

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), syphilis, and hepatitis B are sexually transmitted infections (STIs) that can be transmitted by pregnant women to infants. Transmission of HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B from mothers to infants brings impacts on morbidity, disability, and death. Countermeasures have been carried out by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia through the Triple Elimination program which refers to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO). To date, the implementation in Indonesia has very little data on the progress or current conditions of the Triple Elimination program so that research needs to be conducted to evaluate whether the activities are in accordance with the targets, objects, and scope of activities that have been determined.

Purpose: This study aims to find the profile of the Triple Elimination program of pregnant women in the Community Health Center in area of Putat Jaya, Dupak, and Perak Timur Surabaya during the period of January-December 2018 and obtain data of pregnant women suffering from HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B.

Methods: The study design is retrospective cross-sectional by assessing patients with medical records and analyzed descriptively.

Results: There were 1655 data on pregnant women involved in this study. The coverage of antenatal care activities, quality early detection has a test coverage of $\geq 95\%$, completeness of the test $> 60\%$, and results $< 0.30\%$, $< 1.70\%$, 7.10% for respective HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis B in three community health centers. In 2018, 3 cases of HIV, 4 cases of syphilis, and 41 cases of hepatitis B were found in three community health centers. The coverage of treatment activities for positive pregnant women and childbirth had a 100% percentage in Putat Jaya and Perak Timur community health centers but there was no data found in Dupak Community Health Center. The data regarding the scope of inspection activities on children and the treatment of children from infected mothers could not be found.

Conclusion: The Triple Elimination program in three community health centers run well. WHO criteria regarding Triple Elimination programs at Putat Jaya, Dupak, and Perak Timur Community Health Centers in Surabaya were fulfilled through complete quality antenatal care and early detection activities but there was no data from Dupak Community Health Center regarding the treatment for pregnant women with positive results and childbirth. Examination results for children and the treatment of children from infected mothers require further data. HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B cases had a low number in three community health centers.

Keywords: triple elimination, pregnancy, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), syphilis, hepatitis B, profile