

Determinan yang Mempengaruhi Terjadinya Infeksi HIV Pada Pengguna NAPZA Suntik (Penasun) di Indonesia Tahun 2015 (Analisis Data STBP Tahun 2015)

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=131047&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Angka kasus infeksi HIV terus meningkat dan telah menginfeksi sekitar 36,7 juta penduduk dunia dan 2 juta diantaranya anak-anak dibawah usia 15 tahun. Tingginya prevalensi HIV pada populasi penasun menunjukkan bahwa Penasun merupakan populasi kunci yang penting dalam penyebaran HIV di Indonesia. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui determinan yang mempengaruhi terjadinya infeksi HIV pada Penasun di Indonesia tahun 2015 dengan menggunakan data sekunder STBP Penasun pada 6 kota besar yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Sebanyak 1231 penasun diwawancara dan diambil sampel darahnya kemudian di lakukan analisis multivariat regresi cox dan didapatkan prevalensi HIV sebesar 28,8%, 653 (55,2%) pernah menyuntik bersama, 1116 (90,7%) menggunakan jarum bekas pakai, 336 (35%) sedang terapi PTRM. Dari penelitian ini diketahui bahwa pasangan seks dengan sesama penasun beresiko terkena HIV 2,22 kali dibanding yang tidak (95% CI 1,152-4,281, nilai $p=0,017$), persepsi diri merasa beresiko terkena HIV 1,68 kali kali beresiko terkena HIV (95% CI 1,176-2,406, nilai $p=0,004$), sharing needle memiliki resiko 1,90 kali terinfeksi HIV (95% CI 0,68-5,35), status sifilis dan riwayat IMS memiliki resiko 1,2 kali terkena HIV dan perilaku penggunaan kondom menunjukkan hasil bermakna (nilai $p=0,006$) dapat mencegah terkena HIV. Program pengendalian HIV di Indonesia diharapkan dapat lebih memfokuskan intervensi pada populasi kunci (penasun) edukasi pengetahuan HIV, pengobatan dan perilaku preventif.

Kata kunci : HIV, Penasun, sharing needle, pasangan seks, kondom, IMS.

HIV infection cases keep increasing and have been inestimated infecting 36.7 million people in the world and 2 million among them are children below 15 years old. The high prevallence rate of HI among IDUs indiacted IDU is important HIV key population in Indonesia. The aim of this study was to know determinant affecting HIV infection among IDUs in Indonesia in year 2015 by using secondary data of IBBS (STBP) among IDUs in 6 big cities done by Ministry of Health (Kemkes RI). In IBBS/STBP study about 1231 IDUs were interviewed and taken their blood samples. In study we used multivariate analysis using Cox regrssion analiysis and found that the HIV prevalence rate was 28.8%. About 55,2% have shared needles, 90,7% have used already used needles, 35% have been following methadone substitution therapy. From this study we also found that having IDUs sex partner increased risk to get HIV infection for about 2,22 times as compared those did not have (95% CI of PR: 1,152- 4,281, p-value=0,017), Self perception that ones being at risk of HIV increased risk to get HIV infection 1,68 times (95% CI 1,176-2,406, nilai $p=0,004$), sharing needle increased risk to get infected by HIV 1,90 times (95% CI 0,68-5,35), status of Sifilis infection and STI (sexual transmitted infection) both increased risk 1,2 times and condom use had protective effect and showed significant association (p-value=0,006). HIV control programs in Indonesia were expected to be more focus on intervention toward key population of IDUs in areas of education to increase knowledge of HIV, therapy and behavior intervention.

Kata kunci : HIV, IDUs, sharing needle, sex partners, condom, STI.