

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan odha dalam menjalani art di rumah sakit Kabupaten Kaimana Propinsi Papua Barat = Factors affecting antiretroviral therapy in people living with hiv in hospital of Kaimana District Province of Papua Barat

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kepatuhan sangat dibutuhkan dalam terapi antiretroviral. Kepatuhan yang tinggi dalam terapi antiretroviral dapat menurunkan risiko retensi obat, angka kesakitan bahkan angka kematian. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepatuhan ODHA dalam menjalani terapi antiretroviral di Rumah Sakit Persiapan Kabupaten Kaimana. Teknik pengambilan sampel penelitian ini yaitu consecutive sampling. Analisa data menggunakan uji chi square, serta analisa multivariat dengan regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian dengan 81 responden didapatkan sebagian besar responden memiliki kepatuhan rendah 74,1 . Faktor yang berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kepatuhan yaitu pengetahuan tentang HIV OR 10,748, $p = 0,001$, lamanya terdiagnosis HIV OR 0,173, $p = 0,018$, konsumsi alkohol 1-2 gelas/hari OR 0,184, $p = 0,033$ konsumsi alkohol >2 gelas/hari OR 0,077, $p = 0,027$ konsumsi alkohol 0-1 gelas/hari $p = 0,040$. Kesimpulan: semakin baik pengetahuan ODHA mengenai HIV maka semakin patuh dalam terapi antiretroviral, semakin banyak konsumsi alkohol dan semakin lama terdiagnosis HIV maka semakin rendah tingkat kepatuhan. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat bagi upaya peningkatan pelayanan terapi antiretroviral dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan ODHA mengenai HIV. Kata kunci: kepatuhan, ART, pengetahuan HIV, lama terdiagnosis HIV, alkohol, kabupaten kaimana.

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ABSTRACT

Name Chinta Novianti Mufara Study program Nursing Title Factors affecting antiretroviral therapy in people living with HIV in Hospital of Kaimana District Province of Papua Barat Adherence is crucial concern for people undertaking antiretroviral regimen. A high adherence to antiretroviral treatment may lower the risk of drug retention, morbidity, or even mortality rate. This study aimed to identify factors affecting adherence of people living with HIV AIDS to antiretroviral therapy in Kaimana hospital. This quantitative study used descriptive correlational design with cross sectional approach. Consecutive sampling was applied in this study with total sample of 81 respondents. The data were analyzed by using chi square analysis and multivariate analysis with logistic regression. The result suggested a low adherence to the regimen by majority of respondents 74.1 . The most significant factors affecting the adherence were knowledge on HIV OR 10,748, $p 0,001$, time since diagnosed with HIV OR 0,173, $p 0,018$, alcohol consumption 1 2 glasses day OR 0,184, $p 0,033$, alcohol consumption more than 2 glasses day OR 0,077, $p 0,027$, alcohol consumption 0 1 glass day $p 0,040$. Conclusion the better knowledge of people with HIV AIDS on their own condition, the higher their adherence to ART therapy would be the higher alcohol consumption and longer time since HIV, the lower their adherence to the regimen would be. The study result was suggested for improvement in providing antiretroviral regimen with increase knowledge of people living with HIV AIDS on their own condition. Key words adherence, ART, knowledge on HIV, time since HIV, alcohol,

Kaimana District.