

The Relationship Between Knowledge and Attitude of Housewife about Prevention of HIV-AIDS Transmission

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Abstract

East Java is the region with the highest number of AIDS cases in 2015 (12,735 people) with the most age group that is in the productive age with the age range 25-49 years. This research aimed to analyze the relationship of knowledge with attitude about prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission to housewife at Wonokusumo Health Center of Surabaya City. The type of research used was observational with cross sectional approach. The subjects were 65 housewives who visit to Wonokusumo Public Health Center, Surabaya. Data collection was done through interview, then analyzed using Fisher's Exact Test. Results indicated that most housewives were well informed about HIV / AIDS (55.4%), and most of the housewives were good (78.5%). The results of Fisher's Exact Test were $p\text{-value} = 0.033$ and $OR = 5.252$, so it could be concluded that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of housewife about prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission at Wonokusumo Health Center of Surabaya City.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Prevention, Transmission, HIV / AIDS

I. INTRODUCTION

Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome) included in the retrovirus group. People who have been infected with HIV will have an infection during their lifetime. The main mode of HIV transmission in Asia is through a free-sex relationship with an HIV prevalence of more than 40%. Epidemic HIV blasts from IDUs using the same syringe alternately occur in 100 regions worldwide. The joint use of syringes is most prevalent in Asian, Eastern and Southern Europe. Transmission of HIV not only occurs in couples of high-risk behaviors, but can also be from pregnant women to children they conceive or who breastfed. Therefore, efforts to cut the chain of transmission should be done to all levels of society (Nasronudin & Maramis, 2007).

The cumulative number of HIV infections in Indonesia from 1987 to June 2015 reported as many as 177,463 and AIDS as many as 67,028 people. The highest number of HIV infections is in DKI Jakarta (37.302) while the highest AIDS number is in East Java (12,735) people. The highest percentage of AIDS commodities was in the productive age of 30-39 years old (37.1%) followed by age group of 20-29 years (30.1%), 40-49 years (18.3%), 50-59 years (8.2%), and 5-14 years (1.9%). The highest number of AIDS is in housewives (Ministry of Health RI, 2015).

Case data of 2015 based on gender per age group in Surabaya City, that is an increasing number of HIV cases. The highest number of HIV cases occurs in male sex. When viewed by age group, the largest number of cases that is at the productive age of 25-49 years with a percentage of 73.31% in 2015 (City, 2015)

II. METHODS

The type of this research was observational with cross sectional design. The research was conducted at Wonokusumo Health Center, Semampir Sub-district, Surabaya City, in May to June 2017. The population in this study were all housewives who are in the working area of Wonokusumo Community Health Center. Sample was selected by accidental sampling (sample size was 65 housewives). Independent variable in this research was knowledge about HIV-AIDS, while the dependent variable was housewife attitude toward prevention of HIV-AIDS. Data collection was done through interview, then analyzed using Fisher's Exact Test. Results indicated that most housewives were well informed about HIV / AIDS (55.4%), and most of the housewives were good (78.5%).

III. RESULT

Table 1. The Distribution of knowledge of housewife about HIV-AIDS

Knowledge	Frequency	
	n	%
Less knowledge (0-4,5)	29	44.6
Good knowledge (>4,5-9)	36	55.4
Total	65	100

Based on table 1 it can be seen that most of the housewives Wonokusumo Health Center had good knowledge about HIV / AIDS that is equal to 55.4%.

Table 2. The Distribution of Attitude of housewife about Prevention of HIV-AIDS

Attitude	Frequency	
	n	%
Less good (4-12)	14	21,5
Good (> 12-20)	51	78,5
Total	65	100

Based on table 2 it can be seen that most of the housewives in Wonokusumo Health Center had a good attitude about prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS that is equal to 78.5%.

Table 3. Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude of Housewife about Prevention of HIV/AIDS Transmission at Wonokusumo Health Center of Surabaya City in 2017

Knowledge	Attitude				Total		p.value	OR
	Less		Good		n	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Less	10	34.5	19	65.5	29	100		
Good	4	11.1	32	88.9	36	100		
Total	14	21.5	51	78.5	65	100	0.033	5.252

Based on the statistical test, obtained p value was 0.033 (< 0.05). This means that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of housewife about prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission at Wonokusumo Health Center of Surabaya City.

IV. DISCUSSION

The result of this research showed a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of housewife about prevention of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The resulting OR value of 5.252, which means that housewives with good knowledge of HIV/AIDS have a good chance to have a good attitude toward preventing HIV/AIDS transmission compared to those with less knowledge.

Based on the results of the research, there are found some mothers who have a good knowledge about HIV/AIDS but have a bad attitude towards the prevention of HIV / AIDS transmission. One of the attitude questions is about HIV testing is one of HIV / AIDS prevention measures. If the result is already known as early as possible then it is likely to be transmitted to others will be reduced. In an interview with several mothers who do not agree or do not want to HIV test by reason of fear or embarrassment if known by others. There is also an answer because it does not feel vulnerable or at risk for contracting HIV, so it does not agree with the statement is willing to do an HIV test. It is also likely to be influenced by the myth or the stigma attached to the community still resulting in misperception that later formed the attitude is not good or less supportive of prevention of transmission of HIV / AIDS.

Housewives who have good knowledge but lack the attitude that is not even supportive about the transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS due to mistakes in knowledge about the way HIV/AIDS transmission is often associated with culture or myths that are still attached to the community, causing fear to impact less attitudes and not even support the concept of prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS (Tri & Widiyastuti, 2015).

Good knowledge greatly influences one's thinking. With the higher a person's knowledge, the higher the ability and awareness in processing the information obtained to be applied in everyday life (Nurhayati, 2016)

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results could be concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge and attitude of housewife about prevention of HIV/AIDS at the Wonokusumo Health Center, Surabaya.

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