

Faktor faktor yang berhubungan dengan statusinfeksi sifilis pada laki-laki yang berhubungan seks dengan laki-laki (LSL) di klinik IMS VCT Puskesmas Kecamatan Pasar Rebo Jakarta Timur tahun 2015 = Factors related to status syphilis infections men who have men (MSM) at STI/VCT Klinik in Pasar Rebo Public Health Centre East Jakarta Municipality 2015

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Abstrak

[Prevalensi Infeksi sifilis sampai saat ini merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat. Perilaku homoseksualitas, berganti-ganti pasangan serta penggunaan kondom memperbesar terjadinya risiko penularan sifilis.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan statusinfeksi sifilis pada laki-laki yang berhubungan seks dengan laki-laki (LSL) di Klinik IMS/ VCT Puskesmas Kecamatan Pasar Rebo Jakarta Timur Tahun 2015. Desain penelitian ini menggunakan cross sectional, dengan penelitian kuantitatif dan data sekunder dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 227 LSL.

Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan penentuan besar sampel minimal dengan rumus estimasi proporsi berdasarkan penelitian terdahulu (infeksi sifilis positif 38%). Pengolahan data dilakukan dengan analisis univariat dan bivariat.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis univariat terdapat 49% LSL yang positif sifilis, 59% LSL berumur muda (15-30 tahun), LSL yang tingkat pendidikan rendah (SMA) yaitu 61%. LSL yang tidak pernah menggunakan kondom dalam satu minggu terakhir sebanyak 68% , dan LSL yang mempunyai jumlah pasangan lebih dari 2 sebanyak 73%.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis bivariat variabel yang berhubungan terhadap status infeksi sifilis yaitu usia LSL (OR= 2,1 (95% CI; 1,272-3,723), penggunaan kondom (OR 4,8 (95% CI; 1,292-17,948), dan jumlah pasangan seksual (OR= 13,7 (95% CI; 5,831 -31,809).

Dari hasil penelitian ini diharapkan Puskesmas Pasar Rebo dapat meningkatkan kegiatan penyuluhan terkait dengan pencegahan infeksi sifilis yaitu penggunaan kondom dan aktivitas seksual yang berganti-ganti pasangan di kalangan LSL dengan untuk menekan angka infeksi sifilis pada LSL di Puskesmas Pasar Rebo Jakarta Timur.

.....The prevalence of syphilis infection until now a public health problem. Behavior homosexuality, promiscuity and condom use increase the risk of transmission of syphilis. The purpose of this study was to determine factors - factors related to the infection status of syphilis in men who have sex with men (MSM) in Clinical STI/VCT Puskesmas Pasar Rebo, East Jakarta in 2015.

The study design was cross sectional, with quantitative research and secondary data with a total sample of 227 LSL. The sampling technique using a minimum sample size determination by the formula estimates the proportion based on previous research (38% of positive syphilis infection). Data processing was performed with univariate and bivariate analyzes.

Based on the results of the univariate analysis there are 49% positive MSM with syphilis, 59% of MSM young age (15-30 years), low education level of MSM (SMA) is 61%. MSM who have never used a condom

in the past week as much as 68%, and MSM who experiences a number of pairs of more than 2 as much as 73%.

Based on the results of the bivariate analysis of variables related to the status of that age MSM syphilis infection (OR = 2.1 (95% CI; 1.272 to 3.723), condom use (OR 4.8 (95% CI; 1.292 to 17.948), and the number of partners sex (OR = 13.7 (95% CI; 5.831 -31.809).

From the results of this study are expected Puskesmas Pasar Rebo could increase counseling activities related to the prevention of syphilis infection is the use of condoms and sexual activity multiple partners among MSM with to reduce the number of syphilis infections in MSM in Puskesmas Pasar Rebo, East Jakarta., The prevalence of syphilis infection until now a public health problem. Behavior homosexuality, promiscuity and condom use increase the risk of transmission of syphilis. The purpose of this study was to determine factors - factors related to the infection status of syphilis in men who have sex with men (MSM) in Clinical STI / VCT Puskesmas Pasar Rebo, East Jakarta in 2015. The study design was cross sectional, with quantitative research and secondary data with a total sample of 227 LSL. The sampling technique using a minimum sample size determination by the formula estimates the proportion based on previous research (38% of positive syphilis infection). Data processing was performed with univariate and bivariate analyzes. Based on the results of the univariate analysis there are 49% positive MSM with syphilis, 59% of MSM young age (15-30 years), low education level of MSM (SMA) is 61%. MSM who have never used a condom in the past week as much as 68%, and MSM who experiences a number of pairs of more than 2 as much as 73%. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis of variables related to the status of that age MSM syphilis infection (OR = 2.1 (95% CI; 1.272 to 3.723), condom use (OR 4.8 (95% CI; 1.292 to 17.948), and the number of partners sex (OR = 13.7 (95% CI; 5.831 -31.809). From the results of this study are expected Puskesmas Pasar Rebo could increase counseling activities related to the prevention of syphilis infection is the use of condoms and sexual activity multiple partners among MSM with to reduce the number of syphilis infections in MSM in Puskesmas Pasar Rebo, East Jakarta.]