

Hubungan perceived stigma HIV dan harga diri dengan keterbukaan status HIV pada ODHA LSL = The relationship between perceived HIV stigma and self esteem with HIV status disclosure among MSM-PLWHA

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Abstrak

Keterbukaan status HIV menjadi faktor penting bagi ODHA LSL, selain dapat meningkatkan support system juga dapat mencegah transmisi HIV diantara kelompok kunci ODHA LSL, namun perceived stigma HIV dan harga diri dapat menjadi faktor penghambat pengungkapan status HIV pada ODHA LSL. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan perceived stigma HIV dan harga diri dengan keterbukaan status HIV pada ODHA LSL. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional yang dilakukan melalui online dan melibatkan sampel sebanyak 250 ODHA LSL di Kota Bandung. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu Brief Scale for HIV Self Disclosure, 12 Item Short Version of the HIV Stigma Scale, dan Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perceived stigma HIV dengan keterbukaan status HIV (p-value 0.013), dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara harga diri dengan keterbukaan status HIV (p-value 0.024). Namun pada saat pemodelan akhir multivariat dilakukan hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan secara langsung antara perceived stigma HIV (p-value 0.910) dan harga diri (p-value 0.930) dengan keterbukaan status HIV. Hanya pada saat kedua variabel tersebut berinteraksi hasilnya menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan dengan keterbukaan status HIV (p value 0.017). Hubungan perceived stigma HIV dan keterbukaan status HIV akan lebih besar lagi, jika ODHA LSL memiliki harga diri rendah (OR=4.02). Intervensi untuk perawatan lanjutan yang memfokuskan pada peningkatan harga diri dan menurunkan perceived stigma HIV perlu dilakukan kedepannya dalam upaya meningkatkan tingkat keterbukaan status HIV pada populasi ODHA LSL.

.....HIV status Disclosure is an important factor for MSM-PLWHA, besides being able to improve the support system it can also prevent HIV transmission among key groups of MSM-PLWHA, but the perceived HIV stigma and self-esteem can be a factor inhibiting HIV status disclosure in MSM-PLWHA. The purpose of this study was to identify relationship between perceived HIV stigma and self-esteem with HIV status disclosure among MSM-PLWHA. This research is a quantitative research with cross sectional design which is conducted online and involves a sample of 250 MSM-PLWHA in Bandung. The instruments used were the Brief Scale for HIV Self Disclosure, 12 Item Short Version of the HIV Stigma Scale, and Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. The results of bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between perceived HIV stigma and HIV status disclosure (p-value 0.013), and there was a significant relationship between self-esteem and HIV status disclosure (p-value 0.024). However, when the final multivariate modeling was carried out, the results showed that there was no direct relationship between perceived HIV stigma (p-value 0.910) and self-esteem (p-value 0.930) with HIV status disclosure. Only when the two variables interacted did the results show a significant relationship with HIV status disclosure (p value 0.017). The relationship between perceived HIV stigma and HIV status disclosure would be even greater if MSM-PLWHA had low self-esteem (OR = 4.02). Interventions for follow-up care that focus on increasing

self-esteem and reducing the perceived stigma of HIV need to be done in the future in an effort to increase the level of HIV status disclosure in the population of MSM-PLWHA.