



**The Relationship Between Pregnant Women's Perceptions Of Family Support  
And The Motivation For HIV/AIDS Examination  
In Gedong Tengen Public Health Center. Yogyakarta City**

Maria Wiwin I.H. Lende<sup>1</sup>, Setyo Mahanani N<sup>2</sup>, Nonik Ayu Wantini<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> DIV Educator Midwife Program, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Sleman 55281, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup> DIII Midwifery Program, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Sleman 55281, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> DIV Educator Midwife Program, Universitas Respati Yogyakarta, Sleman 55281, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> Email: nonik\_respati@yahoo.co.id

**Abstrak**

*Pada tahun 2016 jumlah wanita hamil yang membutuhkan pencegahan penularan melalui transmisi seksual mencapai 278 wanita hamil. Upaya yang telah dilakukan oleh pemerintah untuk mencegah penularan HIV / AIDS dari ibu-ke-bayi adalah layanan komprehensif HIV / AIDS yang berkelanjutan yang mencakup semua bidang layanan HIV dan infeksi menular seksual. Pada tahun 2015, cakupan pemeriksaan HIV / AIDS terendah di Kota Yogyakarta adalah di Puskesmas Gedong Tengen, yaitu 3,7%. Selain upaya medis, wanita hamil membutuhkan dukungan psikologis dan sosial dari orang-orang sekitar terutama keluarga dan lingkungan sekitarnya, dan motivasi untuk melakukan pemeriksaan HIV / AIDS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara persepsi ibu hamil tentang dukungan keluarga dan motivasi untuk pemeriksaan HIV / AIDS di Puskesmas Gedong Tengen, Kota Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik dengan desain cross-sectional. Populasi penelitian terdiri dari 48 wanita hamil dan sampel terdiri dari 43 wanita hamil. Teknik pengambilan sampel adalah teknik accidental sampling. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan Kendall tau. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar wanita hamil berusia 20-35 tahun (86%), pendidikan menengah (60,5%), tidak bekerja (74,4%), dan multipara (62,8%). Persepsi dukungan keluarga negatif (58,1%), dan motivasi untuk pemeriksaan HIV / AIDS sedang (72,1%). Hasil analisis Kendall tau menunjukkan p-value = 0,001 dan z tabel = 4,35. Ada hubungan antara persepsi ibu hamil tentang dukungan keluarga dan motivasi untuk pemeriksaan HIV / AIDS di Puskesmas Gedong Tengen, Kota Yogyakarta.*

**Kata Kunci** : Persepsi; motivasi ; HIV / AIDS

**Abstract**

*In 2016 the number of pregnant woman who required the prevention of transmission through sexual reached 278 pregnant women. Efforts that have been made by government to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS are HIV/AIDS comprehensive service which are sustainable that cover all forms of services for HIV and sexual transmitted infections. In 2015, the lowest coverage of HIV/AIDS examination in Yogyakarta City was at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center, which was 3,7%. In addition to medical efforts, pregnant women need psychological and social support from people around the family and surrounding environment, and motivation to have HIV/AIDS examinations. The purpose of study is to find out the relationship between pregnant women's perceptions of family support and the motivation for the HIV/AIDS examination in Gedong Tengen Public Health Center, Yogyakarta City. The study used the analytical descriptive method with the cross-sectional design. The research population comprised 48 pregnant women and the sampel consisted of 43 pregnant women. The sampling technique was accidental*

*sampling technique. The data analysis in the study used Kendall tau. The results of the data analysis showed that most of the pregnant women were 20-35 years old (86%), had secondary education (60.5%), unemployed (74.4%), and were multiparae (62.8%). Perceptions of family support were negative (58.1%), and their motivation for the HIV/AIDS examination was moderate (72.1%). The result of the analysis using Kendall tau test showed  $p$ -value = 0.001 and  $z$  table = 4.35. There is relationship between pregnant women's perceptions of family support and the motivation for the HIV/AIDS examination in Gedong Tengen Public Health Center, Yogyakarta City.*

**Keywords:** Perceptions; motivation; HIV/AIDS

*Article info:*

*Article submitted on April 10, 2018*

*Articles revised on May 30, 2018*

*Articles received on June 28, 2018*

*DOI: [http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2018.6\(2\).105-112](http://dx.doi.org/10.21927/jnki.2018.6(2).105-112)*

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

In Indonesia, infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is one of the major health problems and one of infectious diseases that can affect maternal and child mortality. Transmission of HIV from HIV-infected mothers to their babies also tends to increase as the number of HIV positive women infected both from partners and due to risky behaviors. Although prevalence rates and HIV transmission from mother to infant are limited, the number of HIV-infected pregnant women tends to increase (1)

Over the past eight years, progress has been made in the efforts to control HIV / AIDS in Indonesia, start from the prevention of transmission of needles from syringes called Harm Reduction in 2016, prevention of transmission through sexual transmission beginning in 2010, strengthening prevention of transmission from mothers to the child in 2011, continuous comprehensive service development at the Community Health Center level in 2012, to the most recent breakthrough called Strategic use of ARV (Sufa) beginning in mid 2013 (2).

HIV / AIDS continuous comprehensive service encompasses all forms of HIV and STI (Sexual Transmitted Infection) services, such as communication, information, education

for comprehensive knowledge, promotion of condom use, risk factor recognition, HIV counseling and testing, Treatment Support, harm reduction, sexually transmitted infections, prevention of blood donors transmission and other products, monitoring evaluation activities and epidemiological surveillance at referral and non-referral clinics including other health facilities and district / city referral hospitals, with active involvement of the community sector (3).

In addition to medical efforts, mothers need psychological and social support from the people around, especially families and the surrounding environment, including health workers in preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Perception is the interpretation of a person about the impression his censorship about the environment will greatly affect the environment as a strong motivational factor. Motivation of pregnant women is expected to help mothers to do HIV-AIDS test and prevent HIV-AIDS infected to the infant so that maternal and child mortality due to HIV is reduced. The results of H.Umam, Y.Dewi, V.Elita's study showed that most respondents have low motivation as many as 50 people (59.5%) against VCT service program. This matter because there is fear and worried if they find out health status related to HIV and AIDS (4).

Data obtained from Health Department of Yogyakarta, all coverage of HIV/ AIDS examination in 2015 based on Counseling Test of Initiation Officers amounted to 3,757 pregnant women and 108 pregnant women (Voluntary Counseling Test/VCT) while the total coverage of HIV / AIDS examination based on Public Health Center, The highest Continuous Comprehensive Service is the 76.7% Mergansan Public Health Center and the lowest in the Gedong Tengen Public Health Center 37%.

Based on preliminary study results conducted by researchers at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta on January 29, 2017. Researchers conducted interviews by asking the perception of pregnant women about family support (extended families) with motivation of pregnant women about HIV/AIDS examination. Pregnant women say they have been informed about the importance of checks from health workers and all pregnant women who come for pregnancy checkups are required to carry out HIV/AIDS testing. From 10 pregnant women interviewed, 4 outcomes among pregnant women received support from family (husband and parents) with mothers having their own motivation to carry out HIV/AIDS examination because previously mother and family have got information about HIV/AIDS it self through counseling and social media (Television) and follow the advice of health workers to carry out HIV/AIDS examination, while 6 other pregnant women no attention from their extended family.

The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between the perception of pregnant women about family support for the motivation of HIV/AIDS examination at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta Year 2017

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research uses descriptive analytic method. In descriptive research will only describe or describe certain variables in a study. But

in analytical research, researchers not only describe but have analyzed the relationship between variables. The data was collected on 5, 8, 12, 15 in June 2017 at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta. The sample used in this study was pregnant women who performed pregnancy examination at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center as much as 43 pregnant women in accordance with sample estimation that fulfill the criteria of inclusion and exclusion. The sampling technique used is Accidental sampling, by taking a case or respondent who happens to be present or available somewhere in the context of the researcher. The independent variable in this research is the perception of pregnant mother about family support. The dependent variable in this study is motivation of HIV/AIDS examination. The instrument used was a questionnaire that perceived family support and motivation to examine HIV/AIDS, which had previously been tested for validity.

The validity test was conducted at Tegalrejo Public Health Center, Yogyakarta City, on May 8 - May 12, 2017 with the number of test samples of 20 respondents. The results of the family support perception questionnaire of 30 statements with r table (0.444) were 22 valid statements and 8 invalid statements. Where as from the questionnaire of motivation of pregnant women perform HIV/AIDS examination from 30 statements with r table (0.444) are 18 valid statements and 12 invalid statements. Result of test of reliability on 22 perception statement about family support obtained r-value 0,932 so declared reliable or very reliable, where as result of test of reliability in 18 statement about motivation of pregnant woman doing examination of HIV/AIDS obtained r-value 0,922 so that stated reliable or very reliable. To know the correlation between maternal perception variable with motivation to carry out HIV/AIDS examination used correlation test of kendall tau.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of pregnant women by age, education, occupation, parity at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center**

Characteristics	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
< 20	1	2.3
20-35	37	86.0
>35	5	11.6
<b>Education Level</b>		
Primary school	11	25.6
Secondary school	26	60.5
University	6	14.0
<b>Employment status</b>		
Employed	11	25.6
Unemployed	32	74.4
<b>Parity</b>		
Primipara	16	37.2
Multipara	27	62.8
<b>Total Characteristics</b>	43	100

Source primary data 2017

The results showed that most pregnant women in Gedong Tengen Public Health Center aged 20-35 years were 37 people (86.0%) and > 35 years 5 people (11.6%) most of pregnant women were at healthy reproduction age. Mothers who are included in healthy reproductive age tend to be better prepared while pregnant and mothers will be more active to collect necessary health information. Age is often associated with the level of maturity to think or in making decisions. The age range of 20-35 years is the initial adult age range where the expectant mother has reached the level of emission maturity and is able to make the right decisions related to herself including the decision in conducting HIV/AIDS examination. In the age range 20-35 years old mother has been able to think that HIV/AIDS examination is one of the things that are very important to do and provide many health benefits during pregnancy. Increased age of a person then the maturity of thinking will be better so that attitudes toward the importance of HIV/AIDS testing and motivated to conduct HIV/AIDS examination.

Based on education level, most of pregnant women with secondary education (SMA, SMK)

are 26 pregnant women (60.5%), and have university as many as 6 pregnant women (14.0%). Based on the results of these studies indicate that the government program to be required to get a minimum of 9 years of successful education. One's education will affect the knowledge and motivation that the person has. The existence of education undertaken by a person causes a change in his mindset and also how the person is addressing something related to his health.

Based on the employment status of the majority of pregnant women unemployed as much as 32 pregnant women (74.4%) this is because housewife has more flexible time to take care of child and family, most of time mother used to perform household duties so that time is not bound to certain time. Flexible time allows for other activities, such as having more opportunity to get information especially on HIV / AIDS testing which is very important to do during pregnancy.

The results showed that most pregnant women with multiparous parity were 27 people (62.8%) and primigravida 16 people (37.2%). Personal experience leaves a strong impression. The basis of personal formation is a personal experience that leaves a strong impression that one's personality will be more easily formed when personal experience experiences occur in situations involving emotional factors (5).

**Table 2. Distribution Frequency Perception of Pregnant Women About Family Support at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center**

Perception	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
Positif	18	41.9
Negatif	25	58.1
Total	43	100

Source primary data 2017

Based on table 2. above, it is known perception of pregnant mother about family support at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta City mostly negative attitude as

much as 25 pregnant women (58.1%) from all respondents that is 43 pregnant women. This suggests that the response of pregnant women to family support is lacking. The results of this study are in line with the results of Arniti's study (6). It is known that the support of husband or family in pregnant women in Denpasar City Health Center in category less than 63 pregnant women (52.5%).

Family support is a process of relationship between family and social environment. Family support is defined as the exchange of information at the interpersonal level that provides emission support (individuals in the family believe they are loved and loved), self-esteem support (family members believe they are respected and respected), and network support (family members believe they belong communication networks where support and mutual understanding are emphasized) (7).

The results of Purwaningsih, Misutarno, S. Imamah's study showed the driving factor felt by people high risk of using VCT at Dupak Health Center has not reached its maximum, in this case it reaches a very category strong. This might be affected by several factors, one of which is there are some respondents who are lacking get support from friends and family. Nine respondents said they were not got support from his friends to do VCT and 8 respondents said they did not get support from family (8).

Several factors influence the perception of a person so that in this research the perception of pregnant mother about negative family support that is information about health obtained by pregnant mother from family less based on answer of mother questionnaire which do not get information from family as much as 27 pregnant women (62.8%) so that lack help from the family for pregnant women so the mother assumes that her family does not support her.

Approval of peer, intimate partner, and family referents for HIV Self Test (HIVST) use

was an important motivating factor. Overall, participants reported that those who they most closely interacted with would support their use of the HIVST. The majority of participants reported that all of the following categories of people would encourage them to use the HIVST: mother (76.5%), best friend (70.6%), most recent sex partner (70.6%), father (64.7%), siblings (64.7%), and 58.9% other friends (9).

**Table 3. Frequency Distribution of HIV / AIDS examination motivation at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center**

Motivation	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
High	7	16.3
Moderate	31	72.1
Low	5	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

Source primary data 2017

Based on the results of the study showed that the motivation of pregnant women to carry out HIV/AIDS examination is in the moderate category of 31 pregnant women (72.1%). The results of this study indicate the motivation of pregnant women to do the examination of HIV/AIDS has not been maximal which can be seen from the answer questionnaires that have not shown high willingness in pregnant women to perform HIV / AIDS examination.

Transmission of HIV/AIDS in pregnant women can occur during pregnancy, so pregnant women need to do early HIV/AIDS testing. One of the factors of mother performing examination is motivation, one of the things that can influence one's motivation is family support to pregnant mother to do HIV/AIDS check. This is one of them that affect the motivation of HIV/AIDS examination only in medium category. The result of moderate motivation in this study is the lack of willingness of pregnant women to conduct voluntary HIV/AIDS testing and the lack of expectant mothers seeking information about the importance of HIV/AIDS testing for pregnant women (10).

This research is in line with Mulyaningsih's research (11). It showed that the majority of respondent had less knowledge about HIV/AIDS (61.7%) and did not attend counseling (59.6%). The analysis between two variables using chi-square result  $p=0.000$ , it means that there was a correlation between knowledge of HIV/AIDS and the counseling of HIV/AIDS among housewives with HIV/AIDS in Yogyakarta.

The above research is not in line with Nurmasari's research, A et al (12). It showed most respondents have good knowledge about HIV/AIDS were 50 respondents (69.4%). Most respondents perform checks PITC (Provider Initiated Test and Counselling) were 71 respondents (98.6%). There was no relationship between knowledge level of pregnant women about HIV/AIDS and Behaviour of PITC ( $p\text{-value}=0.243 > 0.005$ ). In Conclusion, there was no relationship between knowledge level of pregnant women about HIV/AIDS and Behaviour of PITC in Sleman, Yogyakarta.

The results also indicate that there are many factors that influence the motivation of one of them is extrinsic motivation, based on the questionnaire answer of pregnant mother extrinsic motivation in low category is 38 pregnant women (88.4%). Extrinsic motivation consists of family, environmental and media support. The support or encouragement of family members strengthens the mother's motivation to provide the best for mother and baby health. The environment affects the mother to carry out HIV / AIDS examination. One of the health worker in this study pregnant women

get information about HIV / AIDS examination from health officer is 27 pregnant women (62.8%) and media one of fast and easy information for mother to get information one of them is TV / radio and internet. As many as 10 pregnant women (23.2%) get information about HIV / AIDS examination from TV / radio and 4 pregnant women (9.3%) get information of HIV / AIDS check from internet. While intrinsic motivation is the need of pregnant women to obtain health, expectation of pregnant mother to obtain health and interest of mother to know health condition of herself and her baby (13).

Table 4 shows that some pregnant women 4 pregnant women (16%) perceptions of family support are in the negative category and the motivation for HIV / AIDS testing is in the low category and 1 pregnant woman (5.6%) perceived positive family support and motivation for HIV/AIDS testing is low. Based on the results of analysis using kendall tau with obtained p-value value of 0.001 and z arithmetic 4.35. Therefore, p-value value 0.001 is smaller than 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and z arithmetic is 4.35 larger than z table (1.96) hence hypothesis in this research is accepted meaning there is significant relation between perception relation pregnant women about family support and motivation of HIV / AIDS examination at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta City.

The results obtained no relationship because there are several factors that affect the perception of pregnant women about the support of family that is similarity and closeness. The

**Table 4.**  
The Relationship Between the Perception of Pregnant Mothers about family support with motivation to conduct HIV / AIDS testing

Perception	Motivation						Total		p-value	z
	Low		Medium		High		n	%		
Negatif	4	16	21	84	0	0	25	100	0.001	4.35
Positif	1	5.6	10	55.6	7	38.9	18	100		
<b>Total</b>	5	11.6	31	72.1	7	16.3	43	100		

Source primary data 2017

similarity will be perceived as an object having the same characteristic as perceived relationship and the closeness of the personal bond involving the various feelings and thoughts as well as the exchange of attention, compassion backwardly (14). Pregnant women who are less attached to the family will experience negative emotions such as feeling less cared for, believed and understood. It will also have an impact on the confidence of pregnant women in making decisions so that pregnant women are less motivated to pay attention to the health of themselves and their babies one of the mothers did not perform HIV/AIDS testing. The function of the family as well as health nursing functioned to provide health care to its members either to prevent the occurrence of disturbance or care for members who are sick. Good or bad health nursing affects pregnant women's decisions in HIV/AIDS testing. Therefore, it is not only family support that can make pregnant women perform HIV/AIDS test, but also from other factors. R. Fatmala's research showed knowledge, information or reference groups, encouragement of friends or community, and attitudes and behavior of health care workers and other officers is a factor that encourages or supports to do VCT. Whereas perception and availability of facilities and facilities is a factor inhibiting the implementation of VCT (15).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The perception of pregnant women about family support is mostly in the negative category. Motivation of pregnant women to check HIV/AIDS in the Gedong Tengen Public Health Center is at most in the moderate category. There is a relationship between the perception of pregnant women about family support and motivation to carry out HIV/AIDS examination at Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta.

For Gedong Tengen Public Health Center Yogyakarta to improve ANC service by giving counseling of HIV/AIDS examination to health

cadres, counseling to husband and pregnant mother about HIV/AIDS examination. For other researchers by looking at the factors that affect the negative perception of pregnant women about family support and motivation HIV/AIDS examination.

## REFERENCE

1. Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Rencana Aksi Nasional Pencegahan Penularan HIV dari Ibu ke Anak (PPIA) Indonesia 2013-2017. 2013. 1-36 p.
2. Pusat Komunikasi Publik Sekretariat Jenderal Kementerian Kesehatan RI. Inilah Terobosan Selama 8 Tahun Pengendalian HIV/AIDS di Indonesia [Internet]. 5 Agustus 2014. [cited 2016 Dec 13]. Available from: <http://www.depkes.go.id/article/view/201408140002/inilah-terobosan-selama-8-tahun-pengendalian-hiv-aids-di-indonesia.html>
3. Kementerian Kesehatan RI dan Pusat Kesehatan dan Manajemen Kesehatan FK UGM. Laporan Penelitian Operasional: Prosedur Pengobatan pada Layanan Komprehensif HIV-AIDS Berkesinambungan (LKB) di Kota Yogyakarta dan Kota Semarang. 2015. 1-94 p.
4. Umam H, Dewi YI, Elita V. Identifikasi Karakteristik Orang Risiko Tinggi HIV DAN AIDS Tentang Program Pelayanan Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). *Jom*. 2015;2(1).
5. Ariani, AP. *Aplikasi Metodologi Penelitian Kebidanan dan Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika; 2014
6. Arniti NK, Wulandari LPL, Wirawan DN. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Penerimaan Tes HIV oleh Ibu Hamil di Puskesmas Kota Denpasar. *Public Heal Prev Med Arch*. 2014;2(1):81-8.
7. Friedman. *Buku Ajar Keperawatan Keluarga Riset, Teori dan Praktek*. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia; 2010

8. Purwaningsih, Misutarno, Imamah SN. Analisis Faktor Pemanfaatan VCT Pada Orang Risiko Tinggi HIV/AIDS. *J Ners*. 2011;6(1):58–67.
9. Brown W, Carballo-Diequez A, John RM, Schnall R. Information, Motivation, and Behavioral Skills of High-risk Young Adults to Use the HIV Self-Test. *AIDS Behav*. 2016;20(9):2000–9.
10. Nurs, M. Nursalam. *Asuhan Keperawatan Pada Pasien Terinfeksi*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika; 2007
11. Mulyaningsih S. Pengetahuan tentang HIV / AIDS Berhubungan dengan Konseling HIV / AIDS pada Ibu Rumah Tangga HIV /AIDS. *Indones J Nurs Midwifery*. 2017;5(2):144–8.
12. Nurmasari A, Fatimah, Hati FS. Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Hamil tentang HIV / AIDS dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan Test PITC (Provider Initiated Test and Counselling) di Puskesmas Sleman Yogyakarta. *J Ners Midwifery Indones*. 2015;3(1):48–52.
13. Padila. *Buku Ajar: Keperawatan Keluarga*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika; 2012
14. Thoha. *Perilaku Organisasi Konsep Dasar Dan Konsep Aplikasinya*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; 2012
15. Fatmala RD. Faktor Predisposing, Enabling dan Reinforcing dalam Pemanfaatan VCT oleh Laki-laki Seks dengan Laki-laki (LSL). *J Berk Epidemiol*. 2016;4(1):138–50.