

Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Periksa VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) pada Populasi LSL (Lelaki yang Berhubungan Seks dengan Lelaki) = Factors Associated with VCT (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) Checking Behavior in the MSM Population (Men Who Have Sex with Men)

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Abstrak

Lelaki yang Seks dengan Lelaki (LSL) berada pada posisi yang rentan untuk tertular dan menularkan HIV melalui hubungan seksual berisiko. Di Indonesia, LSL menyumbang persentase sekitar 44,93% dari keseluruhan kasus baru di 2019. Meskipun akses terhadap Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) sudah dibuka lebar namun pemanfaatannya masih tergolong rendah. Terdapat banyak faktor yang dapat memengaruhi perilaku periksa VCT pada kalangan LSL. Melalui studi potong lintang ini diteliti hubungan antara faktor-faktor berpengaruh diantaranya usia, tingkat pendidikan, status pekerjaan, status hubungan, pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS, Stigma terkait HIV, dan dukungan sosial serta hubungannya dengan perilaku periksa VCT. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini sebanyak 100 responden dengan metode pengumpulan snowball sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan beberapa kuesioner diantaranya kuesioner perilaku periksa VCT yang dibuat dan dimodifikasi sendiri, HIV-KQ-18, HIV-Anticipated Stigma, serta Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan terhadap HIV/AIDS dengan perilaku periksa VCT ($p = 0,032$; $= 0,05$). Selain itu, ditemukan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara stigma terkait HIV dengan perilaku periksa VCT ($p = 0,014$; $= 0,05$). Tidak ditemukan hubungan bermakna antara usia, tingkat pendidikan, status pekerjaan, status hubungan, dan dukungan sosial terhadap perilaku periksa VCT ($p > 0,05$).

.....Men who have sex with men (MSM) are in a vulnerable position to contracting and transmitting HIV through risky sexual intercourse. In Indonesia, MSM accounted for around 44.93% of all new cases in 2019. Even though access to Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) has been widely opened, its utilization is still relatively low. There are many factors that can influence VCT checking behavior among MSM. This cross-sectional study examined the relationship between influential factors including age, education level, employment status, relationship status, knowledge of HIV/AIDS, HIV-related stigma, and social support and its relationship with VCT checking behavior. The number of samples used in this study were 100 respondents with the snowball sampling method. This study used several questionnaires including self-modified VCT checking behavior questionnaires, HIV-KQ-18, HIV-Anticipated Stigma, and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS and VCT checking behavior ($p = 0.032$; $= 0.05$). In addition, it was found that there was a significant relationship between HIV-related stigma and VCT checking behavior ($p = 0.014$; $= 0.05$). No significant relationship was found between age, education level, employment status, relationship status, and social support on VCT checking behavior ($p > 0.05$).