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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ROLE OF PEERS AND 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 of the peer-to-peer influence study were 64.3% and 31.8% had a good effect on HIV incidence. In the control group who had a bad effect was 35.7% while the one that had a good effect was 68.2% on the incidence of HIV. There was a significant relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of HIV / AIDS (p = 0.046, p> 0.05). There is a significant relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of HIV / AIDS in Puskesmas Seberang Padang. It is hoped that the provision of information related to HIV / AIDS will continue to be carried out in formal education institutions such as junior and senior high schools

Keywords: *Peer Role, 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.

RESULT

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 FSW group itself, only 1 person was found and 1 PS customer was HIV +.

The Role of Peers

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

Peer Group		case		Control	
F		%	*f*	%	
Vali d	influence is not good	18	64.3	10	35.7
	good influence	7	31.8	15	68.2
Total		25	100	25	100

Table 2. It can be seen that of the 25 respondents, 18 of them had bad peer influence, namely 64.3%, while 7 of them had a good influence, namely 31.8% on the incidence of HIV. In the control group, 10 of them had a bad effect, 57 which was 35.7%, while 15 of them had a good effect, namely 68.2% on the incidence of HIV.

Table 3. Relationship between Peer Roles and HIV / AIDS Incidence in the Working Area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang

Peer Group	HIV/AIDS				Total		OR (CI 95%)	*P-Valu*
	control		case					
	f	%	f	%	f	%		
influence is not good	10	35,7	18	64,3	28	100	0,259 (0,079-0,847)	**0,04**
good influence	15	68,2	7	31,8	22	100		
Total	**25**	50	25	50	50	100		

Based on Table 3, it shows that respondents who experienced HIV had more bad or negative peer roles (64.3%) and respondents who did not experience HIV incidence had more good peer roles (68.2%). The results of statistical tests (chi-square) obtained p value = 0.046 (p <0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of HIV. From the analysis results also obtained the OR value = 0.259; 95% CI = 0.079 - 0.847, which means that negative or bad peer influence has a 0.2 times risk of suffering from HIV compared to those who have good or positive peer influence.

DISCUSSION

Based on table 4.6, it was found that in the case group more than half (64.3%) of respondents had a bad peer role and in the control group more than half (68.2%) of respondents had a good peer role in the incidence of HIV in the work area of the puskesmas across from Padang the year 2020. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Juliastika (2015) regarding the relationship between knowledge and the role of peers on HIV / AIDS risk behavior in Manado City, the results of the study show that the role of peers is 75% influencing the incidence of HIV. This is in accordance with the theory that if the negative influence of a friend is strong, then someone will be affected because someone wants to be accepted by his group even though it is against the teachings of his parents. Even the source of information that is considered important is friends. If having friends about sexual health is not sufficient, then he can give wrong information to his friends (Hasanudin, 2014).

According to the researcher's assumption of research results that peers are an environment that is very often interacting. In this case, respondents who are infected with HIV tend to have bad peers because they lead the respondent in negative directions, such as inviting free sex, changing partners and using drugs.

The high role of peers will lead respondents to a bad life, if this is allowed then respondents who are infected with HIV can transmit this disease to others because one of the transmission of the virus is by having free sex and using syringes alternately.

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The results of this study are in line with Yuliza's (2018) research on factors related to HIV / AIDS prevention behavior in female sex workers (FSW) in Padang City, the results of the study were that p = 0.027 (p <0.05) showed a significant relationship. between peers and HIV / AIDS prevention behavior.

It can be seen from the results of this study that 77.1% of FSW who received strong support from their fellow FSW did HIV / AIDS prevention well. Meanwhile, FSW who did not prevent HIV / AIDS had a bad influence on FSW related to information about HIV / AIDS. Support from fellow FSW is a form of concern for others who are influenced by feelings of similarity so that they understand each other's problems (Yuliza, 2018).

The high role of peers is caused by having a strong need to be liked and accepted by peers

and groups. As a result, they will feel happy when accepted and will otherwise feel very depressed and anxious if they are excluded and belittled by their peers.

According to the researchers' assumptions on the research results, there was a relationship between the role of peers and the incidence of HIV. In the group of cases affected by HIV, they had a low peer role, related to information sources and their bad influence on the incidence of HIV / AIDS. This can be seen from friends who invite them to try using drugs, invite them to change partners, never discuss with friends about the dangers of drugs for health and the future. This can increase the incidence of HIV.

CONCLUSION

In this study, using case and control groups with 50 HIV incidence respondents, more than half of the case group (64.3%) of respondents had a bad peer role and there was a relationship between peer roles and HIV incidence in the working area of the Puskesmas Seberang Padang. Obtained OR value = (0.259; 95% CI = 0.079 - 0.847)

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