



Nursing Experience in Treating People Living With Hiv/Aids (Plwha) at Adventist Hospital Bandung

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ABSTRACT

Health workers that are the most faced by People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is anurse. According to UNAIDS, 2016 reluctance of health workers to reach out to the population of PLWHA can limit HIV prevention and care services for PLWHA this statement also supported by the researcher experience of feeling reluctance to reach out to PLWHA patients. That is why the researcher is interested to do this research. This study uses qualitative methods with the phenomenology approach. There are 6 informants on this research which is female nurses with minimum of working experience in Bandung Adventist Hospital for 2 years or above and working in medical hospital ward. The data are gathered using snowball sampling and in-depth interview. Coallizi's method are used to analyze the interview results. From this research can be found that the informant has knowledge of HIV/AIDS disease, being acceptance to care for PLWHA, providing nursing care of thoroughly, and can establish good communication despite facing obstacles such as patients who would not open up. This research can be an input to enhance the sense of empathy in providing nursing care in patients People Living with HIV/AIDS.

Keywords: Experience, Nurses, HIV/AIDS.

INTRODUCTION

According to Republik Indonesia Constitution No. 38 (2014) nurse is someone who has graduated from nursing higher education domestically and abroad in accordance with the provisions of prevailing laws and regulations. A nurse is a person who has been recognised by the government in which he or she is working by fulfilling the prevailing conditions. (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, 2014)

According to Hidayat (2013. P. 30) The role of nurses is the behavior expected of a person according to the position in the system, which can be influenced by social conditions both from the profession of nurses and from outside the profession of nursing Constant. The

nurses' roles are giving nursing care, patient or client advocates, educator or educators, coordinator, collaborators, consultants, researchers.

According to KEPMENKES RI a nurse in treating patients with HIV/AIDS is responsible for:

1. Able to maintain. Nurses should be able to provide treatment to PLWHA that suits his needs.
2. Able to identify. Nurses should be able to identify the needs in the emergency state of the PLWHA.
3. Able to act. Nurses should be able to provide nursing actions to suit the needs of emergency situations that occur in the PLWHA.
4. Capable of vigilant. Nurses should be able to always be vigilant and carry out nursing actions according to the standard operational procedures to prevent transmissions.
5. Able to perform nursing care. Nurses should be able to provide and implement nursing care according to the standards of operational procedures in accordance with the needs of PLWHA.
6. Able to therapy. Nurses should be able to provide good therapy and in accordance with the order of doctors and according to the needs of patients PLWHA.

HIV/AIDS is a contagious disease caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection. This Virus invades the immune system and causes the infected to very easily infected various other diseases due to decreased immune. (Kemenkes RI, 2017. pp. 158)

PLWHA is an individual with a weakened or lost immune system due to the HIV virus. This suggests that PLWHA is not someone who needs to be feared. Through this weak condition, it does not mean that PLWHA is an individual who cannot develop and continue his life. PLWHA can live life well if accompanied by support by the family and the surrounding community. (Nurbani, 2012)

According to Ermawan in 2017 (p. 110), the HIV virus is transmitted through:

1. Sexual intercourse. HIV can be transmitted through sexual, oral or vaginal sex with people infected with HIV, which is done without condoms or protectors.
2. Syringes. Needles used for piercing, needles for the manufacture of tatto that is used interchangeably with people with HIV and syringe that is exposed to patients with HIV/AIDS in health care personnel.
3. blood transfusions. Obtaining blood transfusions containing HIV virus.

4. mother to child. Patients with HIV positive can transmit HIV virus to the baby when it is in the womb, exposed in childbirth or through BREAST feeding.

According to the research of Maharani in 2014, about Stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) on health services in Pekanbaru city there is still a Stigma issue on PLWHA such as the use of excessive self safety such as a 3-layer glove Grinder , different services such as unchangeable sheets, slow service and the use of protective shirts such as astronauts in the operating room and the hearroom. When an PLWHA patient dies, the hospital is obliged to wrap it with plastic and all former patient equipment will be discarded and burned (Maharani, 2014)

According to the research of Sudarsono in 2015, in the Puskesmas (Community Health Center) Talun District Blitar on nurses and midwives about the stigma on the fact is that although the behavior of nurses and midwives is quite friendly but nurses and midwives prefer to keep the distance and not directly contact the patients with PLWHA. This behaviour of discrimination and stigma is due to the belief in the myth of HIV transmission where health workers should have knowledge of HIV transmission. (Sudarsono, 2015)

Urifah in his research in 2017, about the knowledge and stated that the attitude of nurses to patients of PLWHA should be increased. The increased attitude of nurses to patients with PLWHA is intended to prevent the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. The results of this study found that more than half the number of nurses agreed that the PLWHA patients should be ashamed of HIV and in isolation when hospitalized. To improve the attitude of nurses to patients, nurses are advised to attend training on HIV/AIDS. (Ureefah, 2017)

This research was based on the theory of nursing according to Faye Abdellah (George, 1990). According to the theory the approach given by nurses through nursing care should be centered on the patient by meeting the needs of physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and spiritual. The human needs are embraced into 4 basic human needs. The four basic human needs that are intended is the need for comfort, cleanliness and safety, the need for a balance of physiology, psychological and social factors, and the need for sociology and community factors.

METHODS

This study uses qualitative methods with the phenomenology approach. There are 6 informants on this research which is female nurses with minimum of working experience in Bandung Adventist Hospital for 2 years or above and working in medical hospital ward. The

data are gathered using snowball sampling and in-depth interview. Coallizi's method are used to analyze the interview results.

RESULTS

The result of this research analysis is that the nurse has knowledge about HIV/AIDS and has the attitude and response that accept when assigned to care for PLWHA. In the experience of treating PLWHA there are obstacles such as patients who with drawn communication. Nursing carein treating PLWHA according to the experience of nurses also in accordance with the theory of Faye Abdellah of holistic care, although there are some informers who submit the psychological part to the clinic of 277 which is a clinic for HIV/AIDS patients that available at the hospital. Nurses ' communication is also appropriate to the role of nurses to embrace and build trust with the PLWHA patients.

DISCUSSION

According to the theory of Faye Abdellah, the approach given by nurses through nursing care should be centered on the patient by meeting the needs of physical, emotional, intellectual, social, and spiritual. The human needs are embraced into 4 basic human needs. The four basic human needs that are intended is the need for comfort, cleanliness and safety, the need for a balance of physiology, psychological and social factors, and the need for sociology and community factors. This research have the intention to explore how the experience of nurses in treating PLWHA. This research objectives to be achieved in this research are describing the experience of nurses in treating PLWHA. The result of this research are the description of the nurses experience in treating PLWHA and the findings are not as what the researcher found in other research because the respondents experience are treating their PLWHA patients hollistically with acceptance attitude. But view of the nurses were found to give the psychological needs to the clinic 277 that are specialized in HIV/AIDS. From this research the researcher hope that it can be develop to know the perspective of PLWHA in receiving nursing care.

Conclusion

The conclusion that researchers get on this research is:

1. The Nurse in Bandung Adventist Hospital is found to have knowledge of HIV/AIDS disease and the way of its transmission. Nurses who have a knowledge of the disease HIV/AIDS will support the treatment given to the ODHA.

2. impact on ODHA during treatment. It was found that the disease had an impact on ODHA when it was first diagnosed. The impact that is observed according to the informant experience, among others, is patients who are minder, close themselves, disappointed even fear of being ostracized by the community.
3. Nurse's attitude when treating ODHA. From data analysis to the experience of nurses found that nurses have a receiving attitude when assigned to care for ODHA.
4. Nurse's response when assigned to care for ODHA. During a thorough interview, the informant tells their response when assigned to care for ODHA and is found to have received and sympathized response to the condition of ODHA. There are 1 informant who have experience responding with hesitation when assigned to care for ODHA.
5. preparations made before meeting or during contact with ODHA. Informant has the preparation of such as reading the Patients medical record, doctor's order, prepared protective equipment such as gloves and masks. One of the informant has the experience of using two layers of gloves and must prepare the energy before treating ODHA patients.
6. Nursing care given during the treatment of ODHA patients. Informant has experience in providing nursing care that fulfill physical, emotional, intellectual, and social needs of ODHA. These things are fulfilled by giving emotional support, providing education, establishing a good relationship, and consult ODHA to the clinic 277. Nurses in the 277 clinic are considered to be better trained to handle and understand the condition of ODHA.
7. Obstacles in the treatment of ODHA. During the treatment experience, the informant also faced some obstacles in the treatment. The obstacle is the patient who closes himself and difficult to maintain the privacy of the patient because of the desire of patients who do not want his family to know the disease that is being suffered.
8. Establish communication during treatment. While the treatment is found that the informant establish good communication with PLWHA. It was submitted by the nurse to build the trust of PLWHA and their family.

Recommendation

In this research, the advice proposed are:

1. for Bandung Adventist Hospital, it is expected to be an input
2. About the experience of nurses in treating PLWHA and the motivation of nurses in treating PLWHA.

3. for the field of nursing, hopefully can be input to improve the sense of empathy of nurses in providing nursing care in patients PLWHA in order to maintain or improve nursing services especially in patients PLWHA.
4. for the field of research, it is hoped to develop this research by examining the perspective of PLWHA when receiving nursing care.

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