

Hubungan karakteristik pasien perilaku beresiko dan infeksi menular seksual dengan kejadian HIV/AIDS di klinik VCT (voluntary counselling and testing) puskesmas Cikarang Kecamatan Cikarang Utara Kabupaten Bekasi tahun 2013 = Relations patient characteristics risk behaviors and sexually transmitted infections with the incidence of HIV/AIDS at VCT (clinic health center) Cikarang Bekasi District of North Cikarang year 2013

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20385954&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) adalah kumpulan gejala yang disebabkan oleh Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Virus tersebut merusak kekebalan tubuh manusia dan menyebabkan turunnya atau hilangnya daya tahan tubuh sehingga mudah terjangkit penyakit infeksi. Hubungan seks yang tidak aman, penggunaan jarum suntik yang tidak steril dan secara bergantian, transfusi darah yang terinfeksi HIV, dan penularan ibu yang terinfeksi HIV ke anak yang dikandungnya merupakan faktor resiko yang dapat menularkan HIV dari satu orang ke orang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik pasien yang terdiri dari jenis kelamin, umur, status kawin, pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan perilaku beresiko serta IMS dengan kejadian HIV/AIDS di Klinik VCT Puskesmas Cikarang Kecamatan Cikarang Utara Kabupaten Bekasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang berasal dari data kunjungan pasien yang melakukan VCT (Voluntary Counselling and Testing) dari bulan Januari - Desember 2013. Desain penelitian menggunakan desain potong lintang (cross sectional) dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 587 orang. Data yang diperoleh selanjutnya dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat. Analisis univariat dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran karakteristik pada setiap variabel yang diteliti. Sedangkan analisis bivariat dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara variabel independen dan variabel dependen. Adapun analisis multivariate digunakan untuk melihat faktor yang paling dominan yang berhubungan dengan kejadian HIV/AIDS. Uji statistic yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah uji chi-square untuk bivariat dan regresi logistic ganda untuk multivariat. Hasil analisis menunjukkan persentase pasien yang mengalami kejadian HIV positif di Klinik VCT Puskesmas Cikarang pada Tahun 2013 sebesar 12,4 %. Variabel yang berhubungan bermakna dengan dengan kejadian HIV adalah variabel status kawin ($p=0,012$) dan status IMS ($p=0,012$). Variabel yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian HIV adalah status bercerai dengan OR 5,3. Untuk mencegah terjadinya HIV/AIDS maka penulis menyarankan untuk selalu menggunakan kondom pada saat melakukan perilaku seks beresiko juga disarankan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan IMS untuk mencegah terjadinya penularan HIV/AIDS.

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Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a collection of symptoms that are caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This virus damages the immune humans and cause a decrease or loss of endurance, so to infection and illness. Unsafe sex, use of unsterile needles and in turn, HIV-infected blood transfusions, and transmission of HIV-infected mother to child it contains a risk factor that can transmit HIV from one person to another. This study aims to determine the relationship of patient characteristics consisting of gender, age, marital status, education, occupation, and risk behavior and STI incidence of HIV

/ AIDS in the health center VCT Clinic Cikarang Bekasi. The data used in this study is a secondary data derived from traffic data of patients undergoing VCT (Voluntary Counselling and Testing) of the month from January to December 2013. Study design using cross-sectional design (cross-sectional) with a total sample of 587 people. The data were then analyzed using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes. Univariate analysis was conducted to determine the characteristic features of each variable studied. While the bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The multivariate analysis is used to see the most dominant factors associated with the incidence of HIV / AIDS. Statistical tests used in this study is the chi-square test for bivariate and multiple logistic regression for multivariate analyzes. The analysis showed the percentage of patients who experienced a positive HIV incidence in Cikarang VCT clinic at the health center in 2013 of 12.4%. Variables significantly associated with the incidence of HIV is variable marital status ($p = 0.012$) and the status of STI ($p = 0.012$). The most dominant variables associated with HIV incidence is divorced marital status with OR of 5.3. To prevent HIV / AIDS, the authors suggest to always use a condom when doing risky sexual behavior are also advised to check the IMS to prevent the transmission of HIV / AIDS.,

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