

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP IBU HAMIL DENGAN KEIKUTSERTAAN PROGRAM *VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT) HIV* DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM ISLAM KUSTATI SURAKARTA

Sri Prastiwi¹, Widiyono², Sutrisno³

Latar Belakang : Cakupan ibu hamil yang melakukan pemeriksaan VCT HIV yang masih rendah karena kurangnya pengetahuan dan sikap negatif menyebabkan kasus HIV tidak diketahui secara awal, sehingga akan menambah angka kelahiran bayi dengan kasus HIV.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil dengan keikutsertaan program VCT HIV.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *cross sectional*. Pengambilan sampling menggunakan *accidental* sampling. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu hamil yang melakukan pemeriksaan diruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Umum Islam Kustati Surakarta pada bulan September 2021 dengan 42 sampel penelitian. Pengambilan data penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan uji *fisher*.

Hasil Penelitian: 1) Tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil sebagian besar baik sebanyak 30 orang (71,4%) 2) sikap ibu hamil yang positif sebanyak 32 orang (76,2%). 3) Keikutsertaan program VCT 30 orang (71,4%). 4) Hasil uji *fisher* diperoleh nilai *P Value* = 0,001 berarti ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil dengan keikutsertaan VCT HIV.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap ibu hamil dengan keikutsertaan program VCT HIV di Rumah Sakit Umum Islam Kustati Surakarta.

Kata Kunci: Tingkat Pengetahuan, Sikap, Keikutsertaan VCT

¹Mahasiswa keperawatan Fakultas Sains, Teknologi dan Kesehatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta

^{2,3}Dosen keperawatan Fakultas Sains, Teknologi dan Kesehatan Universitas Sahid Surakarta

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT) HIV PROGRAM IN ISLAMIC GENERAL HOSPITAL KUSTATI SURAKARTA

Sri Prastiwi¹, Widiyono², Sutrisno³

Background: The coverage of pregnant women who do HIV VCT examination is still low due to a lack of knowledge and negative attitudes. It causes HIV cases to be unknown early and increases babies birth rate with HIV cases.

Objectives: To determine the correlation between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women participating in the HIV VCT program.

Methods: This research was a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional design. The sampling used accidental sampling. The population was pregnant women who did an inpatient examination at the Kustati Islamic General Hospital Surakarta in September 2021 with 42 samples. Retrieval of research data used a questionnaire. Data analysis used Fisher's test.

Results: 1) The level of knowledge of pregnant women was primarily good with 30 people (71.4%). 2) The attitude of pregnant women was positive as many as 32 people (76.2%). 3) The participation of the VCT program is 30 people (71.4%). 4) Fisher test results obtained P-Value = 0.001. it means that there is a correlation between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women with HIV VCT participation.

Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between the level of knowledge and attitudes of pregnant women participating in the HIV VCT program at the Kustati Islamic General Hospital Surakarta.

Keywords: Knowledge Level, Attitude, VCT Participation

1. Students of Nursing department of Sahid Surakarta University
2. Lecturer of Nursing department of Sahid Surakarta University
3. Lecturer of Nursing department of Sahid Surakarta University

