

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan kondom pada sex anal di kalangan gay di Denpasar dan Ujung Pandang tahun 2000

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Abstrak

Anal sex is the most risky sex intercourse for transmitting HIV infection. Due to fragile anal mucous-membrane (as compared to vaginal mucous-membrane), the receptive anal intercourse would give a higher probability for passing the virus to the blood circulation. To prevent this transmission, the condom use is a must. This study was conducted for the purposes of identifying factors related to condom use during anal sex among gays in Denpasar dan Ujung Pandang, in 2002.

This cross-sectional study used a secondary data borrowed from BSS (Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance) done in Denpasar dan Ujung Pandang, in 2002, by Health Research Center, the University of Indonesia and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project. The study population was gay community committing anal sex and residing in Denpasar dan Ujung Pandang during the past 1 year in the year of 2002. The total sample collected was 155 individuals; 82 from Denpasar (52.9%) and 73 from Ujung Pandang (47, 1%).

The study result showed that the proportion of gay that did not always use condom during intercourse was 87.1%. Based on multivariate analysis, it was found that the gays lacking of HIV knowledge had a probability to avoid using condom 10.8 times higher than knowledgeable gays (95% CI: 1.4-83.2). Gays who like each other were 5.8 times at higher possibility to avoid condom as compared to gays doing sex for money (95% CI: 2.1-15.6). Other variables in the study, i.e. age, education, occupation, marital status, number of sex partners, relationship status, STD's history, source of HIV information, were not found to be associated with condom use.

It is recommended to develop health promotion concerning STDs, HIV/AIDS and the importance of condom use for prevention among gays, through peer group education (supported by leaflet, booklet and interactive media). It is also important to develop cooperation with potential partners, like gay community, NGOs, massage parlors to do continue promotion and small group discussion about HIV/AIDS, how to use condom and lubricants correctly in the gathering places. For HIV researchers, a qualitative study would be useful to conduct in order to understand more deeply factors influencing the condom use.