

## INTISARI

# PENGARUH KONSELING HIV/AIDS TERHADAP TINGKAP PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TENTANG PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN IBU ANAK (PPIA) DALAM PELAKSANAAN SKRINING HIV DI RSUI KUSTATI SURAKARTA

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**Latar Belakang:** Meningkatnya kasus HIV AIDS di Indonesia dari tahun ke tahun cenderung fluktuatif. Beberapa penyakit menular seperti infeksi HIV adalah penyakit yang dapat ditularkan dari ibu yang terinfeksi ke anaknya selama kehamilan, persalinan, dan menyusui, serta menyebabkan kesakitan, kecacatan dan kematian, sehingga berdampak buruk pada kelangsungan dan kualitas hidup anak. Diperlukan penatalaksanaan untuk mencegah penularan HIV dari ibu ke anak serta mengurangi dampak epidemi HIV dari ibu dan bayi. Salah satunya dengan penatalaksanaan konseling dan test HIV pada ibu hamil.

**Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui pengaruh konseling HIV/AIDS terhadap tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil dalam pelaksanaan skrining HIV di RSUI Kustati Surakarta.

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian *Quasi Eksperimen* dengan menggunakan desain *two group pre test – post test*. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 47 responden ibu hamil dengan teknik *proposive sampling*. Analisis uji menggunakan *t test* dan uji *Willcoxon Rank Sum Test*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Tingkat pengetahuan responden tentang Pencegahan Penularan Ibu Anak (PPIA) sebelum dilakukan konseling HIV/AIDS mayoritas kategori Cukup berjumlah 43 responden (91,5%). Tingkat pengetahuan responden tentang Pencegahan Penularan Ibu Anak (PPIA) setelah dilakukan konseling HIV/AIDS kebanyakan kategori Cukup berjumlah 30 responden (63,8%). Konseling HIV/AIDS berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan ibu hamil tentang Pencegahan Penularan Ibu Anak (PPIA) dalam skrining HIV di RSUI Kustati Surakarta, terbukti nilai *p-value*  $0,000 < 0,05$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Terdapat hubungan bermakna tentang perilaku ibu hamil sebelum dan sesudah dikonseling di RSUI Kustati Surakarta.

**Kata Kunci:** HIV/AID, Tingkat Konseling, Pencegahan Penularan Ibu Anak (PPIA)

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## ABSTRACT

### THE EFFECT OF HIV/AIDS COUNSELING ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PREGNANT MOTHERS CONCERNING MOTHER CHILD TRANSMISSION PREVENTION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HIV SCREENING AT RSUI KUSTATI SURAKARTA

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**Background:** The increase in HIV AIDS cases in Indonesia tends to fluctuate. Infectious diseases such as HIV infection can be passed from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. It causes illness, disability and death, which has a negative impact on the survival and quality of life of children. Management is needed to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and reduce the impact of the HIV epidemic on mothers and babies. The form of management is counselling and HIV testing for pregnant women.

**Objective:** To determine the effect of HIV/AIDS counselling on the level of knowledge of pregnant women in the implementation of HIV screening at RSUI Kustati Surakarta.

**Methods:** This research is quasi-experimental research using a two group pre test – post test design. The sample was 47 pregnant women with a purposive sampling technique. Test analysis using t test and Willcoxon Rank Sum Test.

**Results:** The level of respondents' knowledge about the prevention of mother-child transmission before HIV/AIDS counselling was in the sufficient category, the majority were 43 respondents (91.5%). The respondents' knowledge level about the prevention of mother-child transmission after HIV/AIDS counselling was in most categories, amounting to 30 respondents (63.8%). HIV/AIDS counselling has a significant effect on the level of knowledge of pregnant women about the prevention of mother-child transmission in HIV screening at Kustati Surakarta hospital with a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** There is a significant correlation between the behaviour of pregnant women before and after counselling at RSUI Kustati Surakarta.

**Keywords:** HIV/AIDS, Counseling Level, Prevention of Mother-Child Transmission

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