

Abstract**The Determinants of Decision Making to Prevent HIV
on the NAVY Personnels' Housewives in Surabaya**

Infectious disease in women is usually caused by a lot of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). The most common disease, which is fatal and highly threatening to reproductive health is HIV and AIDS. HIV prevalence among housewives in Surabaya is quite high, reaching 1168 cases. Women, especially housewives, are the vulnerable group who contracted the disease from her husband and their work. In theory, soldiers is a risky group because they often travel in a long time. This study aimed to analyze the determinants of prevention decision-making among the wives of the Navy in Surabaya. This was a cross-sectional study involving samples of 88 respondents. Data were collected through interviews using questionnaires. Data were analyzed by multiple logistic regression. The results of logistic regression showed that at the multivariate phase, the predominant variable in the attitude was open communication ($p = 0.012$; PR 4.2), positive gender role ($p = 0.013$; PR = 5.3), threat ($p = 0.02$; PR = 2, 7), information ($p = 0.021$; PR = 5.6), and knowledge ($p = 0.042$; PR 4.1). In the decision variables, strong threat ($p = 0.001$; PR = 2.3) and good attitude ($p = 0.006$; PR = 1.9) were the dominant factors. In conclusion, the most dominant factor in the variable of preventive attitude is open communication, while the most dominant factor in the decision variable is the strong threat and good attitude. Due to the widespread of HIV, cooperation and active role of the community are needed in the fight against the disease. Sufficient knowledge is the initial asset to create more constructive attitudes and behavior, so there needs to be much more provision of information on HIV for the community, as well as the dissemination of information about the use of condoms to prevent the transmission of STDs and HIV.

Keywords: decision making, prevention, HIV, Navy wives