



QUALITATIVE STUDY ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN JOMBANG CITY

Dwi Retno Wati¹, Siti Mudrikatin²

Husada College of Health Sciences Jombang

Email : dwiretno485@gmail.com, mudrisiti@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT	Keywords
<p>Background: 2022 will see an increase in the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Jombang City, ranking it second in East Java with 1388 PLWHA, 20 cases of mother-to-child HIV transmission during childbirth, 12 HIV (+) cases, 8 AIDS cases, and 100 fatalities. The Independent Practice Midwife (BPM) is the linchpin of a healthcare organization that has the potential to grow into a network of expectant mothers. Midwives are qualified to serve as health educators for expectant women who exhibit habits that increase their risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. In a qualitative study in Jombang City, the aim of this study was to determine the program to develop midwives' ability as health educators for expectant mothers in an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission.</p> <p>Method: This study is qualitative and employs an in-depth interviewing methodology. Up to 8 stakeholders served as primary informants, while 2 NGOs and 10 BPM employees served as secondary informants. analysis of data using the content analysis approach.</p> <p>Results: Because national guidelines for preventing HIV transmission from mother to newborn have been popularized, stakeholders have implemented a policy that uses standard technical programs for midwifery practice. Midwives have received training in APN, PI, and STIs, but due to funding restrictions, they have never received training in HIV/AIDS counseling. There is no such thing as BPM; only the central IBI does monitoring and assessment, which is done only through monthly reports. The coordination of NGOs, KPAD Regional Child Protection Commission, Public Health Office, The Indonesian Midwives Association, and BPM in the execution of monitoring and evaluation is insufficient, and only IBI is carried out, unplanned, carried out at any moment if it is going to prolong the practice permit. BPM has not yet received special supervision. Coordination amongst stakeholders during the implementation of supervision is insufficient. In an effort to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS, health education facilities for pregnant women in BPM have been provided with posters, flipcharts, and MCH handbooks. There are four VCT clinics and three PMTCT clinics.</p> <p>Conclusion: Program to improve midwives' abilities as health educators for expectant mothers in an effort to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS at BPM (independent practice midwives) Jombang City. In order to improve coordination between stakeholders (KPAD Regional AIDS Prevention Commission, Public Health Office, and IBI The Indonesian Midwives Association with BPM in monitoring and supervision, train counselors for BPM (independent practice midwives), and have midwives become more motivated to provide IEC and continue to improve professionalism in providing midwifery services, advocacy is required to the Regional/ Legislative Council.</p>	<p>HIV/AIDS, Midwives, Stakeholders, Health educator</p>

INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) can be transmitted in various ways, one of the other transmission factors is through HIV (+) pregnant women to the fetus they contain. According to UNAIDS, it is estimated that every 15 seconds HIV transmission occurs around 2000 children under the age of 15 years. HIV/AIDS in Indonesia is increasingly becoming a public health problem that has changed from a low epidemic to a concentrated one, which reported cases of HIV/AIDS in 2018 as many as 604,443 people. In East Java, it has reached 43,399 people. in Jombang there are 1,388 people infected with HIV. Transmission of HIV/AIDS, especially from mother to baby with a mortality rate of 1400 children under 15 years, in developing countries where the risk of transmission from HIV-positive pregnant women to their unborn babies is estimated at 25-40%, this is one of the biggest threats. health, economic, stability, and security development in developing countries, because HIV/AIDS can lead to worsening poverty. (KPAD Jombang, 2017) Mother-to-child transmission of HIV can be prevented, the national AIDS response strategy emphasizes that the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a priority program, the Indonesian Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Commission have committed to increasing program coverage through counseling and voluntary HIV testing, ARV drug administration, safe delivery and infant feeding. By giving ARV to HIV-positive pregnant women, the risk of HIV transmission to the fetus can be reduced to only 8%, if the mother chooses delivery assistance by caesarean section, the risk is lower, which is below 1%. In addition, it is necessary to prioritize communication, information and education activities on reproductive health and behavior change. All stakeholders including central and local

government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donor agencies and the United Nations in Indonesia plan funds or implement programs that refer to seven priority areas, namely: 1) prevention 2) care, treatment and support for PLWHA, 3) surveillance, 4) research, 5) conducive environment, 6) multi-stakeholder coordination and 7) sustainability of HIV/AIDS prevention. In this case, midwives are required to participate actively in implementing the commitments made by the Indonesian Ministry of Health and KPAN to increase the scope of programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Indonesia. The independent practice midwife is a health service unit that is the spearhead in providing MCH/KB services and can also be a network in reaching pregnant women. Midwives can act as health educators and provide counseling to pregnant women about behaviors that are at risk of HIV/AIDS transmission, providing information about VCT not only to women but also to families and communities. In addition, midwives can also play a role in surveillance efforts for cases of sexually transmitted diseases, which increase the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. The success of midwives in carrying out their duties requires support from various related parties such as stakeholders, NGOs, and is also supported by facilities, information facilities, skills, and policies through a program to increase the capacity of midwives as health educators and counseling for pregnant women in an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. .

The case of HIV/AIDS in Jombang City is getting higher in 2022, ranking II in East Java which reached 1388 people living with HIV including 20 cases of HIV from mother to baby transmission during childbirth, 12 HIV (+) 8 AIDS with 100 deaths. Independent Practice Midwife (BPM) is the spearhead of a health service

unit that can be developed into a network of pregnant women. Midwives have competence as health educators as health educators for pregnant women with behaviors that are at risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. The purpose of this study was to determine the program to increase the capacity of midwives as health education for pregnant women in an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission in a qualitative study in Jombang City.

Research Concept Framework

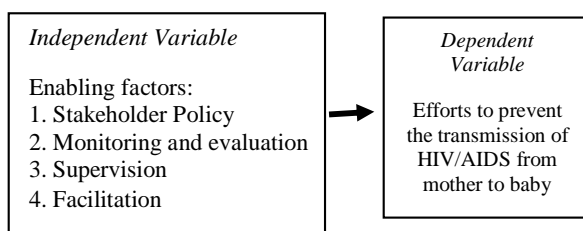
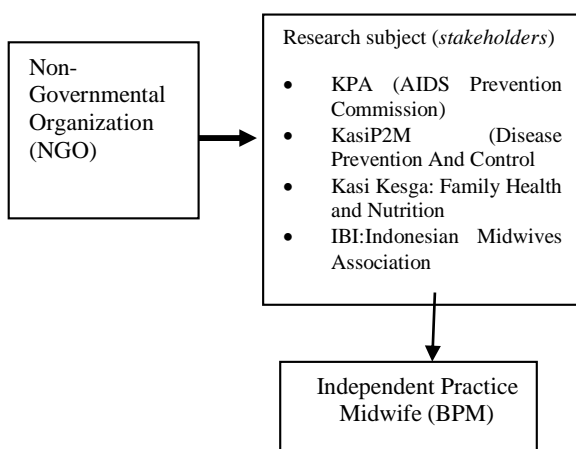


Figure 1. Research Concept Framework

Independent variables: Policy, monitoring and evaluation, supervision, facilities, Bound Variable: Efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV by private practice midwives in the city of Jombang.

METHOD



This study is qualitative in nature by using *in-depth interviews*, to dig deeper into detailed explanations of phenomena.

The selection of informants in this study used a *purposive technique*

The main informants in this study are stakeholders supported by NGOs and also from BPM as a cross check as shown in the picture above, which interviews with KPA 3 people, P2M, Health Office 1 person, IBI 1 person, NGO 1 person, BPM 10 people.

Sample characteristics: Based on the list of residents of Jabon village in each hamlet of the sample location, then marking the serial number of the population and then selecting the sample randomly using the *proportional random sampling technique*. By looking at the characteristics of respondents based on age, sex, education, occupation, income, knowledge, community attitudes, the role of community leaders, the role of health workers, community behavior in dealing with HIV/AIDS sufferers in Jabon village, Jombang city. The Jabon village community consists of 49 families of Jombatan hamlet, 35 KK of Tunggorono hamlet, 35 KK of Karangkletak hamlet, 23 KK of Tawang Sari hamlet, 16 KK of Ngesong hamlet, 33 KK of Gondekan hamlet, 35 KK of Caruk hamlet.

RESULTS

Interview guide containing open-ended questions related to respondents, a list of questions about the program to increase the capacity of midwives as health educators for pregnant women in an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. Survey Time: The research survey was conducted on August 20, 2017 to February 25, 2018. Research sites: In Jabon village which consists of Jombatan hamlet, Tunggorono hamlet, Karangkletak hamlet, Tawang Sari hamlet, Ngesong hamlet, Gondekan hamlet, Caruk hamlet, Jombang Regency. Data analysis: Using qualitative analysis that is open and

using an inductive thinking process whose testing is based on the data collected and then concluded. The method of processing descriptive content analysis or *content analysis* consists of data collection , data reduction, data presentation, verification or conclusion. The research is in the preparatory stage of compiling a proposal, selecting materials, information on stakeholders, permits to the location, preparing data collection equipment. The implementation stage was during interviews with informants from the commission for HIV/AIDS control, eradication of infectious diseases, program manager, AIDS division head, P - HIV Head , Head of Health, IBI, NGOs, and independent practice midwives in the city of Jombang. The interview started by asking about the PMTCT program which includes policies, monitoring and evaluation, supervision and facilities, policies in the program to increase the capacity of midwives as health educators for pregnant women in an effort to prevent HIV transmission, especially in BPM. The data analysis stage is through collecting data from in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, reducing data by making coding and categories made by researchers, presenting data in the form of narrative text, concluding and verifying.

CONCLUSIONS

Stakeholder policies for the program to increase the capacity of midwives as health educators for pregnant women in an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission using the technical standard of midwifery practice, the PMTCT national guidelines, have been socialized and it is very necessary to have regulations or laws that regulate the role of midwives as health educators for pregnant women in efforts to prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission in independent practice midwives. Monitoring and evaluation is carried out by the head of the

IBI Branch of Jombang City, the health office carries out the monitoring and evaluation through monthly reports sent through the puskesmas.

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