**Pengetahuan, Sumber Informasi Dan Dukungan Keluarga Dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan PITC Pada Ibu Hamil**

*Knowledge, Information And Family Support With ( Pitc) For Pregnant*

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**Abstrak**

Indonesia HIV positive cases reported in 2017 was 10,376. The HIV and AIDS cases at the age of under 4 years indicates that there is still transmission of HIV from mother to child which is expected to continue to decline in the following year as an effort to achieve national and global goals in the framework of triple elimination (elimination of HIV, hepatitis B and syphilis) in baby. The study knowing the relationship between knowledge , information sources, family support for the behavior of PITC for pregnant women. Research method Analytical Descriptive with cross sectional approach in August 2018. Population in this study were all pregnant women who visited the Sukmajaya Depok Public Health Center . This study using the chi square test SPSS. The results of univariate studies of 85 respondents of pregnancy as many as 58 respondents (68.2%) had good knowledge. Pregnant women who received information related to PITC examination were 44 respondents (51.8%). Pregnant women whose families supported the PITC were 49 respondents (47.6%). The results chi square statistical test obtained p-value information source of is 0.007, knowledge is 0.025 and family support is 0.004 so its means all the variable p-value <0.05. There is a relationship between Knowledge, information sources and family support for PITC behavior of pregnant women. It is expected that the Puskesmas will promote counseling about screening PITC

*KEY WORD : PITC, AIDS, Test*

**Abstrak**

Di Indonesia Jumlah kasus baru HIV positif yang dilaporkan pada tahun 2017 sebanyak 10.376 kasus. Penemuan Kasus HIV dan AIDS pada usia di bawah 4 tahun menandakan masih ada penularan HIV dari ibu ke anak yang diharapkan akan terus menurun di tahun selanjutnya sebagai upaya mencapai tujuan nasional dan global dalam rangka triple elimination (eliminasi HIV, hepatitis B, dan sifilis) pada bayi. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui adanya hubungan pengetahuan, sumber informasi, dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pemeriksaan PITC pada ibu hamil. Metode penelitian ini Deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional dilakukan pada bulan Agustus Tahun 2018. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu hamil yang melakukan kunjungan di Puskesmas Kecamatan Sukmajaya Depok Tahun 2018. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan dengan di Uji secara chi square dengan menggunakan SPSS. Hasil penelitian univariat dari 85 responden ibu hamil sebanyak 58 Responden (68,2 %) memiliki pengetahuan baik. Ibu hamil yang mendapatkan informasi terkait pemeriksaan PITC sebanyak 44 responden (51,8%). Ibu hamil yang keluarga nya mendukung untuk pemeriksaan PITC sebanyak 49 repsonden (47,6 %). Kesimpulan ada hubungan antara Pengetahuan, sumber informasi dan dukungan keluarga terhadap perilaku pemeriksaan PITC ibu hamil. Diharapkan Puskesmas menggalakkan penyuluhan dan konseling tentang pemeriksaan PITC.

Kata Kunci : PITC, AIDS, Test

**Introduction**

The problem of HIV AIDS is a health challenge throughout the world, including in Indonesia. Since it was first discovered until June 2018, HIV / AIDS has been obtained considering it by 433 (84.2%) of 514 districts / cities in 34 provinces in Indonesia. The cumulative number of HIV infections approved by June 2018 was 301,959 people (47% of the estimated totally of people with HIV AIDS in 2018 as many as 640,443 people) and most were found in the age group 25-49 years and 20-24 years. The provinces with the highest number of HIV infections were DKI Jakarta (55,099), followed by East Java (43,399), West Java (31,293), Papua (30,699), and Central Java (24,757) (1).

Pregnant women who have human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) / AIDS have the potential to transmit the disease to babies at birth. Therefore, it is important to know the status of HIV / AIDS in pregnant women in order to prevent the transmission. Data from the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), in 2018 HIV testing in pregnant women was only about 13.38% (761,373) of the total number of pregnant women in Indonesia as many as 5,291,143 people. Of the total who underwent the test, 2,955 people were found to be HIV positive. Meanwhile, those who received antiretroviral drug therapy in an effort to reduce the amount of the virus (VL), even less, ie only 893 pregnant women (Media Indonesia, 2018). Enforcement of HIV status in pregnant women as early as possible is very important to prevent HIV transmission in infants, because mothers can immediately get antiretroviral (ARV) treatment, psychological support, and information about HIV / aids. which is called an HIV screening test through Provider-Initiated Testing and Counseling (PITC) (2).

Provider-Initiated Testing and Counseling refers to health care providers with an extension approach to someone who is vulnerable and at risk of voluntarily conducting a test. The results of this test are needed to find out whether the patient is infected with HIV or not (3).

Depok City Health Office noted that people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Depok City experienced a sharp increase from year to year. Depok City Health Office's Head of Disease Eradication and Environmental Health Section Agus Ghozali said in 2014 it found 86 cases of HIV sufferers. In 2015 there were 146 cases, and in 2016 as many as 278. Every time the puskesmas found a patient with HIV / AIDS, the puskesmas would refer to the examination of CD4 or white blood cells with the aim of seeing what percentage of the cells were endurance. After that, referrals will be made to the Care Support and Treatment services of Depok City General Hospital or Sentra Medika Hospital to get antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. The Secretary of the Depok City Education Office said the number of HIV sufferers had increased in Depok because the data collected by the government was better. According to the Secretary of the Depok City Education Office, people with HIV are like icebergs (4)  . Based on data obtained from the Sukmajaya Depok District Health Center, the total number of pregnant women in the Sukmajaya Depok District Health Center working area in 2015 was 1823 pregnant women, in 2016 there were 1826 pregnant women, 2017 as many as 1864 pregnant women and 2018 from January to June as many as 960 pregnant women. For PITC examination data for pregnant women in 2015 as many as 589 pregnant women who performed PITC examinations, in 2016 there were 667 pregnant women who conducted PITC examinations with the results of 4 HIV positive people, in 2017 there were 922 pregnant women who performed the examination, and 2018 from the month January to June as many as 586 pregnant women.

**MATERIAL AND METHOD**

Research aims to know the relationship between knowledge, information sources, social support for the behavior of PITC examination in pregnant women in the Sukmajaya Depok Health Center in 2019. Design or type of research is quantitative with research design using analytical survey with cross sectional design. Cross sectional is a study to study the dynamics of correlation between risk factors and effects, by approach, observation or data collection at the same time (point time approach). This means that each study subject was only observed once and the measurements were made character status or subject variable at the time of examination. The data used are primary data by distributing questionnaires to pregnant women who carry out PITC examinations at the Sukmajaya Depok District Health Center in 2018. The data taking by accidental sampling. Data who processing is with bivariate analysis. The sample in this study was 85 people.

**Result**

Table 1 Distribution and frequency between knowledge, information sources, family support for the behavior of PITC examination in pregnant women in the Sukmajaya Sub-District Depok Health Center in 2018

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variabel | Frequency | (%) |
| PITC Screening |  |  |
| Correct | 45 | 52.9 |
| Uncorect | 40 | 47.1 |
| Knowledge |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Great | 58 | 68.2 |
| Ungreat | 18 | 31.8 |
| Information sources |  |  |
| Get information | 44 | 51.8 |
| Lack Information | 41 | 48.2 |
| Family support |  |  |
| Support | 49 | 57.6 |
|  Unsupport  | 36  | 42.4  |

Result By SPPS 2018

The table shows 52.9% of pregnant women who have good behavior in PITC examination, 68.2% of pregnant women with good knowledge, 44% of mothers who received information about PITC and 57.6% of families who supported mothers.

**Table 2**. Knowledge, sources of information, family support for the behavior of PITC examination in

 pregnant women in the Sukmajaya Depok Health Center in 2018

 PITC Screening Total

Variabel

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | F | % | F | % |  |
| Knowledge Great | 36 | 62.1 | 22 | 37.9 | 58 | 100 0,025 | 3.273 |
| Ungreat | 7 | 38.9 | 11 | 61.1 | 18 | 100 |  |
| Information sources Get information | 30 | 68.1 | 14 | 31.8 | 44 | 100 0,007 | 3.714 |
| Lack Information | 45 | 36.6 | 26 | 63.4 | 41 | 100 |  |
| Family support Support | 33 | 67.3 | 16 | 32.7 | 49 | 100 0,004 | 4.125 |
| Unsupport | 12 | 33.3 | 24 | 66.7 | 36 | 100 |  |

 Good Disatisfactory F %

P Value OR

There is a relationship between knowledge, information sources and family support for the behavior of PITC examinations in pregnant women in the Sukmajaya Sub-District Depok Health Center in 2018.

**Discussion**

**Knowledge Relationship to PITC Examination Behavior in Pregnant Women in the Sukmajaya Sub- District Depok Health Center in 2018**

 Knowledge is derived from the results of the human senses, or the results of knowledge someone to an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, etc.). By itself, at the time of sensing to produce knowledge it is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. Most of a person's knowledge is obtained through the hearing (ear), and senses of sight (eyes) (5)The results of this study showed 36 respondents had good knowledge, this was in line with the research of respondents who had good knowledge and conducted PITC examinations as many as 50 respondents (69.4%), while respondents who had less knowledge and conducted PITC checks were 21 respondents (29 , 1%). The results of the analysis indicate a relationship between the Type of knowledge and PITC examination in pregnant women (p value = 0.024) ,

The researchers' assumptions are based on the results that have been investigated that knowledge has an important role to play in the behavior of PITC examination, if their knowledge is lacking, they can understand the behavior of PITC examination it self for pregnant women.

**Relationship of Information Sources to the Behavior of PITC Examination in Pregnant Women in the Sukmajaya District Health Center Depok in 2018**

The need for accurate data / information is increasing but it turns out that the current information system still cannot produce accurate, complete and timely data. Various problems are still faced in the implementation of SIK, including the absence of the same perception among health providers, especially SIK organizers for SIK (6)From the results of the study note that respondents who have good behavior and get information sources as much as 30 (68.2%) respondents while respondents who have bad behavior but get information as much as 14 (31.8%). This is in line with the research conducted at the Mantrijeron and Puskesmas Sleman Public Health Centers which have facilities for testing HIV tests and have implemented a program of Prevention of Transmission from Mother to Child (PPIA) which shows that 79.6% of respondents need information to conduct HIV test behaviors (7) . Based on the results that have been examined that the source of information has an important role in the behavior of PITC examination, if the source of the information is lacking then it can influence the behavior of PITC examination itself against pregnant women.

**Relationship between Family Support and Behavior of PITC Examination in Pregnant Women in the Sukmajaya District Health Center Depok in 2018**

 Family is the smallest unit of society consisting of a family head as a leader and several people who are together and live in the same place one roof and interdependence Providing physical needs and health care. Health care and healthy practices (which affect the health status of individual family members) are the most relevant parts of the health care function(8). From the results of the study note that respondents who have good behavior and get family support as many as 33 (67.3%) respondents while respondents who have bad behavior but get family support as much as 16 (32.7%) (9). Family support has an important role in the behavior of PITC examination, if it lacks family support, it can influence the behavior of PITC examination itself for pregnant women.

**Conclusions**

From the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that there are a relationship between knowledge, information sources and family support with pitc examination behavior in pregnant women in the Sukmajaya sub-district Depok health center in 2018. Suggestions for further research are expected to be able to research using different research designs and can conduct more in-depth research on factors related to PITC

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