

Gambaran karakteristik individu dan faktor risiko terhadap kematian berdasarkan laporan surveilans HIV/AIDS di Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2013-2014 = Overview of individual characteristics and risk factors according to a report on surveillance of HIV/AIDS in Health Departement of DKI Jakarta 2013-2014

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK]

Jumlah kasus HIV/AIDS yang meningkat di Provinsi DKI Jakarta menjadi posisi yang pertama dibandingkan daerah lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat gambaran kematian berdasarkan karakteristik individu dan faktor risiko pada ODHA di Provinsi DKI Jakarta tahun 2013-2014. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder Surveilans Penderita HIV/AIDS di Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2013-2014. Sampel berjumlah 1575 responden, merupakan pasien HIV/AIDS yang terlapor dari rumah sakit di wilayah Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan angka kematian terhadap kasus HIV/AIDS sebesar 11 kematian per 100 kasus, serta didapatkan proporsi kematian tertinggi pada kelompok umur 26-45 tahun, mereka yang bekerja, yang berdomisili di wilayah Jakarta Timur, dan perbandingan laki-laki terhadap perempuan adalah 3:1.

Berdasarkan faktor risiko penularan yang tertinggi ialah melalui hubungan heteroseksual, kadar CD4 <200/ μ l, dan kematian yang disertai dengan infeksi oportunistik. Berdasarkan karakteristik individu dan faktor risiko didapatkan adanya hubungan kelompok umur >45 tahun (PR=4,1; 95% CI:4,03-4,37), kelompok umur 26-45 tahun (PR=2,4; 95% CI:2,03-2,87), kelompok umur 12-25 tahun (PR=2,1; 95% CI:1,88-2,42), penggunaan narkotika suntik (PR=1,6; 95% CI: 1,12-2,23), jumlah CD4<200 (PR=4,1; 95% CI:1,62-10,22), infeksi oportunistik (PR=1,6; 95% CI:1,1-2,37) dengan kematian yang disebabkan oleh HIV/AIDS. Perlu dilakukan adanya program pencegahan dan penanggulangan serta diagnosis dini pada kelompok yang mulai berisiko.

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

;The number of HIV / AIDS is increasing in Jakarta became the first position compared to other regions. This study aims to look at the overview of death based on individual characteristics and risk factors in people living with HIV in Jakarta year 2013-2014. This research is a quantitative research with cross sectional study design using secondary data Surveillance in Health Departement of DKI Jakarta Year 2013-2014. The sample totaled 1575 respondents. This study found the death rate for HIV / AIDS cases by 11 deaths per 100 cases, the highest proportion of deaths in the age group 26-45 years, those who work, live in East Jakarta, and the ratio of men to women is 3: 1, through heterosexual transmission, CD4 count <200 / ml, and death are accompanied by opportunistic infections. There are correlation between age > 45 years (PR = 4.1; 95% CI: 4.03-4.37), age 26-45 years (PR = 2.4; 95% CI : 2.03-2.87), age 12-25 years (PR = 2.1; 95% CI: 1.88- 2.42), IDU (PR=1,6; 95%CI: 1,12-2,23), CD4 <200/ml (PR = 4.1; 95% CI : 1.62-10.22), opportunistic infections (PR = 1.6; 95% CI: 1.1- 2.37) with deaths caused by HIV / AIDS. Needs to be done for prevention and control program, and early diagnosis on start-risk groups.

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