



## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING HIV EXAMINATION IN INTEGRATED ANTENATAL CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER PESANTREN I KEDIRI CITY

### Authors

<sup>1</sup> Anggrawati Wulandari

<sup>2</sup> Windhu Purnomo

<sup>3</sup> Bambang Trijanto

Corresponding Email

### Author Address

Faculty of Public Health

University of Airlangga

Jember, Indonesia

[Anggrawulandari64@gmail.com](mailto:Anggrawulandari64@gmail.com)

### Abstract

**Introduction:** HIV infection is one of the major health problems and is a contagious disease that can affect maternal and child mortality. In 2014 in the city of Kediri HIV cases as many as 141 cases. In Pesantren I Primary Health Care of Kediri City 2014 and 2016, there are cases of pregnant women with HIV each - 1 pregnant.

**Objective:** This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the utilization of HIV examination in Antenatal Care (ANC) Integrated in pregnant women at Pesantren I Primary Health Center of Kediri City.

**Methods:** This research is analytic observational with cross sectional approach. Population is pregnant women who have been visited for examination of Antenatal Care at Pesantren I Primary Health Care of Kediri City. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling with sample size 34 people.

**Results:** The results showed that there was an effect of maternal motivation on the utilization of HIV examination in Integrated Antenatal Care, because  $p$  value:  $0,044 < \alpha (0,05)$ , there is an effect of service procedure on utilization of HIV examination in Integrated Care Antenatal because  $p$  value :  $0.048 < \alpha (0,05)$ .

**Conclusion:** The higher the motivation of pregnant women will influence the utilization of HIV examination in Integrated Antenatal Care. The better the service procedure will affect the utilization of HIV testing in Integrated Antenatal Care.

**Keywords:** Examination HIV, Integrated Antenatal Care, Pregnant Women.

## I. INTRODUCTION

HIV infection in pregnant women can threaten the mother's life and can also transmit the virus to her baby. HIV viruses can be transmitted from HIV-infected mothers to their children during pregnancy during labor and breastfeeding. The risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is estimated at 5-10% during pregnancy, 10-20% during labor and 5-20% during breastfeeding. More than 90% of cases of HIV-infected children are transmitted by mother to child HIV transmission (MTCT) <sup>[1]</sup>.

In Indonesia, HIV infection is one of the major health problems and is an infectious disease that can affect maternal and child mortality. HIV has been present in Indonesia since the first case was found in Bali in 1987. Indonesia is also one of the world's countries with an estimated increase in the incidence rate of HIV infection by more than 25% Currently Indonesia is a country with a concentrated HIV epidemic level, as there are several areas with prevalence HIV is over 5% in certain subpopulations, and HIV prevalence is 2.4% in the general population of 15-49 years in Papua and West Papua <sup>[2]</sup>. Antenatal care (ANC) is one of the government's priority programs in efforts to reduce MMR and IMR since maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still high in Asia. The immediate causes of maternal deaths in Indonesia and elsewhere are bleeding, infection and eclampsia. Thus, it is expected that coverage of antenatal care services can reach all targets in a region, so that if there are high-risk cases can be found to get treatment <sup>[3]</sup>.

Efforts to prevent complications in pregnancy and childbirth are through a regular integrated pregnancy or antenatal care check and safe and clean delivery of labor <sup>[4]</sup>. Therefore, as a health worker can play an active role in giving health education about the importance of ANC in pregnant mother in hopes to increase knowledge insight of pregnant mother so that mother will check her pregnancy according to schedule, to prepare optimally without complication. HIV testing of pregnant women is a good opportunity to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Various factors may affect the utilization of HIV testing in pregnant women such as maternal motivation, husband support, and service procedures <sup>[5]</sup>.



### II. METHOD

This research is an observational analytic research with cross sectional approach. This research was conducted at Pesantren 1 Primary Health Center of Kediri City, from August to September 2017. The population of this study is pregnant women who have been to visit Antenatal Care examination at Pesantren I Primary Health Center of Kediri City. The sampling technique used is simple random sampling with sample size 34 people. Data collection in this research is primary data. Primary data is data obtained from the respondents by filling out the questionnaires made by researchers.

### III. RESULTS

Table 1 shows that the motivation of pregnant women in the high category of 53.3% utilizes HIV testing in Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC). Husbands support in either category of 58.3% utilizes integrated HIV Antenatal Care (ANC) testing. And service procedures in good category 75% utilize integrated HIV Antenatal Care (ANC) testing

**Table 1: Factors Affecting Hiv Examination In Integrated Antenatal Care For Pregnant Women In Primary Health Center. Pesantren I Kediri City**

	n (%)		Total
	Do not make use (n= 34)	Make use (n= 34)	
<b>Motivation of pregnant women</b>			
Low	5 (62,5)	3 (37,5)	8(100)
Medium			11 (100)
High	2 (18,2)	9 (81,8)	15 (100)
	7 (46,7)	8 (53,3)	
<b>Husband Support</b>			12 (100)
Less	7 (58,3)	5 (41,7)	10 (100)
Enough			12 (100)
Good	2 (20,0)	8 (80,0)	12 (100)
	5 (41,7)	7 (58,3)	
<b>Service Procedures</b>			6 (100)
Less	4 (66,7)	2 (33,3)	20 (100)
Enough	8 (40,0)	12 (60,0)	8 (100)
Good	2 (25,0)	6 (75,0)	

The analysis in Table 2 shows that motivation of pregnant mothers influences the utilization of HIV testing in integrated Antenatal care (ANC), because  $P: 0.044 < \alpha (0.05)$ . The B value obtained is positive 17,303 which means higher higher pregnant mother's motivation to utilize HIV examination in Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC). Service procedures affect the utilization of HIV testing in integrated Antenatal care (ANC), because  $P: 0.048 < \alpha (0.05)$ . The value of B obtained is positive 6.785 which means the better improved service procedures for utilizing HIV testing in Integrated Antenatal Care (ANC). While husband support does not affect the utilization of HIV testing in Antenatal Care (ANC) Integrated because the value  $p > \alpha (0.05)$ .]

**Table 2: Analysis Of Factors Affecting Hiv Examination In Integrated Antenatal Care For Pregnant Women In Primary Health Center Pesantren I Kediri City**

	B	P	Information
<b>Motivation of pregnant women</b>	17,303	0.044	Significant
<b>Husband Support</b>	-4,955	0.070	not significant
<b>Service Procedures</b>	6,785	0.048	Significant



## IV. DISCUSSION

Motivation comes from the Latin meaning to move which means the power or drive that moves us to behave certain "[5]. This impulse is in a person who moves to do things according to his inner impulses. Therefore the actions of a person based on a particular motivation contain a theme in accordance with the underlying motivation. This is reinforced Arniti which states the higher one's motivation, the higher the intensity of his behavior [6].

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51 of 2013 on Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child, it is affirmed that HIV testing, IMS screening and syphilis testing is a mandatory examination to all pregnant women in the widespread and concentrated HIV epidemic region that comes to KIA/KB services. In the KIA services of HIV testing, IMS screening and syphilis testing are offered as part of an integrated antenatal care package, starting with the first antenatal visit until the time of delivery. If the mother refuses to be tested for HIV, the officer may conduct HIV pre-test counseling or refer to voluntary counseling and testing services. ANC service procedures should be implemented in accordance with ANC integrated guidelines, which in the service emphasized the existence of quality services. Quality antenatal care services are in essence a basic medical service that always pays attention to the affordability of service access and service quality [7]. The results show that there is an effect of ANC integrated service procedure on the utilization of HIV testing in integrated ANC. This is due to the easy impression, responsiveness, sympathy and empathy in the service will be a special attraction for patients or pregnant women to carry out HIV testing in an integrated ANC. Mothers are well served then will feel assisted, facilitated, given support and so forth so fun in the implementation of HIV testing in an integrated ANC. Such an impression will lead to a desire to repeat HIV testing in an integrated ANC in later times. Mulyanti's research states that a good service procedure will encourage pregnant women to perform HIV testing [8].

The support of the husband is a sufficient form of attention from the husband to the mother that will make the mother feel calm. Husband support is very important because there is still a patriarchal culture, where the husband is the head of the family and decision makers in the family [9]. The study by Wulansari states that the better support of husbands, will affect pregnant women to utilize VCT Services (Voluntary Counseling and Testing) [10]. The lack of influence of husbands' support for the use of HIV testing in ANC is integrated, as is generally the case in pregnant women who are physically fit or have no complications in pregnancy. In such circumstances pregnant women feel no need or do not want any more attention from husband. If you just carry out HIV testing in an integrated ANC, then pregnant women can still walk alone.

## V. CONCLUSION

Well received service procedures by pregnant women are factors that affect the utilization of HIV testing in integrated Antenatal care (ANC). Motivation that arises from pregnant women who have been to the heart affect the utilization of HIV testing in Antenatal care (ANC) Integrated.

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