

Model Prediktif Determinan Kepatuhan Pengobatan Antiretroviral Lelaki Seks dengan Lelaki dengan HIV di Kota Kediri

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.fkm.ui.ac.id/detail.jsp?id=139057&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

<div style="text-align: justify;">Latar Belakang: Tren insiden HIV di Indonesia menunjukkan penurunan, namun terjadi peningkatan kematian akibat HIV. Kelompok kunci lelaki seks dengan lelaki (LSL) memiliki prevalensi tertinggi terhadap HIV di Indonesia. Upaya meningkatkan keterlibatan pada pengobatan ARV dilakukan melalui strategi test and treat, namun masih didapatkan ketidakpatuhan yang menghambat capaian target 95-95-95. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kompleksitas faktor sosiodemografi, faktor tekanan psikologis, faktor sosial dan gaya hidup. Penelitian ini memberikan fokus pada intention sebagai faktor kunci yang menentukan kepatuhan pengobatan ARV dan mempertimbangkan berbagai faktor latar belakang yang memengaruhinya. Tujuan: Mengembangkan model prediktif determinan kepatuhan pengobatan antiretroviral lelaki seks dengan lelaki dengan HIV/AIDS di Kota Kediri. Metode: Metode potong lintang yang dilakukan di Kota Kediri dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 314 selama bulan Maret-April 2024 melalui penjangkaran di penyedia layanan pengobatan dan konseling antiretroviral dan Komunitas Dukungan Sebaya Friendship Plus. Dengan kriteria sampel pernah mendapatkan pengobatan ARV di Kota Kediri setidaknya satu bulan sebelum penelitian berlangsung, dan LSL dengan diagnosis AIDS stadium 3 tidak dijadikan sampel. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis partial least square structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). Hasil: Model prediktif yang dikembangkan mampu memprediksi dan menjelaskan terbantuknya kepatuhan pengobatan ARV pada kelompok LSL sebesar 77%. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa faktor dukungan sosial (keluarga, sebaya, dan tenaga kesehatan) yang secara simultan berhubungan dengan kepatuhan pengobatan ARV melalui pembentukan intention. Kesimpulan: Keberhasilan kepatuhan pengobatan ARV pada kelompok LSL berhubungan dengan intention yang terbentuk karena adanya sikap, norma, dan kemampuan melakukan pengobatan melalui penguatan dukungan sosial. Diperlukan upaya penguatan peran dukungan sebaya/komunitas untuk mampu menstimulus intention melalui praktik pelibatan, penanganan tekanan psikologis, edukasi dan advokasi.</div><hr /><div style="text-align: justify;">Background: The trend of HIV incidence in Indonesia shows a decline, but there is an increase in deaths due to HIV. The key group of men who have sex with men (MSM) has the highest prevalence of HIV in Indonesia. Efforts to increase involvement in ARV treatment are carried out through the test and treat strategy, but there is still non-compliance that hinders the achievement of the 95-95-95 target. This is due to the complexity of sociodemographic factors, psychological stress factors, social factors and lifestyle. This study focuses on intention as a key factor determining the availability of ARV treatment and considers various background factors that influence it. Objective: to disseminate a predictive model of determinants of adherence to antiretroviral treatment for men who have sex with men with HIV/AIDS in Kediri City. Methods: A cross-sectional method was carried out in Kediri City with a sample size of 314 during March-April 2024 through screening at antiretroviral treatment and counseling service providers and the Friendship Plus Peer Support Community. With the criteria for samples who had received ARV treatment in Kediri City at least one month before the study took place, and MSM with a diagnosis of stage 3 AIDS were not sampled. Data were

analyzed using partial least squares structural equation model (PLS-SEM) analysis. Results: The developed predictive model was able to predict and explain the formation of ARV treatment adherence in the MSM group by 77%. The results of the analysis showed that social support factors (family, peers, and health workers) were simultaneously related to the fulfillment of ARV treatment through the formation of intentions. Conclusion: The success of the fulfillment of ARV treatment in the MSM group was related to the intention formed due to attitudes, norms, and the ability to carry out treatment through strengthening social support. Efforts to strengthen peer/community support are needed to be able to stimulate intentions through the practice of involvement, handling psychological stress, education and advocacy.</div>