



PRACTICAL PHENOMENON USE OF CONDOMS IN PLWHA IN BOGOR CITY

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Abstract. Background: People with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) have an important role in the chain of HIV / AIDS transmission. The main concern of this study is to describe the phenomenon of the practice of condom use in PLWHA who are still sexually active in the city of Bogor.

Method: The purpose of research can only be achieved by qualitative research methods that allow flexible research design (open to the possibility of adjusting circumstances that might change to allow for the acquisition of deep understanding), and pay attention to depth and wholeness.

Research Results: There are still many PLHIV who are still sexually active in the city of Bogor who are not consistent in using condoms, lack of knowledge about HIV, lack of condom use, realize they are vulnerable to transmitting HIV to their sexual partners, uncomfortable using condoms, not exposed to energy health regarding information on the importance of condom use, not being exposed to the socialization of good and correct condom use practices by health workers, not feeling embarrassed to buy condoms at pharmacies / drug stores, not having trouble getting condoms from field officers for free, unable to influence partners to use condoms during sex, never felt exposed to acting using condoms from their peers.

Conclusion: The phenomenon of the practice of condom use for PLWHA in the city of Bogor needs to get the attention and support of their positive and negative sex partners from HIV. PLWHA also need information about HIV / AIDS and how to use good and correct condoms from health workers who are competent in their fields. PLWHA need support from the community and the Bogor city government so that they are able to be consistent in the practice of using condoms and are committed to their decisions.

Introduction

HIV / AIDS is an infectious disease that occurs among people who have not found an effective vaccine or drug for the prevention of HIV / AIDS to date. Globally there are 36 million people with HIV worldwide, in South and Southeast Asia there are approximately 5 million people with HIV. Indonesia is one of the countries with the fastest addition of HIV / AIDS cases in Southeast Asia, with an estimated increase in the incidence of HIV infection by more than 36%. The HIV / AIDS epidemic in Indonesia is growing fastest among Asian countries¹.

West Java Province ranks fourth with the highest number of HIV / AIDS sufferers from 34 provinces in Indonesia (KPAN, 2010). Until April 2017, at least 3,811 residents of the city of Bogor were positive for contracting HIV / AIDS and currently the city of Bogor ranks 3rd in West Java and ranks 5th in Indonesia. This data indicates that young people aged 15-29 are vulnerable populations and need to be targeted in HIV / AIDS prevention programs in Indonesia².

PLWHA have an important role in the chain of transmission because it is the host of the agent.

One of the preventive measures for transmission is the control of risky behaviours from PLWHA itself as the most important part of HIV / AIDS prevention efforts. Because they are people whose lives are touched and directly affected by the HIV virus. With the aim of breaking the chain of HIV transmission and reducing the socio-economic impact of HIV / AIDS³.

Sexual intercourse is a very high risk of transmitting the HIV virus, but there are sexual partners with HIV who are not infected with the HIV virus, they are usually called serodiscordant. Serodiscordant PLWHA couples are a couple of partners of PLWHA (husband or wife) with one of the partners infected with HIV (Positive HIV) and the other partner is not infected with HIV (Negative HIV). According to Syafar (2014), serodiscordant (a partner with HIV-negative PLWHA), has a resigned attitude facing the risk of infection, for the sake of wanting to have children and the desire to feel sex without limits⁴.

The use of condoms is one way to prevent transmission of the HIV virus. Even though condoms do not provide 100% protection for every infection, if used appropriately it will greatly reduce the risk of infection⁵.

The results of the preliminary study interview at the beginning of the research conducted by researchers in May 2017, there were PLHIV who were still sexually active who did not dare to reveal their identity to their partners due to fear of their spouse and family knowing their HIV status and losing their loved ones HIV and do not use safety (condoms) when having sexual relations with their partners. This situation and situation can be a source of transmission of HIV / AIDS in the city of Bogor.

The research uses qualitative research methods. The informant retrieval technique is snowball sampling. The focus of the research is the phenomenon of the practice of condom use for PLWHA in the city of Bogor.

The inclusion criteria of informants in this study were people with HIV who were still sexually active and had been diagnosed with HIV for more than 3 years and were willing to be interviewed in depth.

Data is obtained through unstructured observation and in-depth interviews. Direct observation in the field uses field notes with tools such as question guides, field notebooks, stationery and recorders. In-depth interviews were conducted with 6 people with HIV / AIDS (PLWHA) in the Bogor City area.

During the research, researchers always convince informants to be protected by paying attention to aspects of freedom to determine whether the informant is willing or not to provide the required information and voluntarily sign the consent sheet. The informants are also kept the confidentiality of their identity and address during and after the research and the data used is only for research activities, then each informant's confidentiality is maintained by providing code 01.02 and so on and the researcher gives the informant the freedom to choose the time and place of interview.

After the data is complete, the researcher begins to process the data. The data processing process carried out by researchers starts from making a transcription, which is to convert sound recordings into verbatim written forms along with field notes. Next, the researcher reads the transcription repeatedly to understand each informant's statement so that the keywords from each informant are then grouped into various categories and then the categories are understood to determine the themes that emerge.

The data validity test that the researcher used in this study is by testing the credibility of the data or trust in the research data, which includes: by recording the results of interviews and listening to them repeatedly, interviewing again with data sources that have been encountered with the aim of checking the data that the researcher get it right or not by clarifying the answers from previous informants, with triangulation of checking data from NGOs

Results and Discussion

The informants in this study were six people, all of whom were male, according to the inclusion criteria that informants were people with HIV who were still sexually active and who had been diagnosed with HIV for more than 3 years and were willing to be interviewed in depth, aged between 22 - 44 years, the religion embraced consists of Islam and Christianity. The level of education of informants also varies, starting from junior high school, high school and university (PT). The types of work of the informants are all self-employed in their respective expertise. Marital status, most were unmarried and the length of time the informant was diagnosed with HIV from 3 to 5 years ago.

There are a number of things that influence and encourage informants to be affected by HIV / AIDS, each informant varies among them as injecting drug users in adolescence, sexual violence (sodomy) in adolescence by peers, often changing sexual partners when still dating, use implants on the face with a sterile needle not sterile, infected by a permanent partner. This study is in accordance with Kambu's (2016) study that the length of PLWHA detected HIV / AIDS starting from three months to five years and the duration of illness varied greatly depending on the risk factors for HIV / AIDS infection. Sexual transmission is the most dominant factor and transmission of HIV through unprotected sexual, anal, oral, vaginal intercourse with people who have been infected with HIV, syringes, piercings, sterile and alternating tattoos, non-sterile medical equipment, getting blood transfusion containing HIV, HIV positive mothers to their babies.

The results of the study indicate that the informants did not disclose their HIV status to the people closest to them. This indicates that PLWHA do not have the courage to tell their HIV status to the people closest to them. Although disclosure of HIV status is an important part of efforts to prevent HIV transmission and open access to services for PLWHA, it is not entirely the ODHA respondents who are consciously willing to reveal themselves about the condition of their HIV status to the closest person. What is meant by the closest person to PLWHA includes parents, spouse (husband-wife), children, grandparents, grandparents, nephews, neighbours, friends/colleagues.

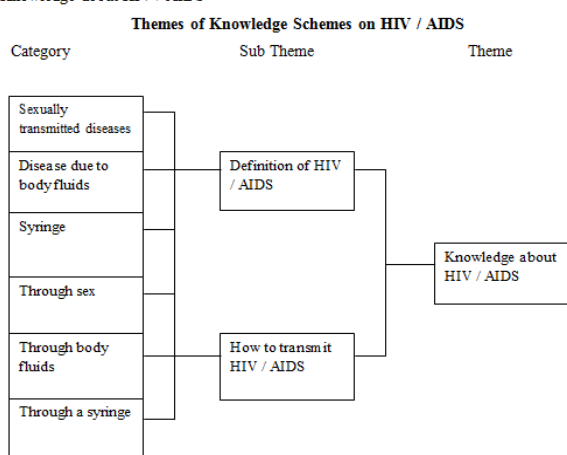
Disclosure of HIV status to the closest person is an important part of helping PLWHA to continue their lives and plan for improving the quality of life. This is also an effort to cut the chain of transmission of the virus through self-commitment and to get comfort in the situation and life that it is undergoing, and easier to get access to health, psychosocial follow-up and economic support.

The level of education of various informants is most likely to affect the level of knowledge of the informants. Education will affect one's absorption of information received. With good education there is

a process of growth, development and change towards a more mature, better and more mature individual, group or society. (Notoadmojo, 2007). These results illustrate the higher level of education the better the level of knowledge.

The themes identified after conducting in-depth interviews and analyzing were identified three themes, namely:

1. Knowledge about HIV / AIDS



This theme, it emphasizes how the informants' knowledge about HIV / AIDS is currently being experienced by informants at this time. In-depth interviews obtained several categories of informants' knowledge about HIV / AIDS, namely diseases caused by sexual relations, diseases due to body fluids, needle-borne diseases, contagious sexual intercourse, body fluids and injecting drugs. Of the several categories, two sub-themes emerged, namely the understanding of HIV / AIDS and the way of transmission of HIV / AIDS. The following is an explanation of the theme obtained:

a. Definition of HIV / AIDS

From the results of in-depth interviews, six informants had diverse knowledge about the notion of HIV / AIDS. None of the informants were able to mention the understanding of HIV / AIDS theoretically, all informants answer based on the method of transmission. Not all informants answered that HIV / AIDS is a disease caused by sexual intercourse but there is one that is caused by the use of implants for a non-sterile facial aura. Though theoretically, the notion of HIV is a set of symptoms or diseases caused by decreased immunity due to infection by the HIV virus. (Indonesian AIDS Commission, 2011)

The level of education of various informants is most likely to affect the level of knowledge of the informants. Education will affect one's absorption of information received. With good education there is a process of growth, development and change towards a more mature, better and more mature individual, group or society. (Notoadmojo, 2007).

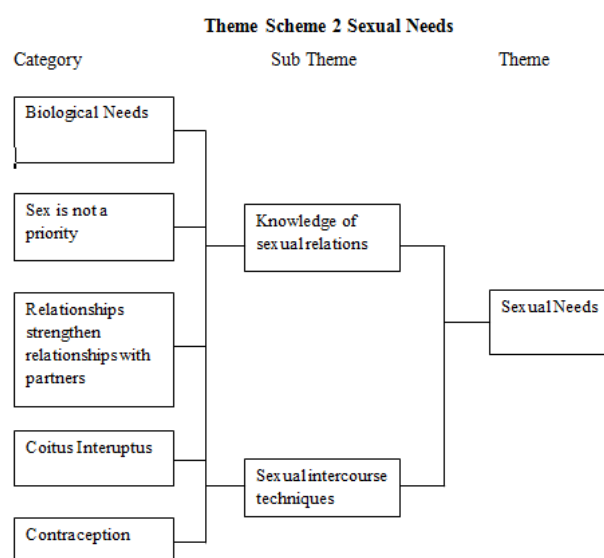
These results illustrate the higher level of education the better the level of knowledge.

Based on the results of the interviews, all informants received information about HIV / AIDS when they first tested for HIV. Each informant was different when he first received counselling, some of which were 3 to 5 years ago, so it is understandable when knowledge is not too good about the notion of HIV / AIDS.

b. How to transmit HIV / AIDS

Based on the results of the interviews, not all informants knew that HIV / AIDS was transmitted through sexual contact, through body fluids (blood, breast milk) and syringes that were used interchangeably.

2. Sexual Needs



This theme explains how informants experience sexual needs and how sexual intercourse techniques. Sexual needs are one of the basic human needs, as well as sufferers of HIV / AIDS the desire to fulfil their sexual needs must still exist. Although the desire to have sex is always there, but they tend to keep their partners from contracting HIV. This is in accordance with the results of the Maspih (2008) study which showed that most research subjects did not have risky sexual relations because they protected themselves and their partners, as well as means of contraception.

a. Knowledge of sexual relations

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with the six informants, informants' knowledge about the concept of sexual needs, especially regarding sexual relations is very diverse. Some informants said that sexual relations are a biological need for both men and women. There are also informants who say that sexual relations are not a necessity priority. Another Infoman said sexual relations to strengthen relationships with partners

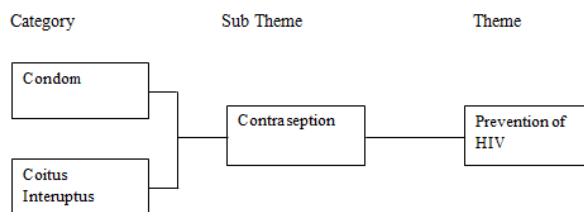
b. Sexual intercourse techniques

From the results of a variety of informants' answers to the techniques for having sex in order not to transmit HIV to partners, most of the informants claimed to use condoms during sexual intercourse with different usage times from the beginning of sexual intercourse and some to use when going to orgasm. This is in accordance with Chaterine's (2014) study, that condom use in heterosexual couples and adherents to taking antiretroviral drugs has the lowest risk of HIV transmission (0.5%).

Two informants said that they used the coitus interruptus method to avoid HIV transmission, according to Higgins PhD (2013) study that less than 1% of quantitative survey participants spontaneously coitus interruptus as their current family planning method, 48% of qualitative interview respondents reported using methods lifetime coitus interruptus.

3. Prevention of HIV Transmission

Theme Scheme 3
Prevention of HIV Transmission



This theme explains how the informants experience in preventing HIV transmission to their sex partners.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews, most of the informants said that they used condoms when dealing with each other. Consistent use of condoms is one of the government's recommendations to prevent HIV transmission (Permenkes, 2013). This is also in accordance with C. Weller's (2002) study that condom use can consistently reduce 80% in the incidence of HIV. Meman has no guarantee that condoms will provide 100% protection, but if used properly, condoms will reduce the risks of STI and HIV transmission. (BKKBN, 2014).

Apart from condom use, the informant's choice of contraception is by coitus interruptus. This method is used because it does not want to use condoms.

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