Distribution of Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior

In terms of knowledge and attitudes and also the behavior of the respondents can be seen in the Figure 3 below. Based on Figure 3, shows that 75 respondents who gave answers, there are 66 students (88.0%) were knowledgeable enough about the prevention of HIV/AIDS, and there are nine students (12.0%) less knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS prevention. Furthermore, the attitude of the students are 69 students (92.0%) who have a positive attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS and six students (8.0%) with less attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. Similarly, the responses of the students based on student behavior Senior High School South Pamona I showed that there were 11 students (14.7%) were at risk for HIV/AIDS and 64 (85.3%) are not at risk of HIV/AIDS.

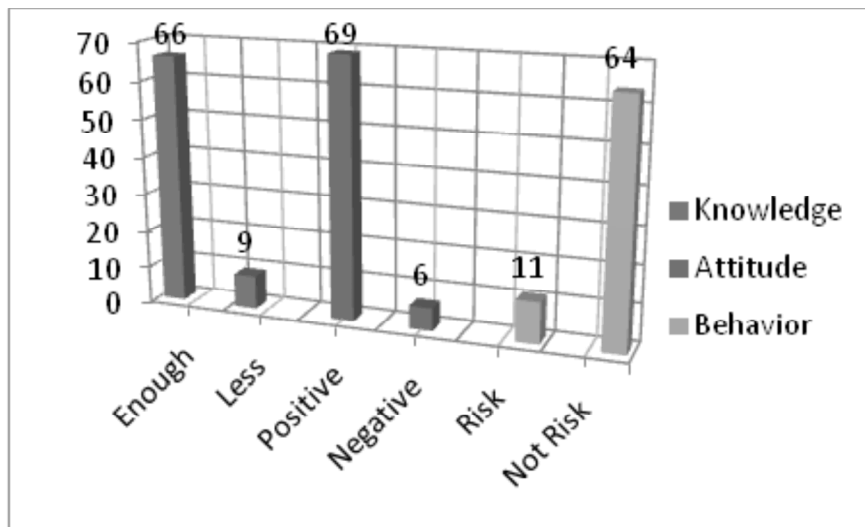


Figure 3: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior Senior High School Students I South Pamona

Figure 3 above shows that 75 respondents who gave answers, there are 66 students (88.0%) were knowledgeable enough about the prevention of HIV/AIDS, and there are nine students (12.0%) less knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS prevention. Furthermore, the attitude of the students are 69 students (92.0%) who have a positive attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS and six students (8.0%) with less attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. Similarly, the responses of the students based on student behavior Senior High School South Pamona I showed that there were 11 students (14.7%) were at risk for HIV/AIDS and 64 (85.3%) are not at risk of HIV/AIDS.

Description Between Variables

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS I SOUTH PAMONA

Knowledge	<i>Senior High School Students South Pamona</i>							
	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Enough	174	22,75,3	252	33,32,7	243	32,04,0	669	88,012,0
Less	21	28,0	27	36,0	27	36,0	75	100

From Table 1 above shows that the majority of Senior High School students I South Pamona that 66 of 75 students knowledgeable enough about issues related to HIV/AIDS such as understanding, information, causes, modes of transmission, symptoms, risk groups, ways prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS I SOUTH PAMONA

Attitude	<i>Senior High School Students South Pamona</i>							
	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positive	183	24,04,0	261	34,71,3	252	33,32,7	696	92,08,0
Negative	21	28,0	27	36,0	27	36,0	75	100

Table 2 shows that the majority of Senior High School students I South Pamona ie 69 out of 75 students have a positive attitude to the problems of AIDS including prevention efforts HIV/AIDS and AIDS behavior on its own.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED PREVENTIVE MEASURES AGAINST HIV/AIDS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS I SOUTH PAMONA

Behavior	<i>Senior High School Students South Pamona</i>							
	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Risk	516	6,721,3	423	5,330,7	225	2,733,3	1164	14,785,3
Not Risk	21	28,0	27	36,0	27	36,0	75	100

Table 3 shows that the majority of Senior High School students I Pamona that 64 of the 75 students who are not at risk of the activity or activities of the respondents who do that have to do with the spread of HIV/AIDS, including sexual behavior and drug abuse (drug use by using syringe).

Discussion

Knowledge

Knowledge is what is able to be known and understood by the man of science who are nearby. The level of knowledge one can influence behavior patterns. Knowledge is also the result out and this also happens after people perform sensing on a particular object. This sensing occurs through human senses the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of the human knowledge acquired through the eyes and ears (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Based on the results of the study showed that 75 respondents who gave answers there are 66 students (88.0%) were knowledgeable enough about issues related to HIV/AIDS such as understanding, information, causes, modes of transmission, symptoms, risk groups, ways of prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, and there are nine students (12.0%) less knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS prevention. In this study show graders 1 Senior High School South Pamona I showed mostly knowledgeable enough about the prevention of HIV/AIDS such as knowledge about the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS at most through sexual intercourse, HIV/AIDS is a disease that can lower the body's resistance someone, teenagers were among those vulnerable to HIV/AIDS are adolescents with mental factor that is still unstable. So with the sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS to encourage students behave and act positif. While there are students who are less knowledgeable about 4 people because of the questions there were respondents who thought that AIDS is caused using eating utensils or drinking appliances HIV.

This is due to fear of associating with the patient so that they assume that HIV is transmitted through germ tableware, still no one answered dehydration and high fever which is an indirect result of the body that do not have the immunity anymore. Senior Class 2 student at High School South Pamona I showed mostly knowledgeable enough about the prevention of HIV/AIDS as the modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS at most through sexual contact, injection, following a blood transfusion, a good knowledge of the group at risk for HIV/AIDS is heterosexual and homosexual groups were alternated couples and groups of drug users, this is because the students already know about HIV/AIDS and influencing students to positive behavior away from risky sexual behavior. So with the sufficient knowledge about HIV/AIDS to encourage students behave and act positively. While there are also less knowledgeable due to lack of knowledge with respect to HIV/AIDS such as the transmission of HIV by eating or drinking food or beverages with HIV/AIDS, kissing, shaking hands with people with HIV/AIDS, and assume that the teenagers were among those vulnerable to HIV disease / AIDS due to physical factors are still healthy.

In the Class 3 Senior High School I South Pamona showed mostly knowledgeable enough about HIV/AIDS because according to respondents major

mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS at most through sexual contact, injection, following a blood transfusion. Keep in mind that HIV/AIDS is not transmitted through the mouth, because in the mouth there is a substance that can kill germs and require a three-fourths gallons of drinking water to be able to transmit the virus. HIV virus are most numerous in the human body fluids such as blood, semen and vaginal fluids. The early stages of HIV infected people will look healthy as others. This phase will continue until a few years into a person's immune system is weak and exposed to light as symptomatic raised red patches of skin, continuous diarrhea, swollen lymph nodes and flu does not heal, which in turn affected by AIDS.

Lack of knowledge about the symptoms caused never look directly with HIV/AIDS with symptoms such as those mentioned in the media AIDS information. Knowledge plays a role in determining the students' behaviors. Students who understand the dangers of HIV/AIDS will not try doing high-risk behaviors such as casual sex, multiple partners and the use of syringes (drug users). People affected by HIV/AIDS can bring disaster to themselves (death) and his family because dainggap person can transmit the disease to others. For risky behavior among teenagers is free sex and swingers. Sex behavior is triggered by a number of media (Internet, video and reading porn) that can poison the brain of adolescents to sexual fantasies even have sex with a boyfriend or with commercial sex workers. Needed the provision of adequate information about sex education by utilizing the mass media both print and electronic media to increase knowledge about sex.

Research carried out, Citra Mitra Youth during the period of 2010, reported that there were 16.482 cases associated with adolescent sexual behavior. Recording of the case was based on reports from media services comprising telephone, mail, e-mail, face-to-face, radio, newspapers, text message, and medical examinations. Services most often accessed by adolescents is a phone consultation service, which is considered to be easier and more interactive. The access service consultation and medical examination MCR most adolescents between the ages of 15-24 years.

Research by the same variable from Mahyani Gaffar (2007) on Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors Senior High School Students Against HIV/AIDS in Makassar showed that knowledge of Senior High School students in Makassar generally good with the percentage 81.27%, while the less 18.73%. Furthermore, other studies support the results of this study are Isaripuddin Amir (2008) which states the knowledge of homosexual men in the area of Makassar chat users has been quite good. Almost all respondents have good knowledge that 33 persons (97.1%) and only 1 (2.9%) who have less knowledge. Respondents who have a negative knowledge is because they do not understand the cause of AIDS, the symptoms of the early stages of HIV and AIDS, how to know yourself infected with HIV and AIDS, transmission in social contacts perfectly natural, ways of prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS. From the research results with other

researchers have had in common is the knowledge of the respondents are generally quite good. This is because education has been obtained respondent at the high school level as well as a good ability to absorb information about HIV/AIDS that have been obtained, either through formal or informal media. Although it has been quite a good knowledge of the respondents (88.0%) should be knowledgeable about HIV and AIDS by the respondent further enhanced in order to avoid the disease HIV/AIDS. This knowledge can be improved by looking at the information of HIV/AIDS in various media such as TV, radio, internet, magazines and newspapers. Also info that is not less important through friends and family. Cooperation of government, private sector, NGOs HIV/AIDS and the community is needed in increasing the knowledge on people and groups at risk of HIV/AIDS.

Attitude

Based on the results of the study showed showed that 75 respondents who gave answers there are 69 students (92.0%) who were having a positive attitude to the problems of AIDS including prevention efforts HIV/AIDS and AIDS behavior on its own, and 6 students (8.0%) with less attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention. Most of the students in the class I Senior High School South Pamona I have a positive response than with a negative attitude because in the prevention of HIV/AIDS at most agree on statements to avoid risky behavior later statement is important in the prevention of AIDS education. This is due to the higher education will have a broad understanding and knowledge, including the dangers of HIV/AIDS.

This understanding will encourage efforts to avoid risky behavior such as not having sex outside of marriage while students with less attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS because students have a hesitant attitude to the statement of origin must love sex, while the attitude of some students agree sufferers AIDS should be ostracized. 2 Senior grade students at High School I South Pamona menunjukkan mostly shows that a good attitude and influence it to be a positive example to agree if a person with AIDS, immediately went to the hospital, agreed to take care of friends or relatives who have HIV/AIDS, do not agree if a person with AIDS should be ostracized. While that has a negative attitude has a hesitant attitude on premarital sex pernyataan be the origin of love, while the attitude of some students disagreed with AIDS should be ostracized. Senior Grade 3 students at High School I South Pamona show the same attitude with grade 1 and 2 that in efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS and most widely agreed on a statement to avoid risky behavior later statement is important in the prevention of AIDS education, their understanding of HIV/AIDS so that encourage efforts to avoid risky behavior such as not having sex outside of marriage while students with less attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS because students have a hesitant attitude to the statement of premarital sex may be the origin of love, while the majority of students do not agree with AIDS should be isolated, Although the attitude of the respondents in

this study is quite positive, is expected to further enhance more positive attitude towards the problem of HIV/AIDS with good knowledge that has been acquired by the respondent, in order to further improve its behaviors in a positive direction.

Behavior

Based on the results of this study showed that 75 respondents who gave answers, there are 11 students (14.7%) were at risk for HIV/AIDS, and 64 students (85.3%) are not at risk of HIV/AIDS that students who are not at risk of the activity or activities of the respondents who do and that has to do with the spread of HIV/AIDS, including sexual behavior and drug abuse (drugs with a syringe). In this study there were 11 students (14.7%) consisting of grade 1 sebanyak 5 people, as many as 4 grade 2 and grade 3 by 2 people at risk for HIV/AIDS as the respondents are generally of behavior never kissed or kissed girlfriend, often watch porn, most rare behavior is pre-marital sex and accepting the invitation boyfriend having sex. While the move never performed the students are not taking drugs. Based on the survey results condom company in 2005 in almost all major cities in Indonesia from Sabang to Merauke, there were approximately 40%-45% of adolescents between 14-24 years declared openly that they had pre-marital sex. As many as 60% of teens admitted to not knowing information about sexually transmitted diseases that do not know the cause and manner of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Sexual prone areas and the commercialization of sex among teenagers is a location or venue of transbehavioral sex among teenagers or adolescents with sex hunter. The place is considered the sex transbehaviors around the crowded centers, entertainment venues, hotels, a boarding student, beauty salon, and amusement parks. Prone areas commercialization of sex is not the same as the place or location of the sex trade and mendapaatkan official permission from local authorities.

Adolescent behavioral tendencies lead to the commercialization of sex, most teenagers because apart from the control of their parents or family, then stuck by a factor of western culture and free sex. Therefore, one of the dominant factors that need attention is because teenagers have sex workers perform activities for the purpose of rah-rah and seek satisfbehavior (having-fun). This condition is certainly very possible symptoms of sex addiction (sex-addicted) to the culprit, so that attempts to minimize the rampant commercialization of adolescent sexual activity would be increasingly difficult.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study showed that 75 respondents who gave answers there are 66 students (88.0%) were knowledgeable enough about issues related to HIV/AIDS such as understanding, information, causes, modes of transmission, symptoms, risk groups, ways of prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, and there are nine students (12.0%) less knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS prevention.

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