

DETERMINAN PARTISIPASI PEMERIKSAAN HIV PADA IBU HAMIL DAN MENYUSUI MELALUI PROGRAM PENCEGAHAN PENULARAN HIV IBU ANAK DI PUSKESMAS CIOMAS 2025

Fitri Angraeni

Abstrak

Indonesia mencatat proporsi tertinggi anak usia 0-14 tahun yang hidup dengan HIV di kawasan Asia dan Pasifik. Puskesmas Ciomas sebagai salah satu penyedia layanan tes HIV memiliki cakupan pemeriksaan HIV pada ibu hamil hanya sebesar 50%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan serta mengetahui mengapa faktor-faktor yang berhubungan pada hasil analisis kuantitatif mempengaruhi partisipasi ibu hamil dan menyusui dalam pemeriksaan HIV melalui program PPIA di Puskesmas Ciomas Kabupaten Bogor Tahun 2025. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah mixed method sequential explanatory. Data Kuantitatif diperoleh melalui survei terhadap 236 ibu hamil dan menyusui, sementara data kualitatif dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap 6 informan. Prevalensi partisipasi ibu hamil dan menyusui dalam pemeriksaan HIV di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ciomas sebesar 59,3%. Hasil multivariat menemukan bahwa persepsi (aPOR=6,165; 95% CI 2,205 – 17,240), dukungan keluarga (aPOR=5,428; 95% CI 2,101 – 14,023), stigma (aPOR=3,017; 95% CI 1,281 – 7,108) memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan partisipasi ibu hamil dan menyusui dalam pemeriksaan HIV di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Ciomas. Persepsi menjadi faktor dominan. Disarankan untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan peran suami dalam pelayanan antenatal, seperti konseling pasangan, pemberian edukasi bersama saat kunjungan ANC, serta penyampaian informasi mengenai pentingnya pemeriksaan HIV dalam pencegahan penularan dari ibu ke anak.

Kata Kunci: Ibu Hamil, Ibu Menyusui, Pemeriksaan HIV

**DETERMINANTS OF HIV TESTING PARTICIPATION AMONG
PREGNANT AND BREASTFEEDING WOMEN THROUGH THE
MOTHER-CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION PREVENTION
PROGRAM AT THE CIOMAS 2025 COMMUNITY HEALTH
CENTER**

Fitri Angraeni

Abstract

Indonesia has the highest proportion of children aged 0-14 living with HIV in the Asia-Pacific region. The Ciomas Community Health Center, as one of the providers of HIV testing services, has a coverage rate of only 50% for HIV testing among pregnant women. This study aims to identify the determinants and understand why factors related to quantitative analysis results influence the participation of pregnant and breastfeeding women in HIV testing through the PMTCT program at the Ciomas Community Health Center in Bogor Regency in 2025. The study method used was mixed method sequential explanatory. Quantitative data were obtained through a survey of 236 pregnant and breastfeeding women, while qualitative data were collected through in-depth interviews with 6 informants. The prevalence of participation of pregnant and breastfeeding women in HIV testing in the Ciomas Community Health Center working area was 59.3%. Multivariate results found that perception (aPOR=6.165; 95% CI 2.205 – 17.240), family support (aPOR=5.428; 95% CI 2.101–14.023), and stigma (aPOR=3.017; 95% CI 1.281–7.108) were significantly associated with the participation of pregnant and breastfeeding women in HIV testing in the Ciomas Community Health Center working area. Perception was the dominant factor. It is recommended to increase the involvement of husbands in antenatal care, such as couple counselling, joint education during ANC visits, and providing information on the importance of HIV testing in preventing mother-to-child transmission.

Keywords: Breastfeeding Mothers, HIV Testing, Pregnant Women