ABSTRACT

FACTORS that AFFECT PREGNANT WOMEN AFTER HIV TESTING COUNSELLING in HEALTH WORKERS in CLINICS TURI LAMONGAN

Based on data from the Health Office Lamongan by 2016, the number of cases of HIV as much as 407 cases. The increase of the number of cases from year to year is followed also by increasing the number of women infected with HIV. Prevention programs and HIV transmission from mother to child has done particularly through HIV testing, but it has yet to achieve maximum results. In Clinics of Turi 793 pregnant women who follow the HIV testing only 303 (38.2%). This research purposed to know the factors that influence participation in HIV testing of pregnant women after counseling by health workers. Types of observational research with Cross Sectional architecture. Sample size are used i.e. 42 people pregnant women visiting Clinics Turi. The analysis used in this study i.e. the chi square statistical tests and logistic regression. The results showed from 42 pregnant women, who take a test for HIV as much as 17 (40.47%). From the results of the analysis show that the factors that have a significant relationship with participation in HIV testing of pregnant women i.e. a factor of education (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio PT ∞, SMA/MA ∞), knowledge (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio is good enough, ∞ ∞), the number of visits of the ANC (sig 0.001; prevalence ratio > 4 times 0, 2, 4-10), the work of the husband (sig 0.005; prevalence ratio of CIVIL SERVANTS/TNI/POLRI 9.09, private 3.45 3, traders), the perception of benefits (sig 0.000, prevalence ratio 6.57), the perception of vulnerability (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio 8.45), perceptions of severity (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio 9.09), stigmatization (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio 9.09) and family support (sig 0.000; prevalence ratio 8.45), while not having any significant relationship i.e. age (0.775), gravida (0.672), socioeconomic (0.076) and support health workers (0.134). The results of the logistic regression test shows no influential variables, so simply calculated using the chi square test and the Prevalence Ratio (PR) to address it then expected for health workers in the local area to further enhance the quality and quantity in the giving and information and education through socialization to the maximum so that it can reach out to all regions.

Keywords: pregnant women, HIV testing, counselling, psychosocial factors, social support