

Health Education Granting about HIV / AIDS Against Success Following VCT Inspection on Housewives in Pesantren Sub-District of Kediri City

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ABSTRACT

VCT is the early prevention of HIV / AIDS. This test is important regardless of gender and age group, but the incidence of HIV / AIDS is high in female sex and in the productive age group between 25-34 years. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of health education about HIV / AIDS on the success of following VCT in housewives at Pesantren Sub-district Kediri. The design of this study used one group pre test posttest design. The research population is all housewives in Pesantren Sub-district Kediri amounting 160 housewives. In sampling technique purposive sampling got sample as many as 105 respondents. Data collection techniques used questionnaires. The collected data was processed using wilcoxon test with significance level $\alpha = 0,05$. The results of this study indicated that all respondents did not successfully follow the VCT examination before the health education was given about HIV / AIDS to those 105 respondents (100%). After health education on HIV / AIDS, the majority of respondents successfully followed the VCT as many as 100 respondents (95.3%). The result of data analysis shows that there is difference between before and after health counseling with value $\rho 0,000 < 0,05$. One's behavior toward change can be pursued through health education efforts, as knowledge-based behavior is more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge of health education about HIV / AIDS given to housewives for early prevention.

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I. INTRODUCTION

More than 150 countries in the world have reported the existence of the disease Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS). HIV / AIDS is the number four killer in the world with the age of most sufferers are in the age range 15-49 years. Often HIV / AIDS disease is late known because people often do not know if they have been infected. The most vulnerable groups affected by HIV / AIDS infection are young women [14]. Among women infected with HIV / AIDS in Indonesia for the period 2006 - 2011, housewives were ranked first [6]. Cases of HIV and AIDS in Indonesia in the July to September quarter recorded 7,335 cases of HIV, while AIDS cases were 176 cases. Estimates and projections of the number of people with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) by population at risk where the number of PLHIV in low-risk female populations have increased from 190,349 cases in 2011 to 279,276 cases in 2016 [2]. The type of work of AIDS sufferers in Indonesia from 1987 to September 2014 was mostly from housewives as many as 6,539 cases, followed by entrepreneurs as many as 6,203 cases and employees of 5,638 cases [6]. East Java province ranked second after DKI Jakarta related to the number of HIV / AIDS cases in 2010 as many as 3,639 cases, 3,767 in 2011 and 3,834 in 2012 and will continue to increase. HIV / AIDS has also increased from year to year in Kediri since it was first discovered in 2003. Data in Kediri alone throughout 2016 alone has found new cases with a total of 207 cases including 161 HIV cases and 46 AIDS cases. Housewife ranks second with 36 cases and first rank by entrepreneur as many as 51

cases, then in 2017 from January to April reached 59 people, the total cases up to now has reached 910 people. Meanwhile, Head of Disease Prevention and Control Division of Kediri City Health Office, Rizal Amin, revealed the number of cases in Kediri, the majority of productive age is 25-34 tahun [7]. Efforts to reduce HIV and AIDS are one of them by providing clear information about HIV and AIDS, health education is needed because health education is able to change the behavior planned in individual, group or community to be independent in achieving healthy life goals, as well as for housewife is very necessary given the health education on HIV / AIDS in order to have the impetus to do early prevention by doing VCT, because the incidence of HIV / AIDS transmission has reached the high-risk non-risk group is housewife [1]. This researchers are interested in conducting research on "giving health education about HIV / AIDS to the success of following VCT examination on housewife" The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of health education on HIV / AIDS on the success of following VCT examination in housewife.

II. METHOD

The design of this research is one group pre test post test design. The study population was all housewives in Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri totaling 160 housewives. In the sampling technique purposive sampling obtained sample of 105 respondents. The independent variable in this study is the provision of health education on HIV / AIDS, with the dependent variable of success following VCT examination. Technique of collecting data was by using questioner. The data is processed by Wilcoxon with significance test $\alpha = 0.05$ [9, 10,12].

III. RESEARCH RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents by age, education level, age of marriage, acquisition of HIV / AIDS information, information sources, history of VCT last 3 months.

Characteristic	N	%
Ages		
21-30 years	53	50,5
31-40 years	37	35,2
41-50 years	15	14,3
Education Level		
Elementary School	0	0
Secondary School	3	2,9
Senior High School	83	79,0
University	19	18,1
Age of Marriage		
< 5 years	17	16,2
5-10 years	47	44,8
10-20 years	29	27,6
> 20 years	12	11,4
Information of HIV/AIDS		
Never	8	7,6
Ever	97	92,4
Source of Information		
Nothing	8	7,6
Social media	90	85,7
Health workers	7	6,7
Doing VCT last 3 months		
Not yet	105	100
Already	0	0

Source: Data Analysis Results

Variable Characteristics

Table 2. Characteristics of Success Following VCT Inspection of Housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri before health education

Characteristic	N	%
Following VCT		
successful	0	0
unsuccessful	105	100

Table 3. Characteristics of Success Following VCT Inspection of Housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri after health education.

Characteristic	N	%
Following VCT		
successful	100	95,3
unsuccessful	5	4,7

Statistical Test Results

Table 4. Statistical results of health education provision on HIV / AIDS on the success of following VCT examination on housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri on 5-6 November 2017 with Wilcoxon test can be seen in the table below:

	<i>Post test – Pre test</i>
Z	-10.000
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	.000

The result of statistic test above was by using Wilcoxon statistic test with $\alpha = 0,05$, got p value = 0.000 so $0.000 < 0,05$. It can be concluded that there is influence of health education to the success of following VCT examination at housewife at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri

IV. DISCUSSION

The Success of Following VCT Inspection of Housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri Before Health Education

The result of health education study on HIV / AIDS on the success of following VCT examination on housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri before health education to 105 respondents, all respondents as many as 105 (100%) of respondents failed to follow VCT examination. Knowledge of HIV / AIDS infection should be socialized to the public. In developing the knowledge level of HIV / AIDS infection, it is necessary to understand the various concepts and theories related to the emergence of HIV / AIDS infection. Assessing the development of HIV / AIDS infection means to explore the characteristics of the disease systematically, radically and universally. The level of community knowledge about HIV / AIDS and its mode of transmission is an important factor supporting the attitude and actions of the community towards the prevention of HIV / AIDS diseases including in conducting VCT examination [3,13]. With health messages through health education, communities, groups or individuals can gain knowledge about better health. Finally, the knowledge is expected to affect its behavior. In other words, the existence of such education can lead to changes in target behavior. Health education is also as a process where the process has input (input) and output (output). In a process of health education that leads to the achievement of educational goals of behavior change.

The Success of Following VCT Inspection on Housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri After Health Education

Based on the characteristics of success following VCT examination on housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri after being given health education majority of housewives who successfully follow VCT examination that is 100 respondents (95,3%). From 105 respondents housewives aged 21-30 years as many as 53 respondents (50.4%), high school education level of 83 respondents (79%), age of marriage between 5-10 years as many as 57 respondents (54.3%), information from health care workers as much as 105 respondents (100%), and have done VCT with successful follow VCT examination of successful category that is as much as 100 respondents

(95,3%). The expected outcomes of a promotion or health education are health behaviors, or behaviors to maintain and promote health conducive to the objectives of health promotion [9]. The result of cross-tabulation of success following VCT examination on housewife at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri after giving health education about HIV / AIDS on 5-6 November 2017 note that majority of housewives respondents have done VCT with successful category that is as many as 100 respondents (95 , 3). Based on this there are 5 respondents (4.7%) who did not successfully follow the VCT examination, respondents aged between 41-50 years. The success obtained is influenced by the behavior in the form of knowledge, that is by knowing the situation or stimuli from the outside, behavior in the form of attitude, namely the inner response to the circumstances or stimuli from outside the subject, and behavior in the form of actions that have been concrete, action) to the situation and / or stimulation from outside. Based on post health education on housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri, respondents can understand well and able to make changes in health behavior is to conduct VCT examination after given health education.

Providing Health Education on HIV / AIDS on the Success of Following VCT Inspection of Housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri

Based on the results of cross-tabulation between the success of following VCT examination on housewife on 5-6 November 2017, before health education 105 respondents (100%) failed to follow VCT examination, while after health education 100 respondents (95.3%) successfully followed VCT examination. This means that there is a change between before and after the given health education, as evidenced by Wilcoxon statistical test results using SPSS, indicating that p value $< \alpha$ or $0,000 < 0.05$. So it can be concluded that H_0 rejected which means there is influence of giving health education about HIV / AIDS to success follow VCT examination to housewife. The influence of health education on HIV / AIDS on the success of following VCT examination on housewife is caused by health education. Previously the majority of respondents housewives as much as 90 (85,7%) of respondents get information of HIV / AIDS through social media, but after given health educations 105 (100%) respondents claimed to get information HIV / AIDS through health officer and have successfully follow VCT as many as 100 (95.3%) of respondents. Provision of health education will affect the knowledge of someone who wants to listen and participate in counseling, not impossible knowledge will be better when compared with those who do not follow [8, 14]. Provision of targeted and planned information is very easily accepted by the majority of respondents. Age affects a person to change behavior, in this study as many as 5 respondents (4.7) did not do VCT although it has got health education is in the age range 31-40 years which means age becomes a person factor to be able to make behavioral changes. While based on the results of research on the age range 21-30 years showed changes before and after given health education that is 53 (50.5%) respondents. Based on the above description shows the housewife can change behavior by obtaining knowledge and positive information through health education or proper health education through a series of processes that have input and output.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

1. All respondents were 105 respondents (100%), before being given health education about HIV / AIDS did not successfully follow VCT examination.
2. Majority of respondents were 100 respondents (95,3%), successfully followed VCT examination after given health education about HIV / AIDS, but still there were 5 (4,7%) of respondents who failed to follow VCT examination after given health education about HIV / AIDS to housewives at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri.

3. There is an effect of giving health education about HIV / AIDS to the success of following VCT examination to housewife at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri with value = 0,000 so $0.000 < 0,05$ which means H_0 is rejected.

Suggestion

1. For Respondents

Respondents should actively participate in activities within the scope of health and conduct routine health tests as an early detection of disease, including VCT examination repeated every three months.

2. For Research Site at Pesantren Sub-district of Kediri

Routine health socialization as a goal to improve the quality of life of their citizens, as well as improving activities that can improve the degree of health as a form of concern for the citizens.

3. For Health Officers

Increase extension and health education activities so that many people acquire new knowledge in early prevention, also have a routine schedule of health screening.

4. For Further Researchers

For the next researcher can develop this research by involving the respondent's family, for example with the title "Health Education About HIV / AIDS Against Success Following VCT Inspection On Family Members".

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