



Knowledge and Attitudes of Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba Midwifery Academy Students About HIV and AIDS

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Abstract

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that can cause AIDS by attacking white blood cells so that it can damage the human immune system. The cause of death in people with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) is a progressive decline in the immune system so that opportunistic infections (OIs) can appear and end in death. Most teenagers still do not understand how the impact that will be caused by promiscuity among adolescents is happening at this time, especially students of the Midwifery Academy (AKBID) Al Baeti tahirah which is the gateway to health for the surrounding community. Objective: To find out the knowledge and attitudes of students of level I and II about HIV and AIDS in AKBID Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba Method: This type of research uses descriptive research. The number of samples used was 44 respondents. The sampling technique uses accidental sampling by using a questionnaire as a research instrument. Results: Based on data obtained from a questionnaire distributed to level I and II AKBID students Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba showed that students with sufficient knowledge about HIV and AIDS were 59.1% while the attitudes shown by students were sufficient by 50.0%. Conclusion: Knowledge and attitudes possessed by Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba Academy of Midwifery students on HIV and AIDS are in the sufficient category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Students, HIV and AIDS

A. Introduction

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that can cause AIDS by attacking white blood cells that can damage the human immune system. After a few years the number of viruses increases so that the immune system is no longer able to fight the incoming disease. The HIV virus attacks white blood cells and turns them into a breeding ground for the HIV virus, then damages it so it cannot be used anymore. White blood cells are needed by the body so when attacked by diseases our body cannot have protection. The cause of death in people with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA) is a progressive decline in the immune system so that opportunistic infections (OIs) can appear and end in death (MOH, 2006). Data shows that there are various OIs that can accompany HIV and AIDS. Among the various infectious diseases, there are four diseases that are most often found in patients with HIV and AIDS, namely tuberculosis, hepatitis, candidiasis and pneumonia (WHO, 2013).

In 2013, as many as 1.5 million people died of AIDS worldwide. In Asia and the Pacific it is estimated that around 4.8 million people are living with HIV. Public health experts in Indonesia state that in Asia and the Pacific the number of new HIV infections tends to decrease by around 6%, except for the Indonesian region which experienced an increase of 48% (Najmah, 2016).

Statistical data on HIV and AIDS in Indonesia in 2016 showed that the total number of HIV cases was 32,711 people and AIDS cases were 7,864 people. Based on risk factors the highest value of the cumulative number of AIDS cases occurred in heterosexuals from 2009 to 2016 as many as 51,692 sufferers. The Government of Indonesia faces several problems in determining mitigation efforts, especially issues related to HIV and AIDS (Ditjen PP and PL Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

B. Literature Review

Based on the incidence of HIV and AIDS obtained from the Bulukumba health service in 2017 HIV sufferers according to the age group 0-4 years there are no patients with a percentage of 0%, age 5-14 years also there are no patients with a percentage of 0%, aged 15-19 years there were no patients with a percentage of 0%, patients with age 20-24 years were 3 patients with female sex while for patients who were male there were no HIV patients with a percentage of 20%, aged 25-40 years at this age stage there are many HIV sufferers, namely 6 patients with female sex and 6 patients with male sex so that the total number of patients is 12 patients with a percentage of 80% and for those aged ≥ 50 years there are no patients with a percentage of 0% so that the total percentage of the overall age is 100%.

Whereas AIDS patients according to age and gender in Bulukumba regency in 2017 for ages 0-4 years were 0 patients with a percentage of 0%, aged 5-14 years there were no patients with a percentage of 0%, for ages 15-19 also there were no AIDS sufferers with the percentage of 0%, AIDS patients aged 20-24 years with patients who are female there are 1 patient while patients who are male as much as 17%, As for ages between 25 to 40 years found that suffer from AIDS only those who are male as many as 5 men (83%), while there is no AIDS disease found above 50 years old. The reason the researcher raised the title of HIV and AIDS to students was because when taking initial data the researcher gave a few short questions about HIV and AIDS to some students and there were still students who did not yet

know the causes, modes of transmission and the dangers of HIV and AIDS. Based on the results of preliminary studies conducted on November 17, 2018 at the Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba Academy of Midwifery. The data obtained that the number of level 1 students is 39 people and level 2 students are 24 people.

C. Methods

1. Research Design

This type of research uses descriptive research to find out how students' knowledge and attitudes towards HIV and AIDS use primary data where all data are obtained from the results of a questionnaire that has been filled out by Tahirah Al Baeti Midwifery Academy students in Bulukumba Regency.

2. Participants/Respondents/Population and Sample

The population in this study were all Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba I and II Midwifery Academy students as many as 63 students, while the sample used was Tahirah Al Baeti Midwifery Academy students level I and II who met the requirements to follow and fill the questionnaire during the management of this study. with a total of 44 students.

3. Data Collection

The variables in this study used the knowledge and attitudes of students towards HIV and AIDS in Akbid Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba. The sampling technique used accidental sampling. Accidental sampling is accidental sampling, ie anyone who accidentally meets a researcher can be used as a sample (Sugiyono, 2013).

4. Data Analysis

Univariate analysis such as frequency, percentage, was performed to determine the knowledge and attitude of midwifery students on HIV and AIDS issues.

D. Results and Discussion

1. Results

Table 1.

Frequency distribution of students based on knowledge of HIV and AIDS in Akbid Tahirah Al Baeti (AKTABE)

Knowledge	F	Percentage (%)
Adequate	14	31,8
Moderate	26	59,1
Poor	4	9,1
Total	44	100

Table 2.

Distribution of student frequencies based on attitudes towards HIV and AIDS in AKTABE

Attitudes	F	Percentage (%)
Good	18	40,9
Moderate	22	50,0
Poor	4	9,1
Total	44	100

In table 2 shows that of the 44 respondents it turned out that students who had a good attitude were 40.9%, students who behaved less were only 9.1%. However, there were more people who behaved compared to students who had good and less attitudes, namely 50.0%.

2. Discussion

Based on the analysis of the results of student knowledge of HIV and AIDS, it is known from the 44 respondents that the majority of students have sufficient knowledge of HIV and AIDS that is equal to 59.1% compared to students who have good knowledge of 31.8% while those who lack knowledge are 9.1 % where students do not understand some of the indicators about AIDS which is caused by the immunity of a virus called HIV and syringes and tattoo piercing devices or piercings that are contaminated with HIV can not transmit HIV. So there are 4 students who lack knowledge. Students who lack knowledge at level I are 3 people, and level II students who lack knowledge are 1 person. This is probably due to the knowledge gained from the experiences and insights possessed by each different student, and in this study the dominant respondents of level I students with 32 people and level II students of 12 people, who have background insights and experience are still below average average compared to level II students. However, it does not rule out the possibility that among first-level students also have more than enough knowledge visible from the results of the study where there are 13 level I students who are well knowledgeable and 16 students who are knowledgeable enough. This research is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Yunita Lestari (2015), where the results of the study showed that enough knowledge was 88.6% greater than those with good knowledge.

According to Soekanto (2015) knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). From experience and research it is proven that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior and attitudes that are not based on knowledge. While research has been conducted with existing theories, researchers conclude that knowledge plays an important role in a person's attitude towards HIV and AIDS, where the better a person's knowledge, the greater the capacity to behave well toward something. In the results of this study showed that of the 44 respondents, students who behaved well were 31.8% smaller than those who behaved adequately who had a presentation of 50%, and those with less knowledge were 9.1% where students did

not understand the indicators of questions 16 and 17 namely Living one house with AIDS recipients cannot cause AIDS and women and men who have multiple partners in sexual intercourse are those who are not at risk of contracting HIV.

Students who lack attitude at level I are as many as 4 people which is likely due to how to respond to HIV and AIDS in daily life and gained from experience and insights gained by students said to be lacking, moreover the dominant respondents are level I students with the number of 32 people, who have background insights and experiences are still below average compared to students at the higher level. This is in line with research Desi Christmayanti (2016) which shows the results of 86 respondents turned out to be 64 respondents (50%) who behaved sufficiently.

According to Notoatmodjo (2003) Attitude is a reaction or response of someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object. The formation of attitudes can not be separated from the knowledge possessed, a person will behave well depending on the depth of knowledge possessed by the respondents' lack of knowledge about HIV and AIDS, so it is very possible for a person to have a less attitude towards HIV and AIDS. Evidenced by the results of this study showed that enough knowledgeable 26 respondents (59.1%) and who behaved sufficiently 22 respondents (50%).

E. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on 44 respondents conducted at the Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba Academy of Midwives about the description of knowledge and attitudes of students towards HIV and AIDS at the Tahirah Al Baeti Midukumba Academy, it can be concluded that the student's knowledge of HIV and AIDS is still sufficient, which is 59.1% compared with good knowledge (31.8%) and less (9.1%). Likewise, the attitude shown by students towards HIV and AIDS is still quite sufficient, namely 50% compared to the good attitude (40.9%) and less (9.1%) shown by the first and second level students of Tahirah Al Baeti Midwifery Academy Bulukumba. Expected to increase the number of samples, and variables in subsequent studies to get different results. We recommend that you take all levels of students who are in Akbid Tahirah Al Baeti Bulukumba to get results that are close to the maximum.

Author Contribution (optional if author more than one)

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Conflict of Interest (optional)

The authors report no conflict of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the article.

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