



The Impact of TikTok-Based Health Education on High School Students' Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Baiq Mustika Budiarti^{1*}, Iwan Wahyudi¹, Baiq Fitrihan Rukmana¹

¹Nursing Department , University of Qamarul huda Badaruddin Bagu, Indonesia

Received: July, 20 2025

Revised: August, 19 2025

Accepted: September, 4 2025

Published: September, 28 2025

Corresponding Author:

Baiq Mustika Budiarti

baiqmustika131@gmail.com

DOI: [10.56566/thrive.v2i2.436](https://doi.org/10.56566/thrive.v2i2.436)

© 2025 The Authors. This open access article is distributed under a (CC-BY License)



Abstract: HIV/AIDS is a disease that can cause a person's immune system to decline to the point of death. HIV/AIDS in adolescents is an important problem to pay attention to, considering the many behavioral problems adolescents are increasingly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. The large number of HIV/AIDS cases among adolescents is caused by low adolescent knowledge. This study was conducted to determine the effect of TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat. The method used in this study is contingent with a pre-experimental design using the one group pre – test – post – test approach. The number of respondents in this study is 40 people, with purposive sampling technique. The results of the Wilcoxon rank test showed a P-value of $0.001 < 0.05$ which means that there is an influence of TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat, it can be concluded that TikTok-based health education has a significant influence on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: HIV/ AIDS; Health Education; TikTok; Teenager.

Introduction

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that interferes with individual activity and development (Dahulai et al., 2023). Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a condition that arises due to a gradual decline in the immune system, caused by HIV virus infection (World Health Organization, 2022). Exposure to this virus can cause a decrease in the immune system in the body. The Indonesian Ministry of Health recorded a total of 36,902 HIV cases in 2021, with the majority of patients being of productive age. The most vulnerable age group to be infected with HIV is adolescents aged 25 to 49 years, which is 69.7%, followed by the age group of 20 to 24 years old at 16.9%, and finally the age group of 15 to 19 years old at 3.1% (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Over the past twenty years, the total number of HIV/AIDS cases reported in Central Lombok Regency (Loteng) is 452 cases (Dewi, 2023).

The causes of HIV/AIDS among adolescents include drug addiction, especially the use of syringes, lack of knowledge about reproductive health

information, promiscuity, HIV/AIDS, and other infections caused by sexual intercourse. The lack of information that adolescents receive about reproductive health contributes to this problem (Aisyah & Fitria, 2019). Factors that affect a person's knowledge include age, education, and mass media. (Farokah et al., 2022). Knowledge related to HIV/AIDS plays an important role in reducing the disease, every increase in knowledge is very important for the prevention of the spread of the HIV/AIDS virus (Chen, J., & Wang, Y. (2021; Farsi, 2021; Ghahramani et al, 2022).

The TikTok application has the potential to serve as an effective learning medium due to several underlying reasons. First, it is able to address the learning needs of students by presenting information in a format that is simple, concise, and easily accessible. Educational content delivered through TikTok can reach students in a familiar environment, thereby increasing the likelihood of engagement and comprehension. Second, TikTok attracts students because of its novelty and the variety of features it offers. The platform provides tools such as short videos, music, filters, and interactive elements, all of which can be adapted to

How to Cite:

Mustika Budiarti, B., Wahyudi, I., & Fitrihan Rukmana, B. (2025). The Impact of TikTok-Based Health Education on High School Students' Knowledge of HIV/AIDS. *THRIVE Health Science Journal*, 2(2), 106–112. <https://doi.org/10.56566/thrive.v2i2.436>

educational purposes. By combining creativity with learning materials, educators can design content that not only conveys knowledge but also stimulates students' curiosity and motivation to learn. Finally, the characteristics of TikTok align well with the maturity level, experiences, and lifestyles of today's millennial and Gen Z students (Fatimah *et al*, 2021). These digital-native learners are accustomed to obtaining information through smartphones and social media platforms. Therefore, integrating TikTok into health education, particularly concerning issues such as HIV/AIDS, may enhance relevance and effectiveness, as the medium resonates with students' daily communication (Utami, 2024).

Method

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with a *pre-experimental design* using a *one group pre-test post-test approach*. The sampling technique in this study is the *purposive sampling technique*. The population in this study is all students and students at SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat as many as 357 people. With a sample of 40 people. The data collection instrument used was a knowledge level questionnaire. Data processing was done using the help of the spss 29 application using univariate and bivariate analysis, as well as the *wilcoxon* test.

Result and Discussion

SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat is located in Nyerot Village, Jonggat District, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Geographically, the school shares its border with Puyung Village, which is also part of Jonggat District. The strategic location of the school makes it accessible to students from surrounding areas, thereby contributing to the diversity of its student body. Based on the latest available data, SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat has a total of 357 students across three grade levels. In Grade 10, there are 120 students, consisting of 52 male students and 68 female students. This balanced gender distribution reflects the inclusive nature of student enrollment at the school. Grade 11 has 102 students, with 50 male students and 52 female students. Meanwhile, Grade 12 accommodates 92 students, including 45 male students and 47 female students. The relatively even proportion of male and female students across all grade levels highlights gender equity in educational participation within the institution. In addition to the regular student body, the school also accommodates students categorized as "open students." This category includes a total of 43 students. Specifically, 15 open students are enrolled in Grade 11, consisting of 7 males

and 8 females, while 28 are in Grade 12, including 12 males and 16 females. This reflects the school's commitment to providing educational opportunities for diverse groups of students, including those with non-traditional educational pathways. From the results of the research that has been conducted, the distribution of respondents' frequency based on age was analyzed (Waldmann *et al*, 2025 ;Bueno & Köptcke 2023; Waldmann *et al*, 2025). The categorization by age is important in understanding the demographic composition of students, which in turn may influence their level of knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. These factors are highly relevant when evaluating the effectiveness of health education interventions, such as those focusing on HIV/AIDS awareness among adolescents (Obeagu & Obeagu, 2024; Ratnawati *et al.*, 2024; Ezelote *et al.*, 2024).

Table 1. Distribution table of frequency of respondents by age at SMAN 2 Jonggat

| Age | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|-----------|------------|
| 15 | 25 | 62,5% |
| 16 | 15 | 37,5% |
| Sum | 40 | 100% |

Based on Table 1, the majority of respondents were 15 years old, with a total of 25 individuals (62.5%). This result shows that most participants in the study are categorized as early adolescents. The dominance of respondents aged 15 indicates that health education interventions should be designed according to their developmental stage. Therefore, the age distribution provides an important context for interpreting the findings related to students' knowledge of HIV/AIDS (Mandiwa *et al.*, 2021; Murwira *et al.*, 2021; Milic *et al.*, 2021).

Table 1 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the age of 15 years old as many as 25 people (62.5%). Knowledge is influenced by several factors, one of which is age: age is one of the factors that affect knowledge. The older a person gets, the experience will increase so that it will increase knowledge (Barokah & Melani, 2020). Research conducted by (Elfika *et al.*, 2024) mentioning that age can affect the level of knowledge of a person, this is because the older a person gets, the more insight and knowledge and maturity the way of thinking. Research conducted by (Remijawa, E *et al.*, 2022) The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the age of students of SMAN 2 Haharu, East Sumba Regency. One of the factors that affect a

person's knowledge is age. The older he gets, the more his grasp and mindset will develop, so that the knowledge he acquires will be better as evidenced by a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ (Sutjiato, 2022; Endalamaw et al., 2024).

Table 2. Frequency distribution table based on respondent gender at SMAN 2 Jonggat

| Gender | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Woman | 25 | 62,5% |
| Men – men | 15 | 37,5% |
| Sum | 40 | 100% |

Based on Table 2, it is known that out of 40 respondents, the majority were female. This indicates that female students were more dominant in the sample compared to their male counterparts. The higher proportion of female respondents may influence the interpretation of the study results, particularly in relation to gender-based differences in knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS (Islam & Habib, 2021; Akuiyibo et al., 2021; Chory et al., 2023). Therefore, gender distribution becomes an important aspect to consider when analyzing the overall findings of this research. on the Table The 2 genders of the respondents were female, totaling 25 people or 62.5%. Based on findings in the field, gender has no effect on knowledge (Renzaho et al, 2022; Adelekan et al, 2024; Elizabeth et al, 2025). This is in line with factors that affect education including age, education, occupation, culture and information (RIFDA MARISA, 2024). This statement is supported by research conducted by (Sianturi & Aprianingsih, 2021) The results of the chi square test between the sex variable and knowledge of HIV/AIDS were obtained with a p value of 0.127 ($p > 0.05$) which means that there is no meaningful relationship between sex and knowledge of HIV/AIDS disease.

Table 3. Frequency distribution table before health education is given

| Knowledge categories | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less | 26 | 65% |
| Enough | 12 | 30% |
| Good | 2 | 5% |
| Sum | 40 | 100% |

In Table 3, it is known that the respondents' knowledge before being given interventions through TikTok media was obtained as a result of insufficient knowledge as many as 26 (65%) people, only 12 (30%) people, and 2 (5%) people. In table 3 of the frequency distribution, the average level of knowledge of students at SMAN 2 Jonggat before being given health education is 13.33%. This is in line with research conducted by (Saadong et al., 2020) where adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention before being given health education is 69.7%. research conducted by (Sanggara et al., 2024) Almost all respondents had a low level of knowledge of 100 people (96.2%). This is also in line with research conducted by (Elis et al., 2024) with results *Pre-test* is categorized as lacking by 97.2%. Research conducted by (Zulfikar, 2020) with title The Influence of Health Education About Premarital Sex with TikTok Social Media on Student Knowledge at SMA 1 Bolano Lambun with an average pre-test result of 4.55.

Table 4. Frequency distribution table after being given health education at SMAN 2 Jonggat

| Knowledge categories | Frequency | Percentase |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Less | 0 | 0% |
| enough | 10 | 25% |
| Good | 30 | 75% |
| Sum | 40 | 100% |

Based on Table 4, it is known that the respondents' knowledge after being given health education with TikTok media was obtained as a result of adolescent knowledge in the category of less than 0 (0%) people, enough for 10 (25%) people, or as many as 30 (75%) people. In table 4 of the frequency distribution, the average level of knowledge of students at SMAN 2 Jonggat after being given health education through TikTok media is good knowledge at 75% (Serli & Yuyun Wirasamita, 2025; Sholikhah et al, 2025; Ramdani et al, 2025). The increase in the level of knowledge is influenced by the education provided in the form of learning videos through TikTok. The findings of the study conducted by (Lestari et al., 2024) this shows that the knowledge of TikTok users as an educational medium is better compared to book users.

This is in line with research conducted by (Rahma, 2023) stating that TikTok social media is more effectively used than leaflets with results T – test 0.010. . This research is in line with research conducted by (Fauziyah et al., 2021) which states that there is an influence between TikTok social media on knowledge in adolescents at SMAN 1 Lhoksukon North Aceh with a p value of $0.016 < 0.05$. Research facilitated by (S&A, 2025)

With a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of sexual health education with TikTok on adolescent knowledge. This is in line with research (Haq et al., n.d.) there was an influence of education with TikTok on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

Table 5. The Influence of TikTok-Based Health Education on Adolescents' Knowledge of HIV/ AIDS at SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat

| Previous knowledge | Mean | Z | P - value | N |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----|
| Knowledge after | 20.00 | 5453b | 0,001 | 40 |

Table 5, the results of the analysis using the *Wilcoxon Rank Test* were obtained with a *P-value* of 0.001, because the significance value was $0.001 < 0.05$, H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there is an influence of TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMA Negeri 2 Jonggat. In table 5, the frequency distribution of test results is obtained *wilcoxon* obtained a p value of $0.001 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant influence between TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS, so H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected. This is in line with research conducted by (Mutiah, 2025) entitled The Relationship between Social Media Use and Adolescents' Knowledge of HIV AIDS in Ma As-Tsaqhofah Bukit Malintang with the results $P= 0.000$ ($P < 0.005$). This is in line with research conducted by (Khikma & Sofwan, 2021) Education using TikTok is more effective than using Instagram in increasing knowledge. Research conducted by (Rika Rahayu et al., 2024) with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is an influence of TikTok media education on the knowledge of hypertension sufferers in the work area of the Cireunghas Health Center. This is in line with research conducted by (Aprianti et al., 2024) with title The Effect of the Use of Video Educational Media Using the Tiktok Application on the Increase of Anemia Knowledge in Adolescent Girls at Jambi City High School with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$.

This is in line with research (Fajar & Losoiyo, 2021) entitled The Effect of Health Education on Knowledge and Attitudes in HIV/ AIDS Prevention in High School with a has.il p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This is also in line with research conducted by (Pratiwi et al., 2023) Obtained p value $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an effect of education with TikTok media on the level of knowledge about the role of iron tablets in preconception health. In a study conducted by (Pamilasari et al., 2022) entitled counseling using TikTok

application media on knowledge about balanced nutrition with a p value of $0.001 < 0.05$. This is in line with research conducted by (Mistari et al., 2023) which states that the TikTok application is effective against increasing knowledge. Research conducted by (Sovani Firdawiyanti et al., 2023) With the results, there was a significant difference before and after being educated using TikTok video media on anemia knowledge (p-value 0.000) (Purwanto & Gumilang, 2025).

Conclusion

TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge of HIV/AIDS, the author will write some important things that can be concluded. According to the formulation of the problems and research objectives that have been presented in chapter one related to the influence of TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS, it can be concluded that: The level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS in adolescents at SMAN 2 Jonggat before being given health education with less answers as many as 26 people (65%), enough as many as 12 people (30%) and good as many as 2 people (5%), The level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS in adolescents at SMAN 2 Jonggat after being given health education with good answers of 30 people (75%) and sufficient answers of 10 people (25%), The results of the Wilcoxon Rank Test showed a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$, H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there is an influence of TikTok-based health education on adolescents' knowledge about HIV/AIDS at SMAN 2 Jonggat.

Acknowledgments

I would like to convey my appreciation to all parties who have been involved in the research and writing the manuscript before published on this journal.

Author Contributions

All authors work together in carrying out each stage of research and writing the manuscript.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

- Adelekan, B., Somefun, E., Kareem, O., Ibrahim, O., Welye, H., Sageer, R., ... & Sekoni, A. O. (2024). The comparison of comprehensive sexuality education knowledge and attitudes in CSE-exposed and CSE-naïve non-formal settings in Lagos State, Nigeria. *PLOS Global Public*

- Health, 4(10), e0003858.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0003858>
- Aisyah, S., & Fitria, A. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Remaja Tentang hiv/ Aids Dengan Pencegahan Hiv/Aids Di Sma Negeri 1 Montasik Kabupaten Aceh Besar (Vol.1, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.33085/Jbk.V2i1.4081>
- Akuiyibo, S., Anyanti, J., Idogho, O., Piot, S., Amoo, B., Nwankwo, N., & Anosike, N. (2021). Impact of peer education on sexual health knowledge among adolescents and young persons in two North Western states of Nigeria. *Reproductive health*, 18(1), 204.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-021-01251-3>
- Atik, A. F., Intan, I. N. A., & Eryantika, E. C. D. (2021). The Effectiveness of Used Video And Poster On Increasing Public Knowledge About Covid-19 Prevention Health Protocol. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kedokteran Dan Kesehatan*, 1(1), 42–52.
<https://doi.org/10.55606/klinik.v1i1.144>
- Barokah, L., & Melani, F. I. (2020). Pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur Tentang Kontrasepsi Pil. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Sandi Husada*, 12(2), 1037–1043.
<https://doi.org/10.35816/jiskh.v12i2.456>
- Bueno, D. R., & Köptcke, L. S. (2023). Youth participation in the Scholl Health Program in Brazil: a reflection on the role of the Federal government. *Saúde em Debate*, 46, 29–44.
<https://doi.org/10.1590/0103-11042022E3021>
- Chen, J., & Wang, Y. (2021). Social media use for health purposes: systematic review. *Journal of medical Internet research*, 23(5), e17917.
<https://doi.org/10.2196/17917>
- Chory, A., Gillette, E., Callen, G., Wachira, J., Sam-Agudu, N. A., Bond, K., & Vreeman, R. (2023). Gender differences in HIV knowledge among adolescents and young people in low-and middle-income countries: a systematic review. *Frontiers in Reproductive Health*, 5, 1154395.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/frph.2023.1154395>
- Dahulai, F., Listia, M., Kunci, K., & Sosial, M. (2023). Pengaruh Konten Edukasi Di Media Sosial Terhadap Perilaku Pencegahan Hiv / Aids Pada Remaja Kelas X Di Sma Kartika Xix-1 Kota Bandung. 1–12. Reterived from:
<https://siakad.stikesdhhb.ac.id/repositories/400220/4002200012/ARTIKEL%20PDF.pdf>
- Dewi, L. (2023). HIV/AIDS Di Loteng Capai 452 Kasus, Didominasi Kasus LSL. 16/11.
<https://lombokpost.jawapos.com/Praya/1503291136/Hivaid-Di-Loteng-Capai-452-Kasus-Didominasi-Kasus-Lsl>
- Elis, C. F., Saputra, A. I., & Mindasari, H. (2024). Pengaruh Media Sosial Tiktok Terhadap Pengetahuan Bahaya Seks Bebas Pada Remaja Kelas Ix Smpn 6 Kota Batam. *Zona Kedokteran: Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter Universitas Batam*, 14(1), 34–43.
<https://doi.org/10.37776/Zked.V14i1.1378>
- Elizabeth, A. O., Victor, A. O., & Olaniyi, A. N. (2025). Gender Interplay on the Knowledge of Youths to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Southern, Nigeria. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 10(7), 2256–2262. Reterived from:
<https://eprint.innovativepublication.org/id/eprint/2035/>
- Endalamaw, A., Gilks, C. F., Ambaw, F., Shiferaw, W. S., & Assefa, Y. (2024). Explaining inequity in knowledge, attitude, and services related to HIV/AIDS: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health*, 24(1), 1815.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-19329-5>
- Ezelote, C. J., Osuji, N. J., Mbachu, A. J., Odinaka, C. K., Okwuosa, O. M., Oli, C. J., & Ignatius, C. G. (2024). Effect of peer health education intervention on HIV/AIDS knowledge amongst in-school adolescents in secondary schools in Imo State, Nigeria. *BMC Public Health*, 24(1), 1029. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-024-18536-4>
- Fajar, H., & Losoiyo, S. R. (2021). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Dalam Pencegahan HIV/AIDS Di SMA. *Jurnal Penelitian Kesehatan Suara Forikes*, 12(85), 182–186.
<http://forikes-ejournal.com/index.php/SF>
- Farsi, D. (2021). Social media and health care, part I: literature review of social media use by health care providers. *Journal of medical internet research*, 23(4), e23205.
<https://doi.org/10.2196/23205>
- Fatimah, S. D., Hasanudin, C., & Amin, A. K. (2021). Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Tik Tok Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Mendemonstrasikan Teks Drama. *Indonesian Journal Of Education and Humanity*, 1(2), 120–128. Retrieved from
<http://ijoe.hm.rcipublisher.org/index.php/ijoe-hm/article/view/19>
- Ghahramani, A., de Courten, M., & Prokofieva, M. (2022). The potential of social media in health promotion beyond creating awareness: an integrative review. *BMC public health*, 22(1), 2402. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-022-14885-0>
- Islam, S., & Habib, S. E. (2021). Gender Differences in Knowledge and Risk Perception towards

- HIV/AIDS among Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. *Journal of Social Behavior and Health*.
<https://doi.org/10.18502/jsbch.v5i2.7838>
- Mandiwa, C., Namondwe, B., & Munthali, M. (2021). Prevalence and correlates of comprehensive HIV/AIDS knowledge among adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years in Malawi: evidence from the 2015–16 Malawi demographic and health survey. *BMC Public Health*, 21(1), 1508.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11564-4>
- Marisa, R., Hendriani, D., & Chifdillah, N. A. PENGARUH MEDIA SOSIAL TIKTOK TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG HIV/AIDS DI SMAN 13 KOTA SAMARINDA. *Husada Mahakam*.
- Milic, M., Dotlic, J., Stevanovic, J., Parlic, M., Mitic, K., Nicholson, D., ... & Gazibara, T. (2021). Relevance of students' demographic characteristics, sources of information and personal attitudes towards HIV testing for HIV knowledge: evidence from a post-conflict setting. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 53(1), 1-19.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021932019000877>
- Mistari, N., Rahim, R., Tinggi, S., Manajemen, I., & Kota, S. (2023). Pemanfaatan Media Sosial Sebagai Media Penyajian Konten Edukasi Untuk Ibu Hamil. *Remik: Riset Dan E-Jurnal Manajemen Informatika Komputer*, 7(3), 1276–1290.
[Http://Doi.Org/10.33395/Remik.V7i3.12521](http://Doi.Org/10.33395/Remik.V7i3.12521).
- Murwira, T. S., Khoza, L. B., Mabunda, J. T., Maputle, S. M., Mpeta, M., & Nunu, W. N. (2021). Knowledge of students regarding HIV/AIDS at a rural university in South Africa. *The Open AIDS Journal*, 15(1), 42-51. Reterived from <https://openaidsjournal.com/contents/volumes/V15/TOAIDJ-15-42/TOAIDJ-15-42.pdf>
- Obeagu, E. I., & Obeagu, G. U. (2024). Preventive measures against HIV among Uganda's youth: Strategies, implementation, and effectiveness. *Medicine*, 103(44), e40317. DOI: 10.1097/MD.00000000000040317
- Pamilasari, T., Desi, & Purba, J. S. R. (2022). Pengaruh Edukasi Gizi Media Tiktok Terhadap Pengetahuan Gizi Seimbang Pada Remaja Putri. *Pontianak Nutrition Journal (PNJ)*, 5(1), 141–145. <https://doi.org/10.30602/pnj.v5i1.909>
- Purwanto, E., & Gumilang, L. A. (2025). Differences in knowledge and attitudes between adolescents about HIV/AIDS, and their implications for targeted interventions. *Science Midwifery*, 13(1), 80-84.
<https://doi.org/10.35335/midwifery.v13i1.1829>
- Ramdani, U. A., Halimatunnisa, M., Pa'ni, D. M. Q., Asyura, B. D., & Wiguna, R. I. (2025). The Influence of Roleplay With Audio Visual on Adolescents' Knowledge of Bullying Behavior. *Journal of Public Health and Nursing*, 1(1), 13-19. Reterived from: <https://journal.abhinaya.co.id/index.php/jphn/article/view/188>
- Ratnawati, D., Huda, M. H., Mukminin, M. A., Widyatuti, W., & Setiawan, A. (2024). Meta-analysis of the effectiveness of educational programs about HIV prevention on knowledge, attitude, and behavior among adolescents. *Narra*, 4(2), e870.
<https://doi.org/10.52225/narra.v4i2.870>
- Remijawa, E. S., Tirra, D. S., & Ndoen, H. I. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Pengetahuan Tentang HIV/AIDS Pada Siswa SMAN 2 Haharu Kabupaten Sumba Timur Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Kesehatan*, 11(2), 119–129. <https://doi.org/10.37048/Kesehatan.V11i2.47>
- Renzaho, A. M., Kamara, J. K., Doh, D., Bukuluki, P., Mahumud, R. A., & Galukande, M. (2022). Do Community-based livelihood interventions affect sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people in slum areas of Uganda: a difference-in-difference with kernel propensity score matching analysis. *Journal of Urban Health*, 99(1), 164–189.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11524-021-00596-1>
- Saadong, D., Subriah, S., & Syamsir, S. W. (2020). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Pencegahan Hiv/Aids Di Smk Komputer Mutiara Ilmu Makassarthe Effect Of Health Education On Youth Knowledge About Prevention Of Hiv/Aids In Computer Vocational School, Mutiara Ilmu Makassar. *Media Kesehatan Politeknik Kesehatan Makassar*, 13(2), 53. <https://doi.org/10.32382/Medkes.V13i2.607>
- Sanggara, R. D., Dolifah, D., & Yuliana, D. (2024b). Pengaruh Penkes Hiv / Aids Melalui Media Sosial Tiktok. 5, 2912–2920.
<https://doi.org/10.31004/jkt.v5i2.27946>
- Sari Pratiwi, S. (2023). Pengaruh Edukasi Menggunakan media Tiktok terhadap tingkat Pengetahuan tentang peran Tablet Besi Dalam kesehatan Pra konsepsi (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Kusuma Husada Surakarta).
- Serli, Hasty Hamzah, & Yuyun Wirasamita. (2025). Description Of The Knowledge And Behavior Of Adolescents Towards Self-Medication Of Ulcer Diseases At SMA Negeri 1 Batauga. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary*

- Learners, 1(3), 123–132. Retrieved from <https://www.ejournal.poltekbaubau.ac.id/index.php/ijml/article/view/854>
- Sholikhah, D. U., Faizah, R., & Puspita, E. (2025). The Effect Of Health Education On Personal Hygiene During Menstruation On The Behavior Of Female Adolescents At SMAN 1 Jombang, Jombang Regency. *JURNAL ILMU-ILMU KESEHATAN*, 11(1), 33-40. <https://doi.org/10.52741/jiikes.v11i1.127>
- Sianturi, S. R., & Aprianingsih, Y. (2021). Hubungan Karakteristik Individu Dengan Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Penyakit Hiv/Aids Di Bekasi. *Jurnal Keperawatan Dan Kesehatan Masyarakat Cendekia Utama*, 10(3), 210. <https://doi.org/10.31596/Jcu.V10i3.422>.
- Sovani Firdawiyanti, B., Kurniasari, R., Studi Gizi Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, P., & Penulis, K. (2023). The Indonesian Journal Of Health Promotion MPPKI Media Publikasi Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia Pengaruh Penggunaan Media Edukasi Video Tiktok Dan Infografis Terhadap Pengetahuan Anemia Pada Remaja Putri. 6(5), 925–930. <https://doi.org/10.31934/Mppki.V2i3>.
- Srihari, S. B., Insanally, S., Molla, Y., Haile, M., Fenn, M., Mungurere-Baker, J., ... & Harris, E. (2024). People-Centered Metrics to Support HIV Service Delivery: Perceptions of Clients and Providers in Tete Province, Mozambique. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-4784500/v1>
- Sutjiato, M. (2022). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Terhadap Pengetahuan Remaja Di SMA Negeri 7 Manado. *J Kedokt Kom Tropik*, 10(2), 403–408. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/V3/Index.php/JKKT/Article/View/44876/40653>
- Waldmann, G., Zippel, S., Reinholz, M., & Fuchs, C. (2025). From Misunderstanding to Marginalization: The Role of Knowledge in HIV-Related Discrimination and Risk Behavior Among Adolescents in Germany. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs*. <https://doi.org/10.1089/apc.2025.0050>
- Widya Utami. (2024). Analisis Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Tiktok Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Teks Drama. *Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa Dan Budaya*, 3(2), 223–231. <https://doi.org/10.55606/jpbb.v3i2.3184>
- Zulfikar, Z., Kunoli, F. J., Jufri, M., & Rafiudin, R. (2018). Pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan tentang seks pra nikah terhadap pengetahuan siswa di sma 1 bolano lambunu. *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains*, 1(1). Reterived from: <https://jurnal.unismuhpalu.ac.id/index.php/JKS/article/download/388/272>