



Overview of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About the Dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic Mandau District Bengkalis Regency in 2019

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Abstract –HIV/AIDS is a relatively well-known disease with many health problems, especially when it occurs in pregnant women. Dangers that can occur such as immune system disorders and pregnant women are susceptible to infection, pregnancy will fight the progress of HIV infection, conversely the effects of HIV in pregnancy are intra uterine growth retardation and low birth weight, as well as increased preterm birth and the baby can also be infected in the womb. HIV continues to be a major problem in the world, so far it has claimed more than 35 million lives. At the end of 2017, there were around 36.5 million people living with HIV and 1.8 million people newly infected with HIV worldwide. About 59% of adults and 52% of children with HIV are on lifelong antiretroviral therapy (ART). The high coverage of ART in the world for pregnant and lactating women is 80%. This study aims to describe the knowledge of pregnant women about the dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019. The research design used is descriptive quantitative. The research was conducted from June 1 to June 20 2019. The population in this study consisted of 38 pregnant women with a sample of 35 people using Simple Random Sampling. Data were obtained from primary and secondary data for further analysis of the data univariately. The results showed that the majority of pregnant women lacked knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS as many as 18 people (51.43%), at the age of 20-35 years as many as 10 people (28.57%), high school education level as many as 8 people (22.86 %), and 7 people (20%) got information about the dangers of HIV/AIDS through electronic media. It is expected that pregnant women will further increase their knowledge by adding information from various media and more often participate in counseling programs conducted by health workers/facilities and participate in carrying out HIV/AIDS testing during pregnancy.

Keywords – Pregnant women, HIV/AIDS, Antiretroviral Therapy (ART), Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency

I. PRELIMINARY

Human Immunodeficiency Virus or HIV is a virus that attacks the human immune system, while Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or AIDS is an immune syndrome caused by HIV infection. The course of this disease is slow and the symptoms of AIDS appear on average 10 years after the infection occurs, and it can even take longer. The virus enters the human body mainly through blood, semen and vaginal secretions. Most (75%) of transmission occurs through sexual intercourse [1].

HIV/AIDS is a relatively well-known disease with many health problems, especially when it occurs in pregnant women. The dangers that can occur, for example, with HIV are immune system disorders and pregnant women are susceptible to infection, pregnancy will exacerbate the progression of HIV infection, conversely the effects of HIV in pregnancy are inhibited intra-uterine growth and low birth weight, as well as an increase in premature births and babies can also be infected. in the womb [2].

HIV continues to be a major problem in the world, claiming more than 35 million lives so far. In 2017, 940,000 people died from HIV-related causes globally. At the end of 2017, there were around 36.5 million people living with HIV and 1.8 million people newly infected with HIV worldwide. About 59% of adults and 52% of children living with HIV are on lifelong antiretroviral therapy (ART). The high coverage of ART in the world for pregnant and lactating women is 80%. The African region is the most affected area with 25.7 million people living with HIV in 2017, the African region also produces more than two thirds of the number of new HIV sufferers [3].

Indonesia is one of the countries included in the Asia Pacific Region which ranks third as the region with the most people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide with a total of 5.2 million sufferers. Indonesia accounts for 620,000 of a total of 5.2 million people in the Asia Pacific who are infected with HIV/AIDS. If grouped by background, HIV/AIDS

sufferers come from commercial sex workers 5.3%, homosexuals 25.8%, injecting drug users 28.76%, transgender 24.8%, and those in detention 2.6 %. Most people with HIV/AIDS are in the East and South Africa Region with a figure reaching 19.6 million sufferers. Furthermore, the second position is the West and Central Africa Region with 6.1 million sufferers. In 2017, the number of deaths caused by AIDS was recorded at 940,000 cases worldwide. This figure consists of 830,000 deaths in adults and 110,000 in children [4]. Positive HIV sufferers in men by 63.6% and in women by 36.4%. While AIDS sufferers in men amounted to 68.0% and in women 31.9%. The discovery of HIV and AIDS cases under the age of 4 years (1.9% HIV positive and AIDS <1 year 1.1% and 1-4 years 1.7%) indicates that there is still HIV transmission from mother to child which is expected to be continued to decline in the following year. The largest proportion of HIV and AIDS cases are still in the productive age population (15-49 years) where the possibility of transmission occurs at a young age [5].

Prevention and Control of Disease Bengkalis Health Service (2018), out of 536 people suffering from it, 432 people were infected with HIV and 74 others infected with AIDS. Of the 536 people infected with HIV/AIDS, 80% came from Mandau District and the rest from other Districts. Data for the last 2 years, namely 2017, there were around 55 people infected with HIV and 10 people with AIDS. In 2018 as of June there were 29 people infected, namely 27 infected with HIV and 2 AIDS. Of the 29 people infected with HIV/AIDS, 7 of them were the result of same-sex/homosexual relations. They were found to be infected with HIV when they checked at the local health center. In addition, it is also found in pregnant women [6].

Based on the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled "Description of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About the Dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019".

II. RELATED RESEARCH

In Sari's research (2016) entitled "Knowledge of Pregnant Women About HIV/AIDS at the Lepo-Lepo Community Health Center, Kediri City, Southeast Sulawesi in 2016", the results obtained from 37 pregnant women showed that knowledge of pregnant women about HIV/AIDS based on education, both at the highest level tertiary education as many as 7 people (18.91%) and the most lack of knowledge in Basic education as many as 10 people (27.02%), based on the most work on working mothers as many as 8 people (21.62%), and the most lack of knowledge in mothers who do not work as many as 19 people (51.35%) [7].

In Romadaniah's research (2013) entitled "Description of Mother's Knowledge About HIV/AIDS and Related Factors at UPTD Puskesmas Pondok Gede Bekasi City in 2013", the results showed that out of 93 respondents, most of the respondents had less knowledge about HIV/AIDS. 54 respondents (58.1%), while those with good knowledge were 39 respondents (41.9%) [8].

In Mastryagung's research (2014) entitled "Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior of Pregnant Women about HIV/AIDS in the Work Area of South Denpasar Health Center II", out of 74 pregnant women, 63 pregnant women showed good knowledge about HIV/AIDS (85.1 %), the attitude results showed that most of the pregnant women had a good attitude about HIV/AIDS as many as 58 people (78.4%). the result of the behavior category is that most pregnant women have sufficient behavior about HIV/AIDS as much as 89.2% [9].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is the basis of thinking in research that is formulated from observations and literature reviews. The conceptual framework explains the relationship and linkages of both research variables and confounding variables which are explained in depth with the problems studied so that they can be used as a basis for answering research problems.

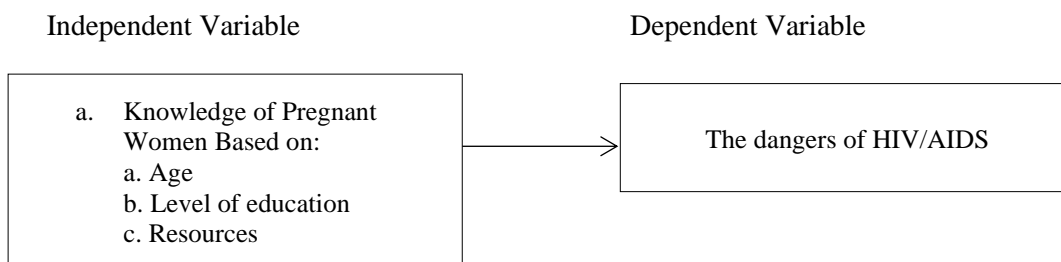


Figure 1 Concept Framework

B. Operational Definition

The operational definition contains the variable components to be studied plus the terms used to connect the variables and research subjects. Operational definition is a description of the variable limits in question, or about what is measured by the variable concerned (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Tabel 1 *Operational Definition*

Variabel	Operation Defenition	Measuring instrumer	Results Measure	Measure Scale
Knowledge	What pregnant women know about the dangers of HIV/AIDS	Questio nnaire	1) Good : 76-100% 2) Enough : 56-75% 3) Not Enough : < 56%	Ordinal
Age	The length of time the respondent lived from birth until the time the research was conducted	Questio nnaire	1) 20-35 Year 2) > 35 Year 3) < 20 Year	Ordinal
Education	The last formal learning process that was attended by the respondent	Questio nnaire	1) Academy/ College 2) High School 3) Middle School 4) SD	Ordinal
Resources	A tool for obtaining information related to the dangers of HIV/AIDS	Questio nnaire	1) Print media 2) Electronic media 3) Board media 4) Family/Friends 5) Penyuluhan	Nominal

C. Research design

The research design used is descriptive quantitative, namely the research method used to describe or describe a phenomenon that occurs in society without looking for relationships between variables. With the aim of getting an overview of the knowledge of pregnant women about the dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019.

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population is the entire amount to be observed or studied (Kuswanto, 2012). The population in this study were all pregnant women who visited the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency from 1 June to 20 June 2019 with a total of 38 pregnant women.

2. Sample

The sample is part of the population (part or representative of the population being studied) (Kuswanto, 2012). The sample in this study were pregnant women who visited the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency. According to Kuswanto (2012) sample formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N \cdot e^2)}$$

Information :

n : Number of Samples
 N : Total Population
 e : Score Standard (5%)
 n : 38

$$\frac{1 + 38 (0,05)^2}{38}$$

n : 38

$$\frac{1 + 0,095}{38}$$

n : 38

$$\frac{1,095}{38}$$

n : 34,70

n : 35

From a total population of 38 people, 35 samples will be taken at the Nusantara Primary Clinic.

E. *The sampling technique*

The sampling technique used in this study was the Simple Random Sampling technique, namely the method of taking samples from all members of the population at random without regard to the existing strata (Ariani, 2014). The sampling technique in this study was carried out by drawing members of the population.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Duri Regency, Riau, with a total sample of 35 pregnant women. The data collected is 100%, the results are presented in the form of a frequency distribution table in accordance with the research objectives. Assessments are discussed according to the specific objectives of the research.

A. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the distribution of the frequency of knowledge of pregnant women about the dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019, can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 2 Frequency Distribution of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About the Dangers of HIV/AIDS At the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District Bengkalis Regency 2019 year

No	Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	6	17,14
2	Enough	11	31,43
3	Not enough	18	51,43
Amount		35	100

Based on table 4.1 above, it is known that out of 35 pregnant women at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, the majority had poor knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS as many as 18 people (51.43%) and the minority had good knowledge as many as 6 people (17.14%).

2. Frequency Distribution of Each Variable

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the frequency distribution of each variable for pregnant women at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019, can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 3 Frequency Distribution of Each Variable Based on Age, Education, Source of Information at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency 2019 year

No	Variabel	f	%
1	Age:		
	1. 20-35 Year	24	68,57
	2. > 35 Year	6	17,14
	3. < 20 Year	5	14,29
	Amount	35	100
2	Level of education:		
	1. College/College	12	34,29
	2. High School	13	37,14
	3. Middle school	4	11,43
	4. SD	6	
	Amount	35	100
3	Resources:		
	1. Print Media	10	28,57
	2. Electronic Media	13	37,14
	3. Board Media	-	-
	4. Family/Friends	7	20,00
	5. Counseling	5	14,29
	Amount	35	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it is known that out of 35 pregnant women at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency, the majority were 20-35 years old, 24 people (68.57%) and a minority aged <20 years, 5 people (14.29%) , the majority have a high school education level of 13 people (37.14%) and a minority of junior high school education level are 4 people (11.43%), the majority get information from electronic media as many as 13 people (37.14%) and a minority get information from counseling as many as 5 people (14.29%).

3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Based on Age

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the frequency distribution of knowledge of pregnant women about the dangers of HIV/AIDS based on age at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019, can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 4 Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Pregnant Women About the Dangers of HIV/AIDS Based on Age at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency 2019 year

No	Variable Age	Knowledge						Amount	
		Good		Enough		Not enough		N	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	20-35 Year	5	14,29	9	25,71	10	28,57	24	68,57
2	>35 Year	1	2,86	1	2,86	4	11,43	6	17,14
3	< 20 Year	-	-	1	2,86	4	11,43	5	14,29
	Amount	6	17,14	11	31,43	18	51,43	35	100

Based on table 4.3 above, it is known that out of 35 pregnant women, 18 pregnant women (51.43%) had less knowledge about the dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency, in 2019, 18 people (51.43%), the majority aged 20-35 years 10 people (28.57%), and minorities at the age of >35 years and <20 years, respectively 4 people (11.43%).

V. CONCLUSION

From the results of research conducted on 35 respondents regarding the Description of Pregnant Women's Knowledge about the Dangers of HIV/AIDS at the Pratama Nusantara Clinic, Mandau District, Bengkalis Regency in 2019, it can be concluded that the majority of pregnant women lack knowledge about the Dangers of HIV/AIDS, as many as 18 people (51.43%) , at the age of 20-35 years there were 10 people (28.57%), high school education level were 8 people (22.86%), and getting information about the dangers of HIV/AIDS through electronic media were 7 people (20%).

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