

# ANXIETY AMONG PROSPECTIVE BRIDES AND GROOMS IN UNDERGOING TRIPLE ELIMINATION TESTING FOR HIV, SYPHILIS, AND HEPATITIS B AT LABUAPI HEALTH CENTER, WEST LOMBOK

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**Abstract:** HIV infection, Syphilis and Hepatitis B are disease contagious that arrived moment This Still become problem health in the world including Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara. HIV transmission from Mother to child by 20-45%, transmission Syphilis from Mother to child by 69-80% and transmission of Hepatitis B to the mother pregnant to child by 90-95%. Control transmission of HIV/AIDS from partner endeavored through inspection Triple Elimination in the candidate's bride, as completeness condition married. Objective in This study aims to explore the anxiety of candidate's bride and groom in the Triple Elimination Test for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B at the Health Center Pumpkin. Method: Research This use approach quantitative characteristic descriptive analytic with cross -sectional design. Data analysis includes bivariate analysis for expose distribution frequency each variable. Questionnaire worry use HARS scale. Result: Obtained results through statistical test analysis knowledge with worry using an alternative test Kolmogrov Smirnov with value  $\rho$  value = 0.004 if compared to with  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $\rho$  value < 0.05. Attitude Results with worry using an alternative test Kolmogrov Smirnov with value  $\rho$  value = 0.037 if compared to with  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $\rho$  value < 0.05. Conclusion: Conclusion in study This is exists candidate anxiety \_ coming bride \_ to public health center Pumpkin For check Triple Elimination, so There is connection knowledge and attitude with anxiety in HIV/AIDS patients. From the results study This suggested for researcher next to research other variables that have not researched like support deep psychological and social Triple Elimination check

**Keywords:** anxiety, knowledge, attitude, examination, triple elimination of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B.

## Introduction

The government has set an initial target of achieving the Elimination of Transmission of HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B from mother to child in 2022, by reducing the number of new cases of HIV infection in newborns  $\leq 50$  cases of children infected with HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B per 100,000 live births through optimizing the coverage of antenatal care and quality early detection, targeting 100% of pregnant women tested for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B in 2022 (Kementerian Kesehatan, 2017). Elimination of transmission is carried out through early detection of the risk of HIV infection,

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syphilis and Hepatitis B as an effort to recognize as soon as possible the symptoms, signs or characteristics of a risk, threat or dangerous condition through a blood test at least 1 (one) time during pregnancy (Dirjen P2P Kementerian Kesehatan, 2017)

HIV infection, syphilis and hepatitis B are communicable diseases which are still a health problem in the world, including Indonesia. The incidence of transmission from mother to child ranks highest in the incidence of transmission in these 3 diseases. HIV transmission from mother to child is 20-45%, syphilis transmission from mother to child is 69-80% and hepatitis B transmission from pregnant women to children is 90-95%. (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2019). Based on report House hospital / health center and reports district / city AIDS routine 2018, total HIV/AIDS cases found experience enhancement compared to in 2017. Total cases found \_ in 2017 there were 98 cases of HIV, and 111 cases of AIDS meanwhile in 2018 there were 155 HIV cases and 101 cases new AIDS. Amount death due to AIDS in NTB Province in 2017 there were 22 cases and in 2018 there were 24 deaths due to AIDS (Dewi, 2018).

West Lombok Regency according to KPA data for 2019 was recorded HIV cases were 31 ( 0.38%) people, AIDS consisted of 24 people from candidate 4 brides (0.12%), Pregnant Women 12 (0.38%), VCT Mobile on site entertainment Senggigi 3 (0.09%) and Syphilis 6 people, RT mothers 4 (0.12%) and 6 Aids, Teachers 2 (0.06%) people with HIV (KPA Lobar, 2019). In 2021 out of a total of 29 HIV cases, reactive HIV cases in pregnant women are 0.07% (2 people), Syphilis 0.02% (1 person) and Hepatitis B 2.30% (176 people) (Dinas Kesehatan NTB, 2021). Deep programme Permenkes RI No 52 of 2017 contains about the Triple Elimination program has a target of reaching zero in 2030 target 3 Zero, namely zero new infection (decrease amount case new), zero death (decrease number death ), zero stigma and discrimination ( decrease level discrimination ) (WHO, 2018).

Attempts to disconnect chain transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B, elimination the transmission took place as form not quite enough answer the State in ensure continuity life child. HIV infection, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B have pattern relative transmission \_ same, i.e. transmitted through relationships sex, exchange / contamination blood , and by vertical from Mother to

child (Gunn, 2016). With the holding of a program called Triple Elimination in accordance with WHO recommendations, the transmission rate is expected to decrease with preventive activities. This activity is in the form of carrying out tests for HIV, Hepatitis B and Syphilis during Antenatal Care (ANC) for Pregnant Women (WHO, 2018). Destination in study This explore candidate concerns bride and groom in the Triple Elimination Test for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B at the Health Center Labuapi, so researcher interested in do study about triple elimination.

## **Materials and Methods**

Study This use approach quantitative characteristic descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. Place study will carry out at the Mataram City Health Center, which involved candidate the bride to be do triple elimination test for HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B as well sign informed consent. Population in study This is whole candidate bride and groom in West Lombok. Sample in research this use minimum sample ie as many as 30 samples with addition sample 10 samples For anticipate exists drop out. However, \_ moment done verification results research 2 samples No can used, so the total sample used are 30 candidates bride. Retrieval technique sample use consecutive sampling to be choice researchers who do not get framework sample. Bivariate analysis used \_ that is chi square with P- value  $\leq 0.05$ .

## **Results and Discussion**

### *Characteristics Respondents*

Based on research conducted in health centers pumpkin, then related data is obtained character respondent that is type gender, age, education and occupation as following:

*Table 1 Distribution frequency characteristics respondents at the puskesmas pumpkin*

Characteristics	N	%
Age		
≤ 20 years	1	3.3
21-30 years	25	83.3
31-40 years	4	13.3
Gender _		
Man	17	56.7
Woman	13	43.3
Education		
SD / SMP	4	13.3
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	18	60.0
PT	8	26.7
Work		
Work	9	30
Doesn't work	21	70
Total	30	100

Based on table 1, since the data was obtained from respondents aged 21-30, the highest distribution was 25 respondents or 83.3%, while the respondents who had the highest gender were 17 respondents or 56.7%. then on the educational characteristics of the highest respondents with high school education were 18 respondents or 60%, while respondents who had working status were 21 respondents or 70%.

*Frequency distribution based on Knowledge, Attitude , and Anxiety*

*Table 2 Distribution frequency characteristics respondents at the puskesmas pumpkin*

Variable	N	%
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Good	2	6,7
Enough	28	93,3
<b>Attitude</b>		
Positive	24	80
Negative	6	20
<b>Worry</b>		
Not Worried	4	13,3
Worried Light	3	10.0
Moderate	16	53,3
<b>Anxiety</b>		
Severe Anxiety	7	23,3
Very Severe	0	0
<b>Anxiety</b>		
Total	30	100

Based on results distribution frequency knowledge respondents at the Health Center Pumpkin data obtained from 30 respondents, that knowledge respondent supreme in knowledge Enough as many as 28 respondents (93.3%). Whereas for average attitude has attitude positive to using triple elimination as many as 24 respondents (80%), will but anxiety felt by the average respondent on anxiety currently as many as 16 respondents (53.3%). There is a number of influencing factors \_ worry among them that is environment, repressed emotions and causes \_ physical. Feeling of anxiety can form exists tension, fear, anxiety and symptoms other on the candidate bride. Stigma and Discrimination in patients with HIV/AIDS still tall Because considered disease curses and sickness experienced \_ Because behaviour that is not Good from the sufferer. Besides that, according to Lestari (2015), factors that influence knowledge is level knowledge, information, experience, culture and social economy. Knowledge about importance Triple Elimination check before marriage is needed by the

candidate bride, because candidate bride who has knowledge Fine then more can increase effort tackling HIV/AIDS than those who have it knowledge Enough (Bindoria et al., 2014)

*Connection knowledge with candidate anxiety \_ the replacement will be Triple Elimination test.*

Table 3 relationship knowledge with worry candidate bride

Knowledge	Worry										Total	P-values	
	No worries		Light		Currently		Heavy		Very heavy				
	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Enough	2	6.7	3	10.0	16	53.3	7	23.3	0	0	28	93.3	0.021
Good	2	6.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	
Total	4	13.3	3	10.0	16	53.3	7	23.3	0	0	30	100	

Based on table on show that 30 respondents who have knowledge Enough as many as 28 respondents, with worry most on the level currently as many as 16 respondents (53.3%). Whereas respondents who have knowledge Good as many as 2 respondents with level No anxious (6.7%). Based on results statistical test analysis with using the Chi Square test with mark expected count > 5 or above 20% then alternative test was carried out with fisher's exact test with value p value = 0.021 if compared to with  $\alpha = 0.05$  then the p value <  $\alpha 0.05$ . those results show that  $H_a$  accepted. Thus, can \_ concluded that in study This there is connection between knowledge with candidate anxiety \_ the bride to be tested Triple Elimination at the Health Center Pumpkin.

Respondents in study This majority knowledgeable Enough because most respondent high school educated so ability as well as understanding need improved become Better in follow implementation of triple elimination. West Lombok regency included District that provides knowledge about HIV/AIDS to children school, so information about HIV/AIDS has they get since at school. However No too many respondents with elementary education has good knowledge, that is because knowledge No only obtained from formal education but also acquired from such as non-formal education obtained from electronic media that influencing factors \_ knowledge is level knowledge, information , experience , culture and social economy (Young S, 2018)

On research This Still There is a number of respondents who have knowledge Enough but Still feel worried heavy because factor cultural and social economy. In line with research conducted by Rechan \_ Handayani (2020), about connection knowledge and attitude with worry to HIV/AIDS patients with

mark significance  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so can concluded There is connection level knowledge and attitude with anxiety in people with HIV/AIDS.

*Connection attitude with candidate anxiety \_ the bride to be Triple Elimination test*

Table 4 relationship attitude with anxiety candidate bride

Attitude	Worry										Total	P-values	
	No worries		Light		Currently		Heavy		Very heavy				
	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Negative	1	3.3	1	3.3	4	13.3	0	0	0	0	6	20.0	0.42 _
Positive	3	10.0	2	6.7	12	40.0	7	23.3	0	0	24	80.0	
Total	4	13.3	3	10.0	16	53.3	7	23.3	0	0	30	100	

Based on table on show that respondents who have attitude positive as many as 24 respondents (80.0%), in part big own worry currently as many as 12 respondents (40.0%) and some have worry heavy as many as 7 respondents (23.3%). While those who have attitude negative as many as 6 respondents (20.0%), some own worry currently as many as 4 respondents (13.3%). Based on results statistical test analysis with using the Chi Square test with mark expected count  $> 5$  or above 20% then alternative test was carried out with fisher's exact test with value  $\rho$  value = 0.42 if compared to with  $\alpha = 0.05$  then  $\rho$  value  $> \alpha 0.05$ . those results show that  $H_a$  is rejected  $H_o$  is accepted. Thus, can \_ concluded that in study This No there is connection between attitude with candidate anxiety \_ the bride to be do Triple Elimination examination at the Health Center Pumpkin.

one \_ factor originator happening characteristic anxiety \_ external is threat to system self can endanger identity price self, and function socially integrated into the individual. A number of influencing factors \_ worry among them that is environment, repressed emotions and causes \_ physical. Research results describe a number of attitude positive HIV/AIDS sufferers but Still feel worried heavy because factor emotion, feel shy and some public looked HIV/AIDS is a disease something bad thing. \_ And some respondents own negative attitude \_ but only feel worried light because factor environment like support society. Research results No in line with research conducted by Rechan \_ Handayani (20 20), about connection knowledge and attitude with worry to HIV/AIDS patients with mark significance  $0.004 < 0.05$ , so can concluded There is connection level knowledge

and attitude with anxiety in people with HIV/AIDS ( Stuartr and Laria, 2006; Savitri, 2003; Handayani , 2020)

### **Conclusion**

Research Results \_ This show there is connection between knowledge with anxiety, meanwhile No there is connection between attitude with candidate anxiety \_ the bride to be do Triple Elimination check. Importance increases knowledge public especially candidate bride about Triple Elimination Because will influence worry in do examination and its importance notice factor cultural and social economy in the environment society.

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