

An Overview of the Results of Drug Screening In Adolescents in State Vocational School (SMKN) 02 the City Of Kendari

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the description of drugs in adolescents in Public Vocational High School (SMKN) 02 Kendari City. This type of research is descriptive using the method of immogromatography examination (ICT) through urine samples of students of SMKN 02 Kendari. In this research, it is able to provide information for middle schools, especially about the importance of monitoring students regarding drug abuse. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the drug examination with urine samples of students of SMKN 02 Kendari city as many as 81 samples obtained negative results (100%)

Kata Kunci: *Narkoba, remaja, urine*

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I. Background

A drug is a substance which when enters the human body can experience the atmosphere of the hearts and minds will be changed, the Drug can also make users dependence. the way they use with how to breathe, orally/taken by mouth or in injections. (Maudy, et all , 2017).

Drug cases in Indonesia becomes a matter of very urgent and complex. In the last 10 years the drug problem became widespread. This is evidenced by the increasing number of drug addicts significant, along with the number of disclosure cases of drug crimes as well as the syndicate-his syndicate. The consequences of drug use not only threatens the future of its users, but also the future of the nation and the country regardless of social status, age, economic, or educational level. (Maudy,et all, 2017).

Based on the results of research of the national narcotics agency in collaboration with the Research Center the Indonesia Universal Health 2017 about the national survey of drug abuse, found that the projected figures of drug abuse in indonesia reached 1,77% or 3.367.154 people ever wear in a year.(curret users) in the age group of 10-59 years.

The number of drug addicts who get therapy and rehabilitation services in Indonesia in the year 2017 according to data from deputy of rehabilitation, BNN is as much as

16.554 people. Berdasarkan penggolongan narkoba kasus narkoba tahun 2017, terjadi *trend* peningkatan kasus terbesar adalah kasus psikotropika dengan persentase usia 20-29 tahun sebanyak 2.830 kasus atau 30,49%. The number of cases of drug abuse in teenagers most high are in the capital Jakarta, followed by Central Java province. (BNN 2017).

According to data from BNN kota Kendari drug abuse in teenagers in Southeast Sulawesi in the year 2017, there are about 50 people teens who use pills containing the drug 50 teen, there are 1 people died, while the other was brought up in a psychiatric hospital to be given further treatment. Based on the results of interviews with one person of the BNN kota Kendari that there has been no inspection or research of cases of drug abuse in adolescents in upper secondary school or vocational education. (BNN kota kendari 2017). Drug abuse have a negative impact on the physical, psychological, social, and spiritual so that the effect on the results of learning achievement in school. School in the city of Kendari with the majority of the male students is SMK Negeri 02 Kendari, with it can increase the risk of promiscuity in drug abuse among students.

II. Literature Review

A. Overview About Drugs

1. Definition Of Drug

Drugs are substances or drugs derived from plants or not a plant, either synthetic or semisintetis, which can cause a decrease or change of consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can lead to dependence, which are distinguished into classes as attached in the Law No.35 year 2009 Article 1 (Utami, 2016).

In general what is meant by drug is a kind of substance that when used (inserted in the body) will take effect on the wearer's body and the Influence of the form: Affect consciousness, Giving a boost that can

9. Looking for a Challenge or Activities at Risk
10. Feel Adult

C. State of the Art

State of the art dalam bidang yang diteliti adalah dengan menggunakan tes ICT (*Information Communication and Technology*) melalui pemeriksaan imunokromatografi dengan sampel urine dari siswa SMKN 02 Kendari, agar dapat membantupemeriksaantukmemperoleh hasil urine yang mengandung zat narkoba.

III. Methods

A. This Type Of Research

The type of research used is descriptive. Descriptive research is a method in researching the status of human groups, an object, a system of thought, or a class or event in the present.

B. The Design Of The Study

In this research, the examination of drugs with a code sample based on the age of the students of SMKN 02 kota kendari with a total sample of 81 people using the method immnogramatografi(ICT).

C. The time and Place of Research

This research has been conducted on the date of 8 March 2019 at SMKN 02 kota Kendari

D. The sample population

1. Population : the Population in this study is all teenagers of SMKN 02 Kendari.
2. Sample : the Sample in this study is in the teens in SMKN 02 Kendari as much as 81 people.

The determination of the large sample based on the Formula slovin:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e)^2} = \frac{429}{1 + 429 \cdot 0,01} = 81$$

Description:

n = sample size.

N = population size.

e = percent leeway carefully situations lack of because of sampling error.

E. Operational Definition

1. Drugs are chemical substances that can change the state of the psychology of the person. In adolescents in secondary school SMKN 02 kotakendari.
2. Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and the period running between 11 years to 18 years. In adolescents in secondary school SMKN 02 kotakendari
3. Urine is a liquid the rest of the results of a metabolism that is excreted by the kidneys and then excreted from the body. Kandunganurinterdiridari air denganbahanterlarutberupasisametabolisme (seperti urea), garam terlarut, danmateriorganik.

F. Data Analysis

1. Data type : the Type of data used in this research is qualitative data.
2. Data Source
 - a. Primary Data is data obtained from testing.
 - b. Secondary Data is data obtained from the sources of relevant research, both obtained through books, lecture materials and information in connection with this research
3. Data processing : the Data obtained from the results of the checks processed in the form of a percentage.
4. Presentation of data : Data results of this study are presented in table form and then narrated

IV. Results And Discussion

A. The Results Of The Research

Based on the research that has been in done in SMKN 02 Kota Kendari in August titled “an Overview of the Results of the Examination of Drugs In Adolescents In State Vocational School (SMKN) 02 Kendari City” obtained the following results

1. The distribution of the sample according to the age of the students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari

Tabel 4.1 Tabel distribusi sampel menurut umur siswa SMKN 02 Kota Kendari

Age(Years)	The Number(Of People)	The percentage of(%)
15 Years	11 People	19 %
16 Years	15 People	25,8 %
17 Years	16 People	27,6 %
18 Years	16 People	27,6 %
Total	58 People	100%

(source: Primary Data, 2020)

From the table 4.1 above shows that the students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari with the age of 15 Years as much as 11 people (19%), students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari with the age of 16 Years as many as 15 people (25,8%), students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari with the age of 17 Years as many as 16 people (27,6%) and students of SMKN 02 kota kendari with the age of 18 years as many as 16 people (27,6%).

2. The distribution of the sample according to gender of students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari.

Tabel 4.2 Tabel Distribusi Jenis Kelamin Siswa SMKN 02 Kota Kendari

Gender	The Number (Of People)	The percentage of (%)
Men	58	100%
Perembuan	0	0
Total	58	100%

(Source : Primary Data,2020)

From the table 4.2 above, the number of students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari Men as much as 58 people (100%), while the number of female students of SMKN 02.

3. The Frequency distribution of the Results of the Examination of Drugs in SMKN 02 Kota Kendari.

Tabel 4.3 Frekuensi Hasil Pemeriksaan Narkoba di SMKN 02 Kota Kendari.

The Results Of The Drug Screening			
Positive		Negative	
Frequency (students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari)	The percentage of (%)	Frequency (students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari)	The percentage of (%)
0	0	58	100 %

(Source : Primary Data,2020)

From the table 4.3 above, shows that the results of the drug screening in the urine of the students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari as many as 58 people obtained a negative result.

V. Discussion

A drug is a substance which when enters the human body can experience the atmosphere of the hearts and minds will be changed, the drug can also make users dependency, the way they use with how to breathe, orally/taken by mouth or in injections. (Maudy,et all, 2017). Students who are taking a drug usually begins with the acquaintance with the property. Because the habit of smoking, this seems to have become a natural thing among students today. From the habit of this association continue to increase, especially when students are joined into the environment of the people who have become drug addicts, the first try and then become addicted (Simangunsong, 2015).

Based on the research that has been done in SMKN 02 Kota Kendari on 10 – August 28, 2020 where Students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari, which follows a drug test the age of 15 years as much as 11 people (19%), students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari 16 years of age as many as 15 people (25,8%), students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari the age of 17 years as many as 16 people (27,6%) and students of SMKN 02 Kota Kendari the age of 18 years as many as 16 people (27,6%) total all 58 (100%) that obtained negative results drug

In the examination of drugs is generally based on the saturation of the Ig G anti-drug that contains the enzyme substrate which is an antibody detection strips drugs, if dijenuhi of a urine sample positive drug, then the Ig G anti-drug substrate will not bind with a drug the enzyme so it does not happen the reaction of the enzyme substrate which is colored from a urine sample of drugs and will not generate a colored line, on the contrary, if not dijenuhi by the urine sample the negative drug or only partially dijenuhi (the sample contains drug in an amount below the threshold examination) then Ig G anti-drug substrate will bind to the drug of the enzyme in full or in part so that it will produce a colored line, or other things that can happen that the obtained results with confidence-with confidence (invalid)

Based on the results of the interview with one of the Employees of BNN kota Kendari that there has been no inspection or research of cases of drug abuse in adolescents in upper secondary school or vocational (BNN kotakendari 2017), from the results of the checks have been carried out to provide an overview on the State Vocational School (SMKN) 02 Kendari City that is still free from the influence of the drug it is because is the role of the environment, the family, and the level of awareness of students against the dangers of influence of drugs on today's youth.

The result of examination is the role of parents, society, the environment, and the school has an active role in the wary of the threat of drugs. Moral education and religious should be more emphasized to the students, because one of the indications that can lead to *terjerumusnya* they are on drugs.

VI. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research can be concluded that the drug screening with urine sample students of SMKN 02 kotakendari as many as 81 samples obtained negative results (100%)

Advice

1. For the school in the City of Kendari to give *peyuluhan* and understanding in order to build student awareness of the importance of the danger of the influence of the drug on the body
2. For the next researcher to do more research about drug screening in adolescents in the city of kendari

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