

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TENTANG HIV/AIDS DENGAN STIGMA KADER POSYANDU PADA PENDERITA HIV/AIDS DI DESA POJOK, MOJOGEDANG KARANGANYAR

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Latar Belakang: Stigma dan diskriminasi tidak saja dilakukan oleh masyarakat awam yang tidak mempunyai pengetahuan yang cukup tentang penyakit HIV/AIDS, tetapi dapat juga dilakukan oleh petugas kesehatan. Studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan terhadap 10 kader Posyandu di Desa Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar terhadap 10 orang didapatkan data bahwa ada 6 orang (60%) yang kurang mengetahui tentang resiko penularan dan 4 orang (40%) telah mengetahui tentang gambaran tentang HIV/AIDS, sikap negatif terhadap pasien HIV/AIDS yang tidak semestinya berhubungan dengan berkembangnya stigma pada pasien HIV/AIDS sebanyak 7 orang (70%) dan lainnya sebanyak 3 orang (30%) mempunyai stigma positif terhadap pasien HIV/AIDS.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS dengan stigma kader Posyandu pada penderita HIV/AIDS di Desa Pojok, Mojogedang Karanganyar.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian **deskriptif korelational dengan pendekatan *cross sectional***. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah kader posyandu di desa Pojok, Mojogedang Karanganyar berjumlah 50 orang, dan diambil semua sebagai sampel, jadi merupakan total *sampling*. Adapun alat analisis yang digunakan dengan *korelasi rank-spearman*.

Hasil: (1) Sebagian besar Kader Posyandu mempunyai pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS tergolong berpengetahuan baik (38,0%); (2) Sebagian besar responden mempunyai stigma pada penderita HIV/AIDS tergolong cukup (58,0%); (3) Ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS dengan stigma kader Posyandu pada penderita HIV/AIDS di Desa Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar ($r_{xy} = 0,655$; $p\text{-value} = 0,000$).

Simpulan: Ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS dengan stigma kader Posyandu pada penderita HIV/AIDS di Desa Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, stigma, HIV/AIDS, Kader Posyandu.

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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ON HIV/AIDS WITH STIGMA CADRE POSYANDU PATIENTS ON HIV/AIDS IN THE VILLAGE POJOK, MOJOGEDANG KARANGANYAR

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Background: Stigma and discrimination are not only done by ordinary people who do not have sufficient knowledge about HIV / AIDS, but it can also be done by health workers. Preliminary studies were conducted on 10 health cadres in the Village Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar against 10 people obtained the data that there were six people (60%) were less aware of the risk of transmission, and 4 (40%) had known about the depiction of HIV / AIDS, negative attitudes towards HIV / AIDS patients who are not necessarily associated with the development of stigma on HIV/AIDS patients as many as 7 people (70%) and others as many as three people (30%) had a positive stigma against HIV / AIDS patients.

Objective: To determine the relationship between the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS with stigma Posyandu in patients with HIV / AIDS in the Village Pojok, Mojogedang Karanganyar.

Methods: This study was a descriptive study with cross sectional korelational. Population in this research is in the village cadre's Pojok, Mojogedang Karanganyar totaling 50 people, and taken all as samples, so the total sampling. The analysis tool used with-Spearman rank correlation.

Results: (1) Most Kader Posyandu have knowledge about HIV / AIDS relatively good knowledge (38.0%); (2) The majority of respondents have a stigma on people with HIV / AIDS is quite (58.0%); (3) There is a significant correlation between knowledge of HIV / AIDS stigma Posyandu in people with HIV / AIDS in the Village Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar ($r_{xy} = 0.655$; $p\text{-value} = 0.000$).

Conclusions: There is a significant correlation between knowledge of HIV / AIDS stigma Posyandu in people with HIV / AIDS in the Village Pojok, Mojogedang, Karanganyar.

Keywords: Knowledge, stigma, HIV / AIDS, Kader Posyandu

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