

RINGKASAN

HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI WARIA TERHADAP LAYANAN SKRINING HIV- AIDS DI LABORATORIUM PUSKESMAS DAN PENGGUNAAN LAYANANNYA

Layanan skrining HIV merupakan pintu masuk utama layanan yang bertujuan untuk pencegahan, perawatan, dukungan, dan pengobatan. Penggunaan layanan skrining HIV oleh populasi kunci termasuk waria penting, agar status HIV terpantau. Banyak waria yang berprofesi sebagai pekerja seks komersial, sehingga penyebaran HIV perlu dikhawatirkan sehingga penggunaan skrining HIV menjadi penting. Penggunaan layanan skrining HIV yang belum maksimal perlu diteliti penyebabnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan persepsi waria terhadap layanan skrining HIV di laboratorium puskesmas.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu cross sectional dengan metode wawancara. 80 waria dalam PERWAKOS diwawancarai dengan memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji bivariat untuk menentukan hubungan, uji multivariat untuk menentukan hubungan yang simultan, serta uji binary multiple regressions pada software IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 for Mac.

Besar sampel sebanyak 80 dan menjadi 73. Sebanyak (78%) 57 waria memilih tidak ada stigma, (79,5%) 58 memilih waktu tunggu cepat, (84,9%) 62 memilih jarak rumah ke laboratorium dekat, (60,3%) 44 mempersepsikan lengkap, (53,4%) 39 memilih kurang profesional. Terdapat hubungan antara persepsi waria atas stigma oleh laboran ($p=0,000$), jarak rumah ke laboratorium ($p=0,000$) dengan layanan skrining HIV di laboratorium puskesmas

Kesimpulannya, terdapat hubungan antara persepsi waria atas stigma oleh laboran, jarak rumah ke laboratorium dengan penggunaan layanannya.

Kata kunci: waria, HIV-AIDS, ODHA, skrining HIV, stigma laboran, jarak rumah ke laboratorium.

ABSTRACT

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRANSGENDER'S PERCEPTION TO HIV/AIDS
SCREENING SERVICE AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER LABORATORIES AND
USE OF ITS SERVICE**

HIV screening services are the main entry point for services aimed at prevention, treatment, support and treatment. The use of HIV screening services by key populations, including transgender women, is important so that HIV status is monitored. Many transgender women work as commercial sex workers, so the spread of HIV is a cause for concern, so the use of HIV screening is important. The causes of the underutilization of HIV screening services need to be investigated. This study aims to examine the relationship between transgender perceptions of HIV screening services in the health center laboratory.

The method used in this research is cross sectional with interview method. 80 transgender women in PERWAKOS were interviewed fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data were analyzed using the bivariate test to determine the relationship, the multivariate test to determine the simultaneous relationship, and the binary multiple regressions test on the IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 for Mac software.

Result: The sample size was 80 and it became 73. As many as (78%) 57 chose no stigma, (79.5%) 58 chose fast waiting time, (84.9%) 62 chose the distance from home to a close laboratory, (60.3 %) 44 perceived complete, (53.4%) 39 chose less professional.

There is a relationship between the perception of transgender women on stigma by the laboratory staff ($p = 0.000$), the distance from the house to the laboratory ($p = 0.000$) and HIV screening services in the health center laboratory.

In conclusion, there is a relationship between transgender perceptions of stigma by laboratory assistants, the distance from the house to the laboratory and the use of its services.

Keywords: transgender, HIV-AIDS, HIV screening, laboratory stigma, distance from house to laboratory.