BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S BEHAVIOR IN CONDUCTING HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (HIV/AIDS) TESTS IN MADIUN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is top ranked infectious disease which causes death with high mortality and morbidity rates, and requires diagnosis and long-term therapy (WHO, 2013). In October 2016, Health Office of Madiun City stated that in 2015, there were 2,772 pregnant women, among those only 1,120 conducted HIV-AIDS tests and 4 of them declared HIV positive. These numbers indicated that the participations of pregnant women in conducting HIV-AIDS tests are not optimal. This study aimed to discover biopsychosocial determinants in conducting HIV-AIDS tests on pregnant women in Madiun.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with case control design. A total of 108 samples of pregnant women in Madiun which consisted of 54 pregnant women who conducted HIV/AIDS tests as cases, and 54 pregnant women who did not conduct HIV/ AIDS tests as controls were collected by using fixed disease sampling. The device to gather the data was a set of questionnaire. Data analysis used Chi Square and path analysis.

Results: There were positive influence of family support (b= 1.57; 95% CI= 0.52 to 2.63; p= 0.004), information exposure (b= 1.14; 95% CI= 0.33 to 1.95; p= 0.006), perceived seriousness (b= 1.21; 95% CI= 0.14 to 2.28; p= 0.027), perceived vulnerability b= 1.12; 95% CI= 0.12 to 2.13; p= 0.028), perceived benefit (b= 1.28; 95% CI= 0.23 to 2.31; p= 0.017) on pregnant women’s behavior in conducting HIV/ AIDS tests, and statistically significant. There were negative influence of family income (b= -0.73; 95% CI= -1.51 to 0.05; p= 0.067), perceived obstacles (b= -0.92; 95% CI= -1.99 to 0.15; p= 0.093) and statistically significant.

Conclusion: Family support, information exposure, family income, perceived seriousness, perceived vulnerability, perceived obstacles, and perceived benefit influence pregnant women in conducting HIV/ AIDS tests.

Keywords: determinants, bipsychosocial, HIV/ AIDS test

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