Research Article

The Impact Of Smoking On Students' Knowledge In High School In Sragen, Central Java

Sulistyani Prabu Aji[1], Farid Setyo Nugroho[2], Nur Ani[3]

[1,2,3]*Public Health Study Program, Veteran Bangun Nusantara University Sukoharjo, Indonesia*

Corresponding Author :
Sulistyani Prabu Aji, P
ublic Health Study Program, Veteran Bangun Nusantara University Sukoharjo Indonesia,
E-mail: agdosiagdosi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Smoking in everyday discourse is an act that has already got a bad stigma in society and also smoking in medical studies is an act that harms health for both active smokers and passive smokers.
Methods: The research methodology is descriptive correlational research that is to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. This research was conducted in Sragen High School, Central Java. The number of samples in this study was 34, where these 35 students consisted of three classes, namely first grade: 12 students, second grade: 14 students, and third grade: 9 students, who met the inclusive and exclusive criteria.
Results: The results showed that of the 35 students who were respondents, 24 students (68.6) showed the negative impact of smoking on health and 11 students (31.4%) showed the positive impact of smoking on health.
Conclusion: this study prove d the truth of what we know, namely that smoking can cause death and various diseases at a greater rate that can be suffered by many smokers.

Key words: Impact, Smoking, Student Knowledge, Sragen

INTRODUCTION

According to research or the results of data analysis by the , cigarette advertising is the biggest factor influencing adolescents to smoke . According to the results of this study, promotional advertisements and cigarette sponsors have created and instilled norms to children that smoking behavior is good and normal. "It was mentioned that cigarette advertisements stimulate children to try smoking and reduce smokers' motivation to quit smoking," said Arist. Concern about cigarette advertising was also expressed by Minister of Health SitiFadilahSupari. According to her, cigarettes are still considered as the government's main income so that it becomes a polemic in controlling the tobacco problem. The cigarette industry, she said, also has an interest in restoring a positive image in society by sponsoring various social and educational activities. This is our challenge in protecting children from the dangers of smoking, he explained. This is a form of progress in science and technology that does not make mental emphasis on the lives of adolescents. This is reinforced by the findings made by the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in Indonesia in 2006 conducted on adolescents aged 13-15 years as many as 24.5% of adolescent girls, 3.2% of whom are already addicted. Even more worrying is that 3 out of 10 students have tried smoking since they were under 10 years old. Chairman of the Indonesian Public Health Experts Association Widyastuti Soerojo in Jakarta said, the cigarette industry utilizes the characteristics of adolescents, consumer ignorance and helplessness of those who are already addicted to smoking (Muhammad Jaya, 2009).

METHOD

The research method carried out is descriptive correlation, which is to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. The data obtained from this study, then described based on the research objectives to be achieved. The sampling method used in this study is to use accidental sampling, namely the determination of the sample based on the number of respondents found at the time of the study. The research instrument used in this study is a questionnaire made by the researcher himself using the Gutman scale where the respondent's answer will be given a score of 1 if the answer is "YES" and a score of zero if the answer is "NO". Using the help of a computerized program. After going through the stages, then the data is analyzed using statistical test methods consisting of Univariate Analysis which is carried out on each variable to produce distribution, frequency and presentation of each variable studied. Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable using the Chi-Square statistical test. Hypothesis testing was carried out with the Chi-Square test and its alternatives using a computerized program, with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

RESULTS

This study was conducted in Sragen High School, Central Java. The type of research conducted is descriptive correlational research that is to determine the relationship between the impact of smoking on knowledge. The number of samples in this study was 34, where these 35 students consisted of three classes, namely class one: 12 students, second grade: 14 students, and

third grade: 9 students, who met the inclusive and exclusive criteria. The results of data processing in this study are as follows.

Univariate Analysis

Data processing based on the results of the study using distrbusi. Smoking / Non-Smoking Habits.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents According to Smoking and Non-Smoking Habits in Sragen High School Students, Central Java.

Habit	Total	Percentage (%)
Smoking	28	80
No Smoking	7	20
Total	*35*	*100*

Based on Table 1, above, it is known that the number of students who smoke is more, namely 28 students (80%) compared to the number of students who do not smoke, namely 7 students (20%).

Bivariate Analysis

Relationship between the Impact of Smoking on Health and Knowledge.

Table 2: The relationship between the impact of smoking on health and knowledge of male students at Sragen High School, Central Java.

| Impact of Smoking on Health | Knowledge | | | | Total | |
| | Good | | Less | | | |
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Positive	9	81,8	2	18,2	11	100
Negative	0	0	24	100	24	100
Total	9	25,7	26	74,3	35	100

Based on table 2, it is known that of the 11 students who showed the positive impact of smoking on health (no effect) there were 9 students (81%) who had good knowledge and 2 students (18.8%) who had less knowledge. While of the 24 students who showed the negative impact of smoking on health all (100%) had less knowledge. This shows that there is a relationship between the impact of smoking for health on the knowledge of Sragen Central Java high school students as evidenced by the acquisition of Chi-Square test results which is 0.00 <0.05 with a value of 26.434b%. This shows that there is a relationship between the impact of smoking and the knowledge of male students in Sragen High School, Central Java.

DISCUSSION

Smoking Habit

Research efforts and experiments continue to come to prove the truth of what we know, namely that smoking habits can cause death and various diseases with a greater level that can be suffered by many smokers. Researchers are more focused on the relationship between the impact of smoking on the knowledge of male students, especially male students from Sragen High School, Central Java. In the research that researchers conducted in the field, based on Table 1 above, it is known that the number of students who smoke is more, namely 28 students (80%) compared to the number of students who do not smoke, namely 7 students (20%). Based on theory, cigarettes are basically a chemical factory. Once a cigarette is burned it will release about 4000 chemicals such as nicotine, carbon monoxide gas, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide, ammonia, acrolein, acetylene, benzene, methanol, coumarin, 4-ethylcatechol, perylene and others. Can think if a student every day smoking, and this has become a personal habit that may not be eliminated, it can be ascertained that because of the habit of smoking that continues, resulting in decreased learning achievement.

The Impact of Smoking on Health

As we all know, smoking can cause various diseases in the body. Cigarettes are toxic objects that give a relaxing effect and feel more manly. Behind the use or benefits of cigarettes that little is contained a very large danger for people who smoke and people around smokers who are not smokers.

Smoking cigarettes of any kind and any way of using them will sooner or later have a bad impact on humans, both on themselves and their property. In addition, smoking can also cause various diseases that are many and varied and bring the wearer to destruction (Abdul Karim Muhammad Nashr, 2008, 57). The following describes the various diseases resulting from smoking activities: Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, Impotence, Nervous Disorders, Visual Impairment, Hearing Impairment, Olfactory Impairment, Respiratory Impairment, Gustatory Impairment, Digestive Disorders, Pancreatic Disorders, Tiriod Disease, Liver Disorders, and Polyrethania. (Abdul K.M.Nashr, 2008, 68).

CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the relationship between the impact of smoking on the knowledge of male students of Sragen High School, Central Java, are as follows.

There is a relationship between the health effects of smoking on the knowledge of male students in Sragen High School, Central Java.

There is a relationship between the impact of smoking on the family economy on the knowledge of male students in Sragen Senior High School, Central Java.

REFERENCES

1. Aditama, Yoga Tjandra. 2002. Cigarettes and Health. Jakarta: University of Indonesia (UI-press).
2. Alimul, Aziz. 2003. Nursing research and scientific writing techniques. Jakarta: SalembaMedika.
3. Good, Lorens. 2002. Dictionary of Philosophy. Jakarta: GramediaPustakaUtama

4. Bakker, Anton and Zubair, C. Achamad. 2005. Philosophy Research Methodology. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

5. Bangun, A.P. 2008. A Wise Attitude for Smokers. Jakarta: BentaraCipta Prima.

6. Caldwell, Ernest. 2001. Quit Smoking. Yogyakarta: Lkis Popular Library.

7. Jaya, Muhammad. 2009. The Dangerous Killer Named Cigarette. Yogyakarta: Riz'ma.

8. Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2007. Public Health, Science and Art. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

9. Nursalam.2003. Concepts and Application of Nursing Science Research Methodology. Jakarta: SalembaMedika.

10. Muslim Entrepreneur 2009. Knowledge. http://www.pengusahamuslim.com. Polanyi, Michael. 2005. The Study of Man. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

11. Ryanra. 2008. What is Cigarette. http://www.ryanra.wordperss.com.

12. Satiti, Alfi. 2009. The Secret Strategy to Quit Smoking. Yogyakarta: Data Media.

13. Sukendro, Suryo. 2007. Cigarette Philosophy. Yogyakarta: Pinus Book Publisher.

14. Wetherall, F. Charles. 2008. 5 Surefire Steps to Quit Smoking. Jakarta: DarulHaqLibrary.

15. Wetherall, F. Charles. 2006. Stop: Read This Book and Stop Smoking. Bandung: PustakaHidayah.

16. Akbar, M. I. (2020). Analysis Of The Needs Of General Practitioners In Public Health Centers Using Health Workload Method. Public Health of Indonesia, 6(2), 63-9.