

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PERILAKU  
PASIEN HIV/AIDS DENGAN PELAYANAN *VOLUNTARY  
COUNSELING AND TESTING (VCT)* DI RSUD DEPOK  
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**Abstrak**

Penyakit HIV telah menjadi masalah darurat global. Jumlah kasus HIV di Indonesia hingga tahun 2017 mengalami kenaikan, sedangkan jumlah AIDS stabil setiap tahunnya. Prevalensi ini menunjukkan banyak ODHA yang diketahui statusnya secara dini sehingga perburukan penyakit dapat dicegah. VCT adalah layanan konseling dan tes HIV yang pelaksanaannya atas inisiatif pasien. Pengetahuan baik mengenai penyakit HIV dan sikap positif terhadap penyakit HIV akan meningkatkan inisiatif melakukan tes HIV, didukung oleh kesadaran perilaku berisiko terinfeksi HIV. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku pasien HIV/AIDS dengan pemanfaatan pelayanan VCT serta mengetahui faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap pemanfaatan pelayanan VCT. Penelitian ini bersifat analitik observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian berupa data primer yaitu pengisian kuesioner oleh 43 pasien HIV. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Depok, pemilihan di RSUD Depok karena tingginya prevalensi penyakit HIV di Depok. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini secara *consecutive sampling*. Penelitian ini membuktikan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan (OR: 9.333; 95% CI: 1.806 s.d. 48.241; *p-value*: 0.008) dan sikap (OR: 42.000; 95% CI: 4.214 s.d. 418.604; *p-value*: 0.000) terhadap pemanfaatan pelayanan VCT. Pemanfaatan pelayanan VCT meningkat dengan pengetahuan baik mengenai HIV dan sikap positif terhadap penyakit HIV.

**Kata Kunci:** pengetahuan mengenai penyakit HIV, perilaku berisiko HIV, sikap terhadap penyakit HIV, *voluntary counseling and testing*

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE,  
AND BEHAVIOR OF HIV/AIDS PATIENTS WITH THE  
UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTARY COUNSELING AND  
TESTING (VCT) SERVICE IN DEPOK REGIONAL PUBLIC  
HOSPITAL YEAR 2020**

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**Abstract**

HIV had become global emergency problem. The number of HIV cases in Indonesia reported until 2017 had increased, while the number of AIDS cases was relatively stable. This prevalence showed that the more PLHIV status were known at early stage, the possibility of worsening could be reduced. VCT is an HIV testing and counseling service that is implemented at the initiative of the patients. Good knowledge of HIV and positive attitude towards HIV will increase the initiative to take HIV test, supported by awareness of HIV risk behaviors. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and behavior of PLHIV with the utilization of VCT services and to determine the most influencing factor of VCT service utilization. This study was an analytic observational cross-sectional design. The research samples were from a primary data which were questionnaires filled out by 43 HIV patients. The study was conducted at Depok Regional Public Hospital, the selection of this particular hospital was due to the high prevalence of HIV case in Depok. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling. This study proved that there was a significant relationship between knowledge (OR: 9.333; 95% CI: 1.806 to 48.241; p-value: 0.008) and attitude (OR: 42.000; 95% CI: 4.214 to 418.604; p-value: 0.000) with the utilization of VCT services. The utilization of VCT services increased with good knowledge of HIV and positive attitude towards HIV disease.

**Keywords:** attitude towards HIV disease, HIV risk behavior, knowledge of HIV, voluntary counseling and testing