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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO THE INCIDENCE OF HIV / AIDS IN THE SEBERANG PADANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

The incidence of HIV / AIDS continues to increase in West Sumatra Province, in 2018 the number of HIV cases was found to be 622. The city of Padang was in the highest rank, namely 447 HIV cases (an increase from 2017 as many as 281 cases). The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of HIV / AIDS in Public Health centers Seberang Padang. This research used observational analytic research with case control method and the sampling technique used random sampling, as many as 50 people. 1: 1 cases: 25:25 controls. Data collection through interviews using a questionnaire. Data processing was done computerized and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square 0.05. The results showed that 69% of respondents had a low level of knowledge and 71% of respondents had a negative attitude. Statistical test results have a relationship of knowledge level with HIV/AIDS incidence namely p value 0.004 ($p<0.05$) and there is an attitude relationship with HIV/AIDS incidence which is p value 0.002 ($p<0.05$).More than half of respondents had low levels of knowledge and negative attitudes. There is a meaningful relationship between knowledge variables and attitudes to the incidence of HIV/AIDS. It is hoped that puskesmas to provide specific education of HIV/AIDS prevention programs among productive young people as well as to conduct periodic control for HIV/AIDS patients.

Keywords: knowledge Level, attitude, HIV / AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV / AIDS) is a global health problem whose number of sufferers is increasing every year. This disease is a top-ranked infectious disease that can cause death and is a serious challenge to development and social progress (WHO, 2018). HIV / AIDS is caused by the exchange of body fluids between HIV-infected and uninfected people. This disease will lower the immune system, so that people who are exposed to this virus become susceptible to various infections or are also prone to tumors (Permenkes No. 21/2013). Indonesia is a country with the fastest HIV / AIDS transmission in Southeast Asia. Currently, the number of reported HIV infections according to risk factors in 2016-2017 states that male sex risk factors (MSM) have increased every year. In 2016 the number of HIV cases found was 41,250 cases, in 2017 there were 48,300 cases, and in 2018 it increased by 640,443 cases. Most commonly found in the age group 25-49 years and 20-24 years (Kemenkes RI, 2018). Based on the report of the West Sumatra Provincial Health Office in 2018, it was found that the number of HIV cases was 622. Padang City was in the highest ranking, namely 447 HIV cases, following Bukittinggi 77

HIV cases, Pariaman 29 cases, and the rest areas in West Sumatra (Dinkes Prov, 2018).

Meanwhile, according to the Padang City Health Office, there was an increase in HIV cases found from 2017-2018. In 2017 there were 281 cases, and in 2018 it increased to 447 cases. For the risk factors found male sex (MSM) is the highest contributor. According to the 25-49 age group, the highest number was 314 cases and followed by the 20-24 year age group with 85 cases (DKK, 2018).

In the city of Padang, the Seberang padang health center had the highest HIV incidence, with 56 cases in 2018, followed by Bungus Health Center with 32 cases, and Pauh Community Health Center 24 cases. And in 2019, Puskesmas Seberang Padang reported the highest number of cases again, reaching 88 cases. Based on the age group, it can be seen that patients with HIV + come from the productive young age group, from 15 to 39 years of age (Puskesmas Seberang Padang, 2019).

A person infected with HIV / AIDS can have a very broad impact on social relationships, with family, relationships with friends, relationships and work networks that will change in both quantity and quality. Changes in social relationships can have a positive or negative effect on everyone. The reaction of each person is different, depending on the extent to which someone feels near or far, likes and dislikes someone to that person (Dewa, 2014).

According to HL. Bloom health degree is influenced by 4 factors including environment, behavior, health services and genetics. The incidence of HIV / AIDS is influenced by environmental conditions such as the influence of peers, family, society and policies. Behavior such as free sex, MSM, drugs. Health service conditions such as availability of infrastructure, role of officers. While genetics can be influenced by things such as breastfeeding and normal delivery.

The results of the initial survey conducted by researchers in January 2020 in the work area of the Seberang Padang Public Health Center to 10 people living with HIV. 5 among them have less knowledge (56%) regarding transmission.

HIV/AIDS transmission through the use of condoms, needles, and drugs. 2 people have poor attitudes (25%) and think that HIV / AIDS is not dangerous and can only be transmitted through unsafe sexual relations. Meanwhile, 3 other peers had an adverse effect, namely less than 75% on the incidence of HIV, because they felt more confident in following lifestyle changes. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the incidence of HIV / AIDS in the work area of the Seberang Padang Public Health Center in 2020.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research uses observational analytic research with a case control method in which the dependent variable and independent variable on the object of this study are started from past exposure to track the history of their experiences (Notoatmodjo, 2010). This research will be conducted in the Seberang Health Center Work Area. When the research was carried out, starting from the preparation of proposals in January 2020 until the collection of research data in May 2020. The sampling technique used random sampling of 50 people. 1: 1 case: 25:25 control. With macthing, namely the case and control groups who have the same productive young age range, namely from 15-39 years, the case and control groups who have

ever performed an HIV test, the case and control groups both men and women biologically and the case and control group who live in the working area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang. Data collection through interviews using a questionnaire. Data processing was done computerized and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis with Chi-Square 0.05.

RESULTS

HIV / AIDS incidence

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of HIV + Cases by Age Group at Puskesmas Seberang Padang

No	Age group	HIV+
1	0 – 4	0
2	5 – 9	0
3	15 – 19	1
4	20 – 24	9
5	25 – 39	15
Total		25

Based on the age group, it appears that patients with HIV + come from the young productive age group, from 15 to 39 years of age. Of the 25 HIV + cases caught during 2019, 21 were from the MSM group. Most of them are people who never or inconsistently use condoms. Second, comes from the Waria group, namely 2 people. Meanwhile, from the FWS group itself, only 1 person was found and 1 PS customer was HIV +.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of knowledge level on HIV / AIDS Incidence in the Work Area of the Seberang Padang Public Health Center in 2020

Knowledge level	Case		Control	
	F	%	*f*	%
Low	20	69	9	31
High	5	23.8	16	76.2
Total	25	100	25	100

Table 2 can be seen that of the 25 respondents of the 20 case group, which is relatively low with a percentage of 69% and 5 of them have a high knowledge of 23.8% of the incidence of HIV/AIDS.In the control group of 16, 76.2% and 9% had low knowledge of the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Table 3.Frequency Distribution of attitude on HIV / AIDS Incidence in the Work Area of the Seberang Padang Public Health Center in 2020

Attitude	Case		Control	
	F	%	*f*	%
Negative	20	71.4	8	28.6
Positive	5	22.7	17	77.3
Total	25	100	25	100

Table 3 can be seen that of the 25 respondents of the 20 case group, 20

of them had negative attitudes that could influence a person to behave badly against the incidence of HIV/AIDS with a percentage of 71.4%.And 5 of them have a positive attitude towards the incidence of HIV/AIDS which is 22.7%.In the control group of 17 of them had a positive attitude which was 77.3%.and 8 of them had a negative attitude that could affect a person's misbehaving towards the incidence of HIV which is 28.6%.

Table 4. Relationship between Knowledge level and HIV / AIDS Incidence in the Working Area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang

Knowledge	HIV/AIDS				Total		OR (CI 95%)	*P-Value*
	control		case					
	F	**%**	***F***	**%**	***F***	**%**	3,581	**0,004**
Low	9	31	20	69	29	100	(2,576-	
High	16	76.2	5	23.8	21	100	8,980)	
Total	**25**	**50**	**25**	**50**	**50**	**100**		

Based on Table 4 show that respondents who have HIV have more knowledge (69%) and respondent who did not experience the incidence of HIV had more knowledge (72.2%). Statistical test result *(chi-square)* are obtained a value of p = 0,004 (p<0,05) which means there is a relationship between knowledge levels and HIV incidence. From the analysis result also obtained a value of OR = 3,581; CI 95% = 2,576 – 8,980 which means a low level of knowledge is at risk of 3,581 time suffering from HIV compared to those with high knowledge.

Table 5. Relationship between attitude and HIV / AIDS Incidence in the Working Area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang

Attitude	HIV/AIDS				Total		OR (CI 95%)	*P-Value*
	control		case					
	F	**%**	***F***	**%**	***F***	**%**	2,236	**0,002**
Negative	8	28.6	20	71.4	28	100	(0,910-	
Positive	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100	5,493)	
Total	**25**	**50**	**25**	**50**	**50**	**100**		

Based on Table 5 shows that respondents with HIV have more negative attitudes (71.4%) and respondents who did not experience hiv incidence had a positive attitude towards the incidence of HIV (77.3%).Statistical test results (chi-square) are obtained a value of p = 0.002 (p<0.05) which means there is a link between attitude and HIV incidence.From the analysis results also obtained a value of OR = 2,236; CI 95% = 0.910 – 5.493 which means that a negative attitude will affect a person's incidence of HIV at risk of 2,236 times suffering from HIV compared to those who have a positive attitude.

DISCUSSION

Based on table 2 obtained results in the case group more than half (69%) respondents had low knowledge and in the control group more than half (76.2%) have high knowledge of the incidence of HIV in the working area of puskesmas across the field in 2020.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susanti (2018) on factors related to the incidence of HIV in VCT Clinic (Voluntary counseling Testing) Padang Puskesmas Working Area in Medan city, the results showed that more than half (58.6%) respondents have a low level of knowledge.

According to the researchers' assumption to the results of the study that low levels of knowledge have different opinions about HIV/AIDS. This is seen from the results of questionnaires that showed a 58% lack of knowledge about the causes, impacts, transmissions, symptoms and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

Based on Table 2, shows that respondents with HIV have more knowledge (69%) and respondents who did not experience the incidence of HIV had more knowledge (76.2%). Statistical test results (chi-square) are obtained a value of p = 0.004 (p<0.05) which means there is a relationship between knowledge levels and HIV incidence. From the analysis results also obtained a value of OR = 3,581; CI 95% = 2,576 – 8,980 which means a low level of knowledge is at risk of 3,581 times suffering from HIV compared to those with high knowledge.

The results of this study are in line with The Ekartika study (2018) on factors that influence adolescent behavior towards HIV/AIDS prevention in SMAN 2 Sleman in 2018, showing that there is a significant relationship between knowledge levels and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior with test results (p = 0.035) (p = <0.05).

The knowledge that exists in man aims to be able to answer the problems of life he faces.In this case knowledge can be likened as a tool used by humans in solving the problems faced (Notoatmodo, 2016).

According to the researchers' assumption on the results of the study that 58% had a low level of knowledge, illustrated from the results of questionnaire no 2 as much as 75% only get information about HIV/AIDS from medical personnel such as (doctors, midwives, health department officers) when interviewed by LKB officers stated that there is still a lack of patient visits during consultations.

This proves that factors in themselves greatly influence a person's behavior, especially knowledge factors, which will affect a person's actions against the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Based on table 3 obtained results in the case group more than half (71.4%) respondents had negative attitudes that could affect a person behaving badly and in the control group who had a positive attitude (77.3%) that encourages a person to behave well in HIV/AIDS prevention. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Aslia (2017) on the relationship of knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS in adolescents in SMAN 2 Bau-Bau City, the results showed that most had a negative attitude of 54.3% to the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

Attitudes do not always incarnate in the form of deeds or actions. Attitudes will be followed or not followed by actions, referring to the experiences of others (Candra,

2018).

The results of this study can confirm Planned Behavior's theory that attitudes can affect behavior starting with the intention to do or motivate so that the higher the attitude (positive) the higher the motivation to behavior.

According to the researchers' assumption to the results of the study that attitudes strongly influence a person to act or behave, if the higher the positive attitude then will do HIV prevention, and if the higher the negative attitude it will affect a person to behave badly.Statistical test results (chi-square) are obtained a value of p = 0.002 (p<0.05) which means there is a link between attitude and HIV incidence. From the analysis results also obtained a value of OR = 2,236; CI 95% = 0.910 – 5.493 which means that a negative attitude will affect a person's incidence of HIV at risk of 2,236 times suffering from HIV compared to those who have a positive attitude.

The results of this study are in line with Hardisman's research (2018) which shows that there is a meaningful relationship between attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior (p= 0.0001) (p< 0.05).Attitude is an evaluative statement against an object, person or event. This reflects a person's feelings for something.

According to the researchers' assumption there is a link between attitudes and the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the working area of Seberang Padang health center.From the results of the questionnaire, it can be seen that out of 50 respondents there were more than half (71.4%) negative attitudes towards HIV incidence.And respondents had a negative attitude that would try to use drugs with a percentage of 50% injectable drugs on questionnaire no 10.

CONCLUSION

In this study, using case and control groups with 50 HIV incidence respondents,

Lebih dari separuh responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan rendah (69%) OR value = 3,581; 95% CI = (2,576-8,980) and sikap negatif (71%) yang menyimpang untuk berperilaku tidak baik, OR value = 2,236; 95% CI = (0,910-5,493). There was a relationship between pengetahuan and HIV incidence, there was a relationship between sikap and HIV incidencein the working area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang.

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