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Knowledge And Attitudes of HIV/AIDS In STIKes Salewangang Maros

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ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS cases in the city of Maros District increased every year. Because the main problem in the study of how knowledge and attitude Students D-3 midwifery on the prevention of HIV/AIDS.The research objectives: To analyze the relationship between the student's knowledge and attitude of obstetrics with the prevention of infection virus HIV/AIDS in STIKes Salewangang Maros. This research uses design "cross-sectional study" (sectional Study), which is one type of research design and analytic nature included in this type of observational study design. Population in this study were all students at level II obstetrics totaling 143 students. This study a significant association between knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS mahaiswa D-3 Midwifery in STIKes Salewangang Maros, There is a significant association between behavior and HIV / AIDS prevention mahaiswa D-3 Midwifery in STIKes Salewangang Maros, variable knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention is a necessity that must be owned and implemented in everyday life to abstain HIV/AIDS.

Keyword*: *Knowledge, Attitude, and Virus

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescent issues related to reproductive health that are considered increasingly important are the sexual behavior of unmarried young men and women with the implication of increasing the prevalence of abortion. (Angela et al., 2019). Based on Amarangnie's research, (2018) said that Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and the decline of family values. Problems like this can be associated with early physical maturity, delayed marriage age, premarital sex, social change and modernization that socially prolongs adolescence, and increased educational opportunities. Risky sexual behaviors (RSB) are becoming an important problem all over the world. RSB are defined as behaviors leading to sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies. (Amaranganie et al., 2018)

Efforts to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS among adolescents require integrated and comprehensive treatment, because in general there is no network that supports both the government and the community in dealing with HIV/AIDS issues. Indonesia as a developing country has several activities in an effort to reduce HIV/AIDS. AIDS is included in health education, but it is not yet effective and efficient. Schools as educational institutions have a wide opportunity to become a place for information dissemination so that they can increase the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of adolescents related to the prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS. (Remien et al., 2019)

HIV/AIDS has a huge risk transmitted through sexual intercourse with multiple partners, including Female Sex Workers (FSW) and customers due to perform unsafe sexual behavior. The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS among FSW in Indonesia related to the health prevention behaviors were too low. (Yuliza et al., 2019)

HIV/AIDS is increasing day by day. According to estimates by the National ADIS Commission, every day there are more than 5,000 people aged 15-24 years living with HIV and AIDS, nearly 1,800 people with HIV under the age of 15 are infected by their mothers and around 1,400 children. under the age of 15 die from HIV. Attention to tackling the problem of HIV and AIDS is not only in Indonesia, but has also become the world's attention, so December 1st is designated as World AIDS Day so that all components of the nation and society are aware of the dangers of the virus. (Beyene Gebrezgiabher et al., 2019)

The theme of the commemoration of the Day World AIDS 2012 is leadership by raising the sub-theme, "Stop AIDS,

Example and Compassion. Meanwhile, the slogan that was echoed was Stop AIDS, Keep promises. HIV/AIDS (Human Immunate Deficiency/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is an epidemic that can seriously endanger society. HIV/AIDS virus is a virus that is different from other viruses. This virus has a very bad impact on the sufferer. The spread of this virus is also fast in the process of spreading. Even this virus does not see the age group, gender, or occupation of each sufferer. This makes the issue of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic an issue that is dangerous globally and becomes an international issue. (Ryantori, 2022)

The handling of the spread of HIV and AIDS in Indonesia has actually been carried out by various government, private, community and community organizations sectors in accordance with their respective main tasks. However, the quality, quantity, integration and togetherness still need to be improved. Therefore, to increase public awareness of the dangers of HIV and AIDS, it requires support and participation from various related sectors, including government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, religious leaders, community leaders and community groups concerned with AIDS so that people are aware of and try to protect themselves and their families from threats. HIV and AIDS. In the family resilience program which is one of the main programs of the BKKBN, success in dealing with the threat of the HIV/AIDS virus greatly determines the success of other main programs. For example, family management through the use of contraception, the preservation of couples of childbearing age using one type of contraception as an effort to prevent pregnancy to support a sufficient number of children they have, will be disrupted if one of their children is found to be infected with HIV/AIDS and is at risk of deadth. (Marliania et al., 2018)

METHOD

This study uses a cross-sectional study design which is a type of research design that is analytic in nature and is included in the type of observational research design. This design is intended to study the dynamics and variations of the variables contained in the research title "Knowledge and Attitudes of Midwifery Students towards HIV/AIDS Prevention at Stikes Salewangen, Maros Regency" taking place over time. Independent variable (Knowledge and Attitude) and dependent variable (HIV/AIDS Disease Prevention).

The location of this research was carried out at the STIKes Salewangang campus, Maros Regency, South Sulawesi Province, especially D-3 Midwifery students

The study was only conducted for 1 month.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Result

This research was carried out for 13 working days in the STIKes Salewangang campus area, Maros Regency. The research objectives/objects of D-3 Midwifery students in semesters I, II, and III with the research variables, namely the level of knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS prevention. The research results are as follows:

a. Level of Knowledge of Respondent on HIV/AIDS

The frequency distribution of respondents' level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS at STIKes Salewangang.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Knowledge Level About HIV/AIDS at STIKes Salewangang Maros Country

No	HIV/AIDS Knowledge Level	N	%
1	Know	132	92,3
2	Do not know	11	7,7
	Total	143	100

Source: ***primary data***

b. Attitudes of respondens toward HIV/AIDS

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Attitudes About HIV/AIDS at STIKes Salewangang Maros Country

No	HIV/AIDS Respondents Attitudes	N	%
1	Positive	117	81,8
2	Negative	26	18,2
	Total	143	100

Source: ***primary data***

c. HIV/AIDS Prevention

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Prevention About HIV/AIDS at STIKes Salewangang Maros Country

No	HIV/AIDS Prevention	N	%
1	Know	123	86,0
2	Do not know	20	14,0
	Total	143	100

Source: ***primary data***

d. The Relationship between knowledge level and HIV/AIDS Prevention

Table 4. The Relationship Between Knowledge Level and HIV/AIDS Prevention at STIKes Salewangang Maros Country

HIV/AIDS Knowledge Level	HIV/AIDS Prevention				Total	ρ
	Know		Do not know			
	n	%	n	%		
Know	121	91,7	11	8,3	132	0,000
Do not know	2	18,2	9	81,8	11	
Total	123	86,0	20	14,0	143	

Source: ***primary data***

e. The Relationship Between Attitudes and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

Table 5. The Relationship between Attitudes and HIV/AIDS Prevention at STIKES Salewangang Maros Country

Sikap Terhadap HIV/AIDS	Pencegahan HIV/AIDS				Jumlah	ρ
	Know		Do not know			
	n	%	n	%		
Positive	116	99,1	1	0,9	117	0,000
Negative	7	28,9	19	73,1	26	
Total	123	86,0	20	14,0	143	

Source: ***primary data***

Table 6. The Result Of Logistic Regression Analysis Between Knowledge Level Variables, Multivariate Attitudes Against Dependent Variables (HIV/AIDS Prevention) With The Stepwise Method

Variable	B	SE	df	Sig	Exp (B)	95% C.I Exp (B)	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Knowledge Level	23.237	1,317	1	0,000	1E+010	935393891,6	1,632E+011
Attitudes	24,382	0,000	1	0,000	4E+010	3,883E+010	3,883E+010

Source: ***primary data***

Discussion

According to the respondent, if someone does not use drugs, they will also not know about HIV/AIDS. (Nursalam et al., 2021). They only state that HIV/AIDS is a dangerous and frightening disease. Although some respondents said that HIV/AIDS is a dangerous disease, they could not explain the danger. Ninety Two Point three Percent (92.3%) of respondents answered that knowing HIV/AIDS can cause death and cannot be cured. (Idoiaga et al., 2020)

Only a few respondents answered that they did not know about HIV/AIDS (7.7%). Respondents can explain that HIV/AIDS originates from Africa, HIV is used to refer to the virus while AIDS is used to refer to the name of the disease. (Butler, 2020). The virus can be transmitted through blood, genitals, sperm, breast milk. Four D-3 Midwifery students added that HIV/AIDS has almost the same symptoms as dengue fever, can be transmitted through the blood of mosquitoes and possibly can be transmitted through saliva. (Trypsteen et al., 2020)

In general, respondents answered that they knew clearly about HIV/AIDS and its symptoms. (Sulistiadi et al., 2020). However, there are still respondents who do not know about HIV/AIDS prevention (8.3%). Respondents understand well that HIV/AIDS is transmitted by sharing needles. Testing for HIV/AIDS can also be

done through the puskesmas by means of blood and urine tests. (Owa & Bai, 2022). Generally, parents suggest that students be careful about problems with HIV/AIDS, but they don't know about how to prevent it. There are also students stating that HIV and AIDS are the same term. All students also answered that the characteristics of HIV/AIDS sufferers were almost the same as drug users, including: thin, porous teeth, weakness, paleness, and body resistance getting weaker day by day so that all kinds of diseases could enter/attack. HIV/AIDS. (Park, 2020)

The level of knowledge a person has about a disease causes that person to be careful and/or try to prevent a disease such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, DHF and other infectious diseases. A person can gain knowledge about risk factors for HIV/AID if that person often participates in public health counseling about HIV/AIDS, reads the HIV/AIDS bulletin issued by the Ministry of Health RI, and/or is formally educated specifically on HIV/AIDS such as the UKS program in schools. and or Campus. Research conducted by Solita (1993) compared people with a high level of knowledge and people with a low level of knowledge associated with high and low morbidity rates in one of the areas in NTB. On average, in areas with a high level of knowledge, the results of his research show that the morbidity and mortality rates are low and compared to people who live in an area with a low level of knowledge, the morbidity and mortality rates are high. WHO also indicates that there is a significant relationship between the incidence of IHV/AIDS and the level of knowledge, because the main steps to prevent HIV/AIDS for individual activities must be to understand the risk factors for HIV/AIDS so that they can take preventive action (Raodhah et al., 2021). Prevention of HIV/AIDS must be supported by discipline and level of knowledge (knowing the transmission process and how to prevent the transmission prosess). A cure for HIV infection has been a hoped-for goal since the virus was first identified. Despite tremendous scientific advances in preventing and treating HIV, there still is no effective curative intervention for HIV infection. (Dubé et al., 2019)

Knowledge of HIV/AIDS, namely its clinical symptoms and methods of prevention and control, according to the survey results provide information that those who know about it and are able to prevent it are 91.7% of respondents and those who know about HIV/AIDS but do not know how to transmission, prevention, control, and treatment methods 8.3%. While 11 respondents did not know about HIV/AIDS, among the 11 respondents there were 18.2% who knew the process of

transmission and how to prevent HIV/AIDS and 81.8% who did not know the process of transmission and how to prevent HIV/AIDS. With this information, the numbers show that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS. The results of bivariate analysis using the Fisher's Exact Test and multivariate analysis using the Logistic Regression test showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS with a p value = 0.000 which is smaller than alpha (0.05).

Several respondents thought that the leaflets and brochures about HIV/AIDS were unattractive. Students have the desire that the informant is a person with HIV/AIDS who has experience with HIV/AIDS. (Hararghe & Region, 2022). So that if there are students who are invited to do things that can lead to HIV/AIDS, then students can refuse. They also hope to get information from films about HIV/AIDS but don't want the lecturers to watch it together because they feel uncomfortable. (Chory et al., 2021).

The importance of associations that work in Burundi to help PLWHA should also be highlighted, such as the "Association Nationale de Soutien aux Séropositifs et Malades du SIDA (ANSS)" and SWAA Burundi (SpaWellness Association of Africa in Burundi), whose objective is to promote the prevention of HIV transmission and improve the well-being of PLWHA through actions such as providing medical and psychosocial care or helping to develop economic strategies in different communities. (Njejimana et al., 2021)

On the other hand, some respondents (18.2%) stated that they did not know anything about HIV/AIDS, let alone the relationship between the two, namely the level of knowledge and attitudes. (Malihah et al., 2022). Multivariate analysis using logistic regression showed that there was a significant relationship simultaneously, namely the variable knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention with a value of p = 0.000 <0.5 (alpha).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, in writing this research report it is concluded as follows:

1. There is a significant between knowledge and HIV/AIDS prevention for D-3 Midwifery students at STIKes Salewangang Maros Regency,
2. There is a significant between attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention for D-3 midwifery students at STIKes Salewangang Maros Regency,
3. The variable knowledge and attitude towards HIV/AIDS prevention is a

necessity that must be owned and implemented in daily life to keep oneself away from contracting HIV/AIDS.

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