

The Correlation Analysis of Knowledge and Perception of Stigma of Indirect Sex Workers about HIV/AIDS with the Usage of Condom by Clients (Study in Ponorogo District)

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ABSTRACT

Background: The case of human immune deficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in Ponorogo District significantly increases. In the year of 2011, founded 51 sufferers with 18 fatalities. In the year of 2015, founded increased to 164 sufferers with 19 deaths. Preventive and promotive efforts have been undertaken by district health offices to reduce new cases, including through comprehensive socialization in risk populations and early detection of Indirect Sex Workers (ISW). ISW is the main population to be concerned with, due to its community is not settled in definitive place.

Materials and Methods: This research type is analytic observational with cross-sectional design. This study is descriptive, with population is the whole ISW who came to the health screening in October 2016 by the Health Department in Ponorogo as many as 35 people. This research uses total sampling, so the sample size is 35 people.

Results: The value correlation of knowledge in Spearman diagram concerned with the condom usage is in the scale of 0.017 (<0.05). In meaning that there is a significantly positive correlation between knowledge of ISW toward HIV/AIDS concerning with the usage of condoms by their clients. The value correlation of stigmatically perception concerned with the condom usage is in scale 0.031 (<0.05). In meaning that there is a negative correlation between perception of ISW toward HIV/AIDS concerning with the usage of condoms by their clients.

Conclusions: ISW knew that HIV/AIDS disease in sexual penetration or coitus, ISW realized much clients served is getting higher on the risk of infected diseases. Meanwhile, clients do not practically put condoms on coitus. Stigmatic perception of ISW on HIV/AIDS is poor, but not all clients want to use condoms.

Key words: Condom usage, Indirect sex workers, Knowledge, Perception

INTRODUCTION

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is virus in which causes Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or virus that weakens the human immunity. Therefore, the infected HIV sufferers are susceptible with any kinds of physically human diseases. The infected HIV sufferer shall contract many infections in their entire lives, asymptomatic in the long period, and can infect to other healthy persons. The infected HIV/AIDS sufferers are risky into the infections such as sexual spreading infections, hepatitis, and tuberculosis.¹⁻⁵

The cases of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia epidemically increase in the recent 10 years, the result of epidemic model in Indonesia projected that the HIV/AIDS sufferers (people with HIV/AIDS)

attain the age of 15-49 years from 277.700 in 2008 increasingly become 501.400 in 2014, depicts the assumption that there is no significantly change from any endeavors to control HIV/AIDS in that scaling period.⁵⁻¹⁰

The case of HIV/AIDS in Ponorogo District significantly increases in the past 5 years. In the year 2011, founded 51 sufferers with 18 deaths. In the year 2015, founded increased to 164 sufferers with 19 deaths (Figure 1).

The HIV/AIDS disease spreads through sexual penetration or coitus (vaginal, anal, or oral), contaminated hypodermic needles, blood transfer, the infected mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, and nursery. Socialization about HIV/AIDS is aiming to educate the main population are direct sex workers, indirect

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sex workers (ISW), shemale, gay, bisexual, and transsexual.⁹ The spreading of HIV/AIDS through sexual penetration or coitus can be prevented by condom usage. Remembering that the profession of ISW deals with economical odds, so one of the preventing HIV/AIDS is to attach condom usage for their clients. The condom usage by the clients is possibly influenced by knowledge of HIV/AIDS, as stated by Fauza *et al.* in whom stated that the factor of knowledge strongly influences the action in condom usage for prevention from sexual spreading disease on sex workers. Condom usage by the clients is also firmly influenced by the perception of ISW concerning with HIV/AIDS sufferers.⁵ Anitasari *et al.*, in Semarang, in their study also stated that the variables related to the condom usage are knowledge, attitude, and perception.¹¹⁻¹⁵

Objectives

The aims of this study are as follows:

1. To know the correlation between ISW knowledge about HIV/AIDS with condom usage by their clients
2. To know the correlation between ISW' perceptions of HIV/AIDS with condom usage by their clients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is observational research with cross-sectional approach. This study took place in Ponorogo District on October 2016. The population is the whole ISW who came to the health screening in October 2016 by the Health Department in Ponorogo as many as 35 people. This research uses total sampling, so the sample size is 35 people.

To carry out the data collection, the observer implements an interview with questionnaire guidance, in which the respondents attend to medical check-up spot, after briefing, then fill the questionnaire distributed. Variable of knowledge, perception, and condom usage from ISW is processed into an ordinal scale. Therefore, to analyze the data using Spearman correlation coefficient with SPSS. The analysis applied in this study is descriptive analysis and associated correlation.

RESULTS

The knowledge of ISW about HIV/AIDS influences the awareness of ISW in using condom. ISW with good knowledge order to use condom for their clients. ISW with poor knowledge are also poor in the awareness of using condom when dating along with their clients (Table 1).

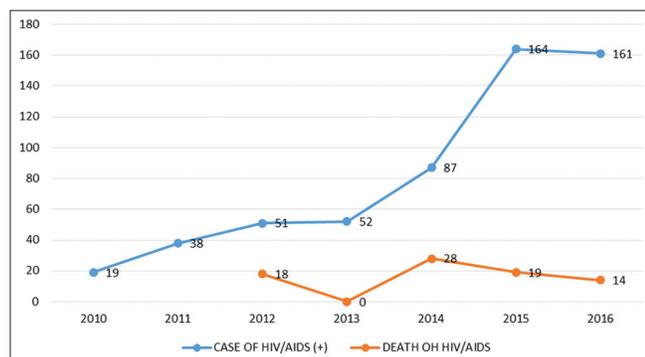


Figure 1: The development of the case and fatality of HIV/AIDS in Ponorogo District, East Java, Indonesia. Source: The health profile of health Department of Ponorogo in year 2011-2015₄

The poor perception of ISW toward AIDS is that AIDS sufferers isolated by society influence the good awareness of ISW in the condom usage. Moreover, due to ISW is one of the highly risky population influences the awareness of preventing from infected by AIDS (Table 2).

The result of Spearman correlation test indicates the correlation values of knowledge degree as 0.017 or <0.05, meaning that there is a significant correlation between the knowledge of ISW about HIV/AIDS concerning with condom usage. The value of correlation coefficient is positively 0.401, in meaning that the degree of correlation is medium. Despite the knowledge influences condom usage for ISW, the effect is not so strong (Table 3).

The correlation value of perception of ISW ranges in 0.031 or <0.05, in meaning that there is a significant correlation between the perception of ISW about HIV/AIDS with the condom usage. The value of correlation coefficient indicates negatively in 0.365 means the poor perception concerning with the good condom usage with the degree of correlation is medium. It can be described that the poor perception of ISW about HIV/AIDS is identical with the stigma of HIV/AIDS sufferers influences the good condom usage by ISW. Despite the effect is not strong, neither on the contrary (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

ISW realizes that HIV/AIDS is infected disease through sexual penetration or coitus so that they carry out the prevention using condom in dating with clients. ISW also realizes that bigger number of clients dealt with is getting higher the risk of infected by the disease. Nevertheless, in reality, few numbers of ISW choose the job as the alternated job due to the economical factor causes ISW to be undisciplined in using condom. The supply of condoms also influences condom usage. Moreover,

Table 1: Knowledge of ISW about HIV/AIDS concerning with the attitude of condom usage in Ponorogo District

Variable	Condom usage			Sum n (%)
	Good	Medium	Poor	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Good knowledge	11 (31)	11 (31)	0 (0)	22 (63)
Medium knowledge	4 (11)	1 (3)	1 (3)	6 (17)
Poor knowledge	1 (3)	1 (3)	5 (14)	7 (20)
Sum	16 (46)	13 (37)	6 (17)	35 (100)

ISW: Indirect sex workers, HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Table 2: Perception of ISW toward AIDS concerning with the attitude of condom usage on clients in Ponorogo district

Variable	Condom usage			Sum n (%)
	Good	Medium	Poor	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
Good perception	0 (0)	2 (6)	3 (9)	5 (14)
Medium perception	6 (17)	6 (17)	1 (3)	13 (37)
Poor perception	10 (29)	5 (14)	2 (6)	17 (49)
Sum	16 (46)	13 (37)	6 (17)	35 (100)

ISW: Indirect sex workers, AIDS: Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

Table 3: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and the perception of AIDS with condom usage for ISW in Ponorogo district

Independent variable	Dependent variable	Correlation	Significant	Conclusion
Knowledge	Condom usage	0.401	0.017	There is a correlation
Perception		-0.365	0.031	There is a correlation

ISW: Indirect sex workers, HIV/AIDS: Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome

clients also do not bring condom, causes the chance to use condom is getting smaller.

The perception is subjective, and it is influenced by individual characteristic and circumstantially factor.¹¹ The perception of ISW toward HIV/AIDS sufferers is poor, influencing the attitude to use condom. ISW realize that the aim of condom usage is to prevent the infection of HIV/AIDS disease. Nevertheless, the misconception about the infection of HIV disease is irregularly with sexual penetration, the economical factor dominantly influences. Besides, there is an incapacity to comprehend about HIV/AIDS, an opinion that ISW is not the main population, a judgment that the high risk is on other group. As stated by Purwodarminto *et al.* (1990), the perception is a direct conception from an individual to comprehend an object by sense.¹⁴

The good perception of ISW toward HIV/AIDS sufferers caused by the lack of experience or story concerned with HIV/AIDS sufferer on ISW themselves is kept in secret. Further, ISW are inexperienced both from the history or story told by others to motivate themselves in the routinely condom usage to prevent the infection of HIV/AIDS. The local government has an obligatory to provide job demand for locally societies to decline the progressively number of ISW. One of the obligatory of local government is providing the primary health-care facilities and references in preventing and treatment of HIV/AIDS disease.¹⁴

The Health Department as one part of local government in medical section has also an obligatory to cut the chain link of infection of HIV/AIDS disease and other venereal diseases. The endeavor is to prevent the infection by educating the society or main population in good counselling and promotion. Healthy promotion is objected to comprehensively educate concerning with the prevention of HIV disease and eliminating the stigmatic and discrimination. Applying the early detection through medical diagnosis on the main population and also condom distribution by collaboration with a national population and family planning agencies. Although applying the screening on blood donor in blood bank.

The society also had an important role to decline the stigmatic and discrimination toward HIV/AIDS sufferers occurs in the whole aspects lead to strengthen the connotation concerned with marginal behavior. The marginal behavior is sex workers, users of narcotics, psychotropic substances, additives or tattoos, and users of needles, Biseks *et al.*

The education of HIV/AIDS, the information of HIV/AIDS, and comprehensively treatment on HIV/AIDS sufferers are hopefully able to increase knowledge, information, and education of society as a whole, and especially of main population. Then, ISW as one of the main population is motivated to use condom

routinely as the endeavor to prevent the infection of HIV/AIDS.¹⁶⁻²⁰

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is as follows:

1. There is a correlation between knowledge of ISW about HIV/AIDS with the usage of condom by clients.
2. There is a correlation between the perception of ISW toward HIV/AIDS with the usage of condom by clients.

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