

## Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan sense of community belonging pada klien odha = The related factors of sense of community belonging among people living with hiv aids

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### Abstrak

HIV/AIDS masih menjadi masalah kesehatan prioritas di Indonesia, dimana mayoritas ODHA berusia dewasa. Diskriminasi dari masyarakat masih sering terjadi dan bisa menjadi stresor bagi ODHA. Dampaknya membuat ODHA tertutup dan menarik diri dari masyarakat serta rentan kehilangan sense of community belonging-nya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan usia, stres, dan diskriminasi dengan sense of community belonging pada ODHA. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik observasional.

Penelitian ini dilakukan kepada 81 ODHA di Yayasan Pelita Ilmu, Jakarta dengan teknik sampling consecutive sampling. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 64,2% ODHA berada pada usia dewasa muda (21-35 tahun), 55,6% ODHA mengalami stres ringan, 77,8% ODHA mengalami diskriminasi ringan, dan 63% ODHA memiliki sense of community belonging tinggi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara stres dengan sense of community belonging namun tidak ada hubungan antara usia dan diskriminasi dengan sense of community belonging pada ODHA. Hal ini berarti stres memengaruhi sense of community belonging serta usia dan diskriminasi bisa menjadi faktor risiko tingkat sense of community belonging ODHA. Rekomendasi selanjutnya adalah mencari faktor lain yang berhubungan dengan sense of community belonging pada ODHA.

.....HIV/AIDS is priority health problem in Indonesia, where the majority of PLWHA is in adult age. Discrimination from the community still occur and can be stressor for PLWHA. The impact are make them to be closed off, withdraw from the society, and vulnerable to lose their sense of community belonging. The purpose of this study is to identify the relationship between age, stress, and discrimination with sense of community belonging among PLWHA. This study using analytic observational design.

This study was conducted to 81 PLWHA in Pelita Ilmu Foundation, Jakarta. Consecutive sampling used as sampling technique. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test. The results showed 64,2% of PLWHA were in young adult age (21-35 years old), 55,6% of PLWHA experienced a mild stres, 77,8% of PLWHA experienced a mild discrimination, and 63% of PLWHA have high sense of community belonging. These results indicate there is relationship between stres and sense of community belonging, but there is no relationship between age and discrimination with sense of community belonging among PLWHA. It means that stress affects sense of community belonging and the age and discrimination can be risk factor for the level of sense of community belonging among PLWHA. Suggestion for the future is to look for other related factors of sense of community belonging among PLWHA.