

Perilaku berobat orang dengan HIV/AIDS: studi pada ODHA Yayasan Kotex Mandiri = Treatment behavior of people with HIV/AIDS: study on ODHA of Kotex Mandiri Foundation

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Perilaku berobat dalam penelitian ini ialah perilaku ODHA dalam meminum obat ARV. Penggunaan ARV menuntut ODHA untuk patuh menjalankan pengobatannya. Sedikit pelanggaran dari ketentuan dapat menyebabkan kegagalan proses pengobatan dan memicu munculnya resistensi. Di Indonesia, angka kejadian kegagalan dalam pengobatan ARV masih tinggi. Hingga September 2014, ada 38.399 orang yang berhenti melakukan pengobatan ARV dan tidak ter-followup. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ialah memperoleh gambaran yang mendalam tentang perilaku berobat ODHA Yayasan Kotex Mandiri yang berkaitan dengan pengetahuan, self efficacy, riwayat efek samping obat, akses layanan kesehatan, pengalaman mendapat stigma dan diskriminasi di layanan kesehatan, dukungan tenaga kesehatan, dan dukungan kelompok. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan desain studi kasus. Metode yang digunakan adalah wawancara mendalam dan telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar ODHA Yayasan Kotex Mandiri memiliki pengetahuan yang baik mengenai HIV, memiliki self efficacy yang tinggi, mengalami riwayat efek samping obat namun dapat diatasi dengan baik dan tidak menimbulkan putus obat, mendapat akses layanan kesehatan mudah, tidak mengalami stigma dan diskriminasi di layanan kesehatan, mendapat dukungan dari tenaga kesehatan, dan kelompok (keluarga, teman, dan LSM). Adanya program pendampingan dari Yayasan Kotex Mandiri di layanan kesehatan memberikan dampak seperti peningkatan pengetahuan dan motivasi berobat ODHA.

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ABSTRACT

The treatment behavior in this study is the behavior of ODHA in taking ARV drugs, starting from taking ARV in health services to their consumption. The use of antiretrovirals requires ODHA to comply and carry out their treatment regularly. Few violations of the provisions for taking these drugs can cause a failure of the treatment process and trigger resistance. In Indonesia, the incidence of ARV treatment failure is still high due to poor adherence to treatment. Until September 2014, there were 38,399 people who stopped taking ARV treatment and were not followed up. The purpose of this study was to obtain an in-depth picture of the treatment behavior of the ODHA of Kotex Mandiri Foundation relating to knowledge, self efficacy, history of drug side effects, access to health services, experience of getting stigma and discrimination in health services, support of health workers, and group support. This research is a type of qualitative research using case study design. The method used is in-depth interviews and document review. The results showed that most ODHA in Kotex Mandiri Foundation had good knowledge about HIV, modes of transmission, and ARV treatment, had high self efficacy, experienced a history of drug side effects such as nausea, fever, rashes, but could be treated well and does not cause drug breaking behavior, gets access to health services very easily, does not experience stigma and discrimination in health services where he is treated, gets support from health workers, and groups (family, friends and NGOs). The existence of a mentoring program

from Kotex Mandiri Foundation in health services has had an impact such as increasing the knowledge and motivation of ODHA treatment.