

Determinan yang mempengaruhi stigma terhadap orang dengan HIV/AIDS (ODHA) pada wanita pernah kawin usia 15- 49 tahun di Indonesia (Analisis lanjut data sdki 2012) = Determinant of affecting stigma againts people living with HIV/AIDS in women ever married age 15- 49 in Indonesia (Advanced of analysis by IDHS 2012) / Eka Puspita Sari

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20402757&lokasi=lokal>

---

Abstrak

[Pengetahuan masyarakat yang minim tentang HIV/AIDS dan interpretasi yang salah tentang masalah tersebut merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab rendahnya penurunan jumlah kasus orang dengan HIV/AIDS. Perlakuan tidak adil, kasar, dan stigma yang negatif membuat ODHA tidak mau memberanikan dirinya untuk terbuka bahkan untuk mengakses pengobatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan pada wanita pernah kawin usia 15-49 tahun yang berhubungan dengan stigma terhadap orang dengan HIV/AIDS (ODHA). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian jenis deskriptif analitik dengan desain cross sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah wanita pernah kawin usia 15-49 tahun yang pernah mendengar HIV/AIDS dalam data SDKI 2012. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji statistik chi square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara umur yang lebih muda dalam memberi stigma terhadap ODHA daripada umur yang lebih tua. Semakin rendah pendidikan seseorang semakin besar kemungkinan untuk memberi stigma terhadap ODHA. Selain itu, pengetahuan komprehensif mengenai HIV/AIDS yang kurang juga dapat menyebabkan seseorang menstigma ODHA. Hasil uji chi-square didapatkan proporsi wilayah pedesaan lebih memberi stigma terhadap ODHA daripada wilayah perkotaan. Pemanfaatan sumber informasi juga sangat berpengaruh dalam memberi stigma terhadap ODHA, responden dengan sumber informasi &#8804; 3 jenis cenderung memberi stigma terhadap ODHA. Status ekonomi rendah juga cenderung memberi stigma terhadap ODHA. Upaya keterlibatan seluruh stakeholder untuk peningkatan keterpaparan informasi sebagai upaya promotif dan preventif dengan penyebaran informasi tentang HIV/AIDS melalui media massa, khususnya melalui koran, radio, dan televisi lokal.

;A low level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS and incorrect interpretation is one of the factors causing low reduction in the cases of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA). The unfair treatment, rude, and the negative stigma made people living with HIV did not want to encourage their self for an open and even to access the treatment. This research aims to determine of ever married women aged 15-49 years were associated with the stigma against people living with HIV / AIDS. This research is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional design. Samples were ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV / AIDS in the data IDHS 2012. The analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate by chi-square test. The results showed there is a relationship between a younger age in giving stigma against people living with HIV than older age. The lower of educational more likely for giving stigma against people living with HIV. Additionally, a lower comprehensive knowledge about HIV / AIDS also one of causes a person stigmatize people living with HIV. Chi-square test results obtained proportion of rural areas is giving the stigma against people living with HIV than in urban areas. The utilization of resources was also very influential in giving

stigma against people living with HIV, respondents with less resources than 3 types tend to give stigmatize. Lower economic status also tend to stigmatize people living with HIV. Attempts to increase the involvement of all stakeholders of exposure information as promotive and preventive efforts to dissemination of information about HIV / AIDS through the mass media, particularly through newspapers, radio and local television.

;A low level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS and incorrect interpretation is one of the factors causing low reduction in the cases of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA). The unfair treatment, rude, and the negative stigma made people living with HIV did not want to encourage their self for an open and even to access the treatment. This research aims to determine of ever married women aged 15-49 years were associated with the stigma against people living with HIV / AIDS. This research is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional design. Samples were ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV / AIDS in the data IDHS 2012. The analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate by chi-square test. The results showed there is a relationship between a younger age in giving stigma against people living with HIV than older age. The lower of educational more likely for giving stigma against people living with HIV. Additionally, a lower comprehensive knowledge about HIV / AIDS also one of causes a person stigmatize people living with HIV. Chi-square test results obtained proportion of rural areas is giving the stigma against people living with HIV than in urban areas. The utilization of resources was also very influential in giving stigma against people living with HIV, respondents with less resources than 3 types tend to give stigmatize. Lower economic status also tend to stigmatize people living with HIV. Attempts to increase the involvement of all stakeholders of exposure information as promotive and preventive efforts to dissemination of information about HIV / AIDS through the mass media, particularly through newspapers, radio and local television.

;A low level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS and incorrect interpretation is one of the factors causing low reduction in the cases of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA). The unfair treatment, rude, and the negative stigma made people living with HIV did not want to encourage their self for an open and even to access the treatment. This research aims to determine of ever married women aged 15-49 years were associated with the stigma against people living with HIV / AIDS. This research is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional design. Samples were ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV / AIDS in the data IDHS 2012. The analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate by chi-square test. The results showed there is a relationship between a younger age in giving stigma against people living with HIV than older age. The lower of educational more likely for giving stigma against people living with HIV. Additionally, a lower comprehensive knowledge about HIV / AIDS also one of causes a person stigmatize people living with HIV. Chi-square test results obtained proportion of rural areas is giving the stigma against people living with HIV than in urban areas. The utilization of resources was also very influential in giving stigma against people living with HIV, respondents with less resources than 3 types tend to give stigmatize. Lower economic status also tend to stigmatize people living with HIV. Attempts to increase the involvement of all stakeholders of exposure information as promotive and preventive efforts to dissemination of information about HIV / AIDS through the mass media, particularly through newspapers, radio and local television.

, A low level of knowledge about HIV / AIDS and incorrect interpretation is one of the factors causing low reduction in the cases of people living with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA). The unfair treatment, rude, and the negative stigma made people living with HIV did not want to encourage their self for an open and even to

access the treatment. This research aims to determine if ever married women aged 15-49 years were associated with the stigma against people living with HIV / AIDS. This research is descriptive analytic with cross-sectional design. Samples were ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV / AIDS in the data IDHS 2012. The analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate by chi-square test. The results showed there is a relationship between a younger age in giving stigma against people living with HIV than older age. The lower of educational more likely for giving stigma against people living with HIV. Additionally, a lower comprehensive knowledge about HIV / AIDS also one of causes a person stigmatize people living with HIV. Chi-square test results obtained proportion of rural areas is giving the stigma against people living with HIV than in urban areas. The utilization of resources was also very influential in giving stigma against people living with HIV, respondents with less resources than 3 types tend to give stigmatize. Lower economic status also tend to stigmatize people living with HIV. Attempts to increase the involvement of all stakeholders of exposure information as promotive and preventive efforts to dissemination of information about HIV / AIDS through the mass media, particularly through newspapers, radio and local television.

]