

Research Article

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUPPORT OF HUSBAND AND HEALTH OFFICERS AND HIV TESTING IN PREGNANT MOTHERS IN KENDARI CITY HEALTH CENTRE

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Abstract

Background: A preliminary survey conducted by interviewing 10 (ten) pregnant women at Kendari City Health Center found that as many as 6 (six) people did a pregnancy check but did not take the human immunodeficiency test at the health centre on the grounds that the mother could not be infected with HIV and AIDS because they have sexual relations only with their husbands and 4 (four) pregnant women take an HIV test because it is recommended by the midwife to do an HIV test. HIV.

Methods: This quantitative research used cross sectional study design. The population is 703 pregnant women, with the determination of the sample using Lemeshow formula so that the number of samples is 85 pregnant women.

Result: Statistical test showed that the value $(X^2_{hits}) = 12,117 > X^2_{tabs} = 3,841$, for the relationship between husband's support and examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women and $(X^2_{hits}) = 14,859 > X^2_{tabs} = 3,841$, for the relationship between the support of health workers and the examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between husband's support and health workers with examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Working Area

Key words: *Husband, Support, Health, Officer, Human, Immunodeficiency.*



INTRODUCTION

HIV transmission from HIV-positive mothers to their children can occur in 3 (three) ways, namely during pregnancy (5%-10%), childbirth (10%-20%) and breastfeeding (10%-45%), transmission this occurs ventrally (Mother to Child Transmission) and if no intervention is carried out it can cause an increase in mother-to-child transmission of HIV by 15-45%. This intervention can be done by giving ARVs to mothers during pregnancy and breastfeeding(1). To prevent this, the government has launched an HIV and AIDS screening program for pregnant women at government health centers and hospitals. Unfortunately, until now the screening coverage is still low. In 2017, according to the National AIDS Commission, the number of cases of pregnant women in Indonesia recorded positive for HIV was 3,079 cases. As a result, the number of HIV sufferers in children under five also increased. 90% of HIV patients aged infants and toddlers are transmitted from the mother.

In 2020, in the Southeast Sulawesi Region there were 16 (sixteen) cases of HIV in pregnant women, the number of pregnant women offered to do an HIV test was 28,501 people, the number of pregnant women who had an HIV test after an offer was made in Southeast Sulawesi Province was as many as 26,221 people and pregnant women who did not test for HIV were 2,280 people (8.70%). The districts and cities contributing to HIV cases in 2020 are South Konawe Regency, the number of HIV cases is 4 (four) pregnant women, 3350 pregnant women who are offered HIV tests, 4171 pregnant women who do HIV tests, pregnant women who take HIV tests although not offered to do an HIV test by health workers as many as 821. Kendari City has 2 (two) pregnant women HIV cases, pregnant women who are offered HIV tests are 6. 313 people, pregnant women who did an HIV test, 5,573 people

who didn't do an HIV test after an offer was made to pregnant women for an HIV test as many as 740 people (11.72%). There were 2 (two) cases of HIV in pregnant women in Bau Bau City, 2,166 pregnant women who were offered an HIV test, 1,863 pregnant women who did an HIV test, and 1,863 pregnant women who did not do an HIV test after an offer was made to pregnant women for an HIV test. 303 (14%). South Buton District 2 (two) HIV cases, 1,950 pregnant women who were offered an HIV test, 1,893 pregnant women who did an HIV test, 57 pregnant women who did not do an HIV test after being offered an HIV test (fifty seven) (2.92%). Kolaka District HIV cases in pregnant women 2 (two) people(2).

East Kolaka District with 1 (one) HIV case, 909 pregnant women who were offered an HIV test, 997 pregnant women who took an HIV test, 88 pregnant women who did an HIV test even though no offer was offered. North Buton Regency had HIV cases 1 (one) pregnant women, 484 pregnant women who were offered an HIV test, 532 pregnant women who did an HIV test, 48 pregnant women who did an HIV test even though there was no offer.) people, pregnant women who were offered an HIV test were 585 people, pregnant women who did an HIV test were 363 people, who didn't do an HIV test after an offer was made to pregnant women for an HIV test were 222 people (38%). Muna District, 1 (one) case of HIV in pregnant women(2).

Husband's support is the attitude, action and acceptance of the family towards its members. Family members view that supportive people are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed. Husband's involvement in preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in controlling HIV infection to babies is very beneficial because decision making Mother discussed with husband(3). Based on the initial survey conducted on 8 (eight)

pregnant women in Kendari City, 4 (four) pregnant women said that they had not told their husbands about the HIV test because they just found out about this test so they did not want to do the HIV test. 3 (three) pregnant women said that their husbands had never been involved in the prenatal care that was carried out and 2 (two) pregnant women said they had no support from their husbands to do the test. This is in line with research conducted by Arniti et al, 2018 which states that pregnant women who have good support from their husbands or families are 8.71 times more likely to receive an HIV test compared to mothers who have less support from their husbands or families (OR = 8.71). ; 95%CI = 2.89-26.28).

The support of health workers is also very influential on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Research conducted by (4) shows that respondents who have good behavior in preventing the transmission of HIV and AIDS from mother to baby are more respondents who receive support from health workers. according to (5) that there are about 25-50% of women who refuse to do an HIV test because health workers who provide counselors are not available, testing services are not good and about 5-10% of health care facilities are not a top priority to be visited when pregnant due to poor health services. given poorly and health workers who are not always available.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in examining this problem with the title "The relationship between husband and health workers' support for HIV testing by pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center working area".

METHOD

Types of quantitative research with approaches cross sectional. The research was carried out in the working area of the

Kendari City Health Center, namely: Nambo Health Center, Abeli Health Center and Mokoau Health Center. The population is 703 pregnant women, with the determination of the sample using the Lemeshow formula so that the number of samples is 85 pregnant women.

RESULT

Table 1 shows that from 35 respondents based on the support of their husbands in the good category, there were 24 people (68.6%) who did the HIV test and 11 people (31.4%) who did not do the HIV test. Of the 50 respondents based on the husband's support in the less category, there were 14 people (28.0%) who did the HIV test and 36 people (72.0%) who did not do the HIV test. Statistical test results show that the value ($X^2_{\text{hits}} = 12,117 > X^2_{\text{tabs}} = 3,841$), meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area. Furthermore, the results of the relationship closeness test were obtained that the value of which is 0.402 or shows a moderate correlation.

Table 2 shows that from 44 respondents based on the support of health workers in the good category, there were 29 people (65.9%) who did the HIV test and 15 people (34.1%) who did not do the HIV test. Of the 41 respondents based on the lack of support from health workers, there were 9 people (22.0%) who did the HIV test and 32 people (78.0%) who did not do the HIV test. Statistical test results show that the value ($X^2_{\text{hist}} = 14,859 > X^2_{\text{tabs}} = 3,841$), meaning that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area. Furthermore, the results of the relationship closeness test were obtained that the value of which is 0.442 or shows a moderate correlation.

Table 1
Analysis of the Relationship between Husband's Support and Examination of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus Test on Pregnant Women in the Kendari City Health Center

| | Husband Support | HIV Test Examination | | | | Amount | | Statistic test |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------|------|----|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | Done | | No | | n | % | |
| | | n | % | n | % | | | |
| 1. | Well | 24 | 68.6 | 11 | 31.4 | 35 | 100.0 | X2 hits = 12.117 X2 tabs = 3.841 = 0.402 |
| 2. | Not enough | 14 | 28.0 | 36 | 72.0 | 50 | 100.0 | |
| Total | | 38 | 44.7 | 47 | 55.3 | 85 | 100.0 | |

Table 2
Analysis of the Relationship between Health Officer Support and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Tests for Pregnant Women in the Work Area of the Health Center Kendari City

| No | Health Officer Support | HIV Test Examination | | | | Amount | | Statistic test |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------|------|----|------|--------|-------|--|
| | | Done | | No | | n | % | |
| | | n | % | n | % | | | |
| 1. | Well | 29 | 65.9 | 15 | 34.1 | 44 | 100.0 | X2 hits = 14,859 X2 tabs = 3.841 = 0.442 |
| 2. | Not enough | 9 | 22.0 | 32 | 78.0 | 41 | 100.0 | |
| Total | | 38 | 44.7 | 47 | 55.3 | 85 | 100.0 | |

DISCUSSION

The Relationship between Husband's Support and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Test for Pregnant Women according to (6) states that environmental factors can also affect a person's behavior, especially in deciding something for his survival. Family role models are very important in providing motivation and encouragement to carry out an activity, especially in rural communities. A good and correct understanding and understanding of the surrounding environment will provide motivation for individuals to participate in carrying out HIV testing

The results showed that of the 35 respondents based on the husband's support in the good category, there were 24 people (68.6%) who did the HIV test and 11 people (31.4%) who did not do the HIV test. Of the 50 respondents based on the husband's support in the less category, there were 14 people (28.0%) who did the HIV test and 36 people (72.0%) who did not do the HIV test. Statistical test results show that the value (X2hits)= 12,117 > X2tabs=3,841, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area. Furthermore, the results of the relationship closeness test were obtained that



the value of which is 0.402 or shows a moderate correlation. This finding is in line with that stated by (7) that reinforcing factors (in this case husband or family support) is one of the factors for the formation of a behavior. In the PPIA Handbook, it is also stated that the importance of family support to support the successful prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. These results are in line with research conducted by (8) in Banyumas which shows that there is a relationship between family support and the use of VCT clinics.

According to the researcher's assumption, many pregnant women do not do HIV testing because some pregnant women do not get support and motivation from their families so that mothers feel unimportant and afraid to do HIV tests, and pregnant women who have family support but do not want to do HIV tests are usually in the community. caused by factors of knowledge, low education and feel lazy and afraid to do an HIV test.

Husband or family support according to Green's theory in (9), is one of the reinforcing factors for behavior change. (10) also stated that husband's support is spontaneous, has a conformity with the prevailing normal about something when it should be given, comes from a long-rooted relationship, has diversity in the delivery of social support and is free from the burden of psychological labels.

A good husband's support will influence pregnant women to be diligent in carrying out their pregnancy checks, including the importance of screening for HIV/AIDS. The husband's role in question is to support pregnant women to carry out HIV tests, one of which is by taking them to ANC services at the nearest puskesmas. The husband's role also includes accompanying him during the HIV test at the ANC service, discussing HIV with his wife and health workers. Husbands play an important role in women's reproductive health in an effort to prevent HIV transmission from mother to baby. Husbands who provide support by

conveying the importance of family health increase efforts in health for antenatal care and child immunization and other maternal health services. With the support of the husband, the wife is always ready to do a pregnancy test.

The Relationship between Health Officer Support and Human Immunodeficiency Virus Tests for Pregnant Women

The support of health workers referred to in this study is to support pregnant women in carrying out HIV tests, one of which is providing information about HIV, suggestions for examination and providing post-examination referrals. The role of health workers is very influential, because officers often interact, so that understanding of physical and psychological conditions is better, interacting frequently will greatly affect the sense of trust and acceptance of the presence of officers for themselves, as well as education and counseling provided by officers is very meaningful to pregnant women who are pregnant. take advantage of ANC services.

The results showed that of 44 respondents based on the support of health workers in the good category, there were 29 people (65.9%) who did an HIV test and 15 people (34.1%) who did not do an HIV test. Of the 41 respondents based on the lack of support from health workers, there were 9 people (22.0%) who did the HIV test and 32 people (78.0%) who did not do the HIV test. Statistical test results show that the value (X^2_{hits}) = 14,859 > X^2_{tabs} = 3,841, meaning that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area. Furthermore, the results of the relationship closeness test were obtained that the value of which is 0.442 or shows a moderate correlation. This study is in line with research conducted by (11) with the title research support health workers on HIV testing behavior in pregnant women. The results of the research conducted

indicate that there is a relationship between the support of health workers on the behavior of HIV testing in pregnant women with a p value = 0.019. This is in accordance with research by (12) entitled The effect of the support of health workers on the use of HIV testing in integrated antenatal care (ANC) for pregnant women (Study in the Work Area of the Kedungdoro Health Center, Surabaya City) concluded that the support of health workers greatly influences the use of HIV testing in integrated ANC in pregnant women, pregnant women Those who received good health support were 4,000 times more likely to use HIV testing in the integrated ANC than pregnant women with less health support.

World Health Organization argues that what causes a person to behave in a certain way is due to 4 main factors and the reasons. One of them is an important person for reference, if someone is considered important to him, then what he says or does has a tendency to be imitated such as teachers, scholars, doctors, parents.(1). In addition, many respondents said that health workers play a role in preventing HIV transmission from mother to baby during ANC visits because officers often interact, so that a better understanding of physical and psychological conditions by interacting frequently will greatly affect trust and education. and counseling provided by officers is very meaningful for HIV mothers who take advantage of PMTCT services(11). From the results of this study, it can be seen that not all pregnant women who come to visit the Puskesmas do HIV tests, this is not only influenced by the support of health workers but by other factors and there is a need for cooperation between health workers and their husbands, families and communities around the mother's place of residence. pregnant women to provide understanding to pregnant women to check their health, especially HIV tests so that there is no transmission from mother to baby during pregnancy, childbirth and

breastfeeding and eliminate public stigma against HIV.

According to the author's assumption, the role of health workers is very influential, because officers often interact, so that understanding of physical and psychological conditions is better, frequent interactions will greatly affect the sense of trust and acceptance of the presence of officers for themselves, as well as education and counseling provided by officers is very meaningful to pregnant women who use ANC services. Therefore, health workers need to be more active in providing information about HIV and HIV testing for pregnant women.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between husband's support and health workers with examination of human immunodeficiency virus in pregnant women in the Kendari City Health Center Work Area. It is hoped that health workers will also target families or husbands as targets to be given socialization and counseling on HIV testing so that families or husbands always actively support pregnant women to carry out HIV tests.

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