

Faktor-faktor yang melatarbelakangi perilaku seksual berisiko pada peserta program Methadon di RSKO tahun 2004 = Factors of sexual behavior risk background within Methadon maintenance program among patient at drugs depending hospital (RSKO) Jakarta in 2004

Titi Masrifahati, author

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Abstrak

Hasil penelitian darah pada NAPZA suntik pada tahun 2001 menunjukkan HIV positif sebanyak 50%. Angka tersebut mengisyaratkan prevalensi HIV/AIDS cukup tinggi sehingga risiko masyarakat disekitarnya untuk tertular HIV/AIDS lebih besar.

Program Rumatan Methadon (PRM) adalah program pengalihan NAPZA suntik ke methadon, yang diberikan per oral. Program sukarela tersebut bertujuan untuk mencegah penularan HIV/AIDS melalui jarum suntik (darah) dan meningkatkan kesehatan/ kesejahteraan klien.

Penelitian ini melihat faktor-faktor yang melatarbelakangi perilaku seksual berisiko terhadap penularan HIV/AIDS pada peserta program rumatan methadon di Rumah Sakit Ketergantungan Obat Jakarta. Perilaku seksual berisiko tertular HIV/AIDS yang dimaksud adalah meliputi perilaku seksual yang ditandai dengan berganti-ganti pasangan dan tidak menggunakan kondom.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder. Desain penelitian dengan cross sectional pada 89 responden yang mengikuti program rumatan methadon. Karakteristik individu yang diteliti ada 8 variabel (jenis kelamin, status perkawinan, pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, usia pertama kali menggunakan NAPZA, ketersediaan kondom dan dukungan petugas).

Hasil analisis bivariat dengan chi square menunjukkan ada 2 variabel yang berhubungan erat ($p < 0,05$) dengan perilaku seksual berisiko yaitu status perkawinan dan dukungan petugas. Hasil penelitian ini: Pertama, memperlihatkan bahwa meskipun responden yang mengikuti program methadone sudah menikah, ternyata masih berperilaku seksual risiko tinggi. Kedua, walaupun responden sudah terjalin hubungan dengan petugas dan memperoleh penyuluhan dan konseling, responden penelitian ini masih berperilaku seksual risiko tinggi.

Dari hasil penelitian tersebut maka penting kita mengupayakan konseling/penyuluhan yang intensif mengenai perilaku seksual peserta methadon melalui pelatihan tenaga konselor, penerapan kebijakan kondom 100% yang diikuti pelayanan yang komprehensif seperti sosialisasi kondom, distribusi kondom, dan pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi.

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Factors of Sexual Behavior Risk Background Within Methadon Maintenance Program Among Patient At Drugs Depending Hospital (RSKO) Jakarta in 2004 According to the recent research in NAPZA blood test sample, there were 50 percent of respondents who show as an HIV positive in 2001. It means that the

HIV/AIDS prevalence is increased as well as HIV/AIDS spreading surround the environment.

The Methadone Maintenance Program (MMP) is a Changing Methadone Used Method which is using by Syringe Injection Route to Methadone Oral Route. This program is a volunteer program whereas the goal of this program is prevent HIV/AIDS spreaded to other people by using an injection route and to enhance their wealthy ness.

This research show that sexual behavior risk is the most strong factor which is influenced in spreading up the HIV virus to other patient who also follow an MMP treatment. Means that sexual behavior risk of HIV/AIDS is an exchanging spouse behavior while intercoursing activity without using a condom.

By using a Cross- Sectional design, as a secondary data, there were 89 respondents who followed MMP treatment in this research study. Eight characteristics of respondent which explored including sex, married status, educational background, respondent's knowledge and behavior of HIV/AIDS risk, NAPZA using at the first time, condom using, and healthcare support system.

The Bivariat analysis result, using by Chi-Square method, show that there were two variables which have very strong significantly ($p < 0,05$) to the sexual behavior risk factors: married status and healthcare support system.

This research shows that: firstly, there was evidence based that married MMP respondents, however, still have strong significant sexual behavior risk on HIV/AIDS. Secondly, even though the MMP respondents have been contact with HIV/AIDS counselor, they still have performed a sexual behavior high risk.

While, Multivariate analysis show that two variables above (married status and healthcare support system) enabling to build to a Sexual Behavior Risk Factors Model. However, this research also show that 80,9 percents respondents who unmarried have 0,125 times to get high risk sexual behavior than married respondents. More over, respondents who were not supported by healthcare system have 0,296 times to get high risk sexual behavior rather than respondents who were not supported by healthcare system.

Finally, based on this research result, this research can suggest that health counseling or health education program on MMP is the importance needs to release risk of sexual behavior within HIV/AIDS patient. By using a comprehensive health counseling services following condom socialization, condom free distribution and health education on reproduction within the patient with NAPZA accordingly will reduce sexual behavior risk among the patient with HIV/AIDS.