

Studi gambaran perilaku pencegahan kejadian infeksi menular seksual (IMS) di Lokalisasi Batu 24 Pulau Bintan tahun 2011 (sebuah studi kualitatif) = Description study of preventive behavior of sexual transmitted infection at Lokalisasi Batu 24 of Bintan Island in 2011(a Qualitative Study)

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Kejadian Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) termasuk HIV/AIDS, merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan yang penting untuk diperhatikan. Dibutuhkan tindakan nyata untuk pencegahan dan penanggulangan kejadian infeksi menular seksual terutama dikalangan berisiko tinggi, salah satunya wanita pekerja seks (WPS). Jumlah kasus IMS di lokalisasi batu 24 tertinggi bulan Juni yaitu 94,7% dan terendah bulan Oktober 57,7% dari total jumlah sampel yang diperiksa setiap bulan sepanjang tahun 2010. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memperoleh gambaran perilaku pencegahan kejadian IMS di lokalisasi batu 24 tahun 2011.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologi. Informan penelitian adalah WPS yang berada di lokalisasi batu 24 yang telah melakukan mobilitas lebih dari tiga kali. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara melakukan wawancara mendalam terhadap informan WPS dan untuk menjaga validitas data, dilakukan wawancara mendalam terhadap informan kunci yaitu Kepala Puskesmas, Pemegang Program P2M & PL, Germo, Ketua RW. Selain dilakukan wawancara mendalam juga dilakukan observasi dan telaah dokumen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan informan mengenai kejadian IMS sangat rendah dan perilaku pencegahan kejadian IMS dengan menggunakan kondom, namun keputusan penggunaan kondom di tangan pelanggan.

Saran bagi WPS yang berada di lokalisasi agar rutin cek kesehatan di klinik setiap bulan dan diharapkan penggunaan kondom saat kontak seksual berada di tangan WPS itu sendiri.

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ABSTRACT

Sexual transmitted infection including HIV/AIDS is one of health problems that important to be noticed. It is needed a real action to prevent and to overcome that health problem especially on the high risk group such as sex worker women. In June, the highest case of sexual transmitted infection at Lokalisasi Batu 24 was 94.7% and in October had the lowest case that was 57.7% out of total sample which was examined every month along 2010. This study was conducted to gain the description of preventive behavior of sexual transmitted infection at Lokalisasi Batu 24 in 2011. It was a qualitative study that employed phenomenology approach. Informants

in this study were sex worker women at Lokalisasi Batu 24 who had mobility more than three times. In order to have data validity, in depth interview was conducted towards the head of Public Health Center, P2M & PL program coordinator, brothel keeper, and the head of rukun warga. Besides, documents review and observation was conducted as well.

Result of this study showed that knowledge about sexual transmitted infection disease among sex worker women was very low and preventive behavior of sexual transmitted infection in using condom, however, decision of using condom was in client's hand.

It is recommended that all sex worker women at Lokalisasi in order to examine their health in clinic every month regularly and to make decision by themselves to use condom when having sexual contact with their clients.