

## **Analysis Of Primigravida On Knowledge And Behaviour About Vct In Marie Stopes Clinic Timor Leste**

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### **ABSTRACT**

PMTCT (*Preventing from mother to Child transmission*) is one of the methods to prevent HIV transmission from mother to baby. To support this program, a VCT ( Voluntary Counseling Test) is performed on all primigravidas when carrying out Antenatal Care. The phenomenon that occurred was found that there were still primigravida who did not perform VCT examination during Antenatal Care visits. So it is very important to analyze the level of knowledge of primigravida mothers about VCT and VCT examination behavior at the Marie Stopes Clinic, Timor Leste. The research design was analytic with a cross-sectional design. The population was all primigravida mothers who visited the Marie Stopes Clinic. The research design was analytic with a cross-sectional design. The population was all primigravida mothers who visited the Marie Stopes Clinic, totaling 87 people, while the research sample were 34 people. The researcher used accidental sampling to measure research sample. Observational sheet and questionnaire were used to collect the data. Data was analyzed by Chi Square Statistical Test with (p.value = 0.001) that means there was a relationship between primigravida's knowledge about VCT and behavior to do VCT examination. Factors which play an important role in supporting knowledge of primigravida were age, education and occupation. In addition, health workers take a greatly part in supporting this program, therefore it is expected that health workers will continue to implement integrated antenatal care services especially VCT examination for pregnant woman.

**Keywords:** Knowledge and Behaviour, MTCT, Pregnant Woman, VCT.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Pregnancy is an essential period the life of a woman and her family. Every woman were really expect to have a normal and healthy pregnancy. A disease that is currently feared is the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). According to the World Health Organization (WHO) this is because there is no vaccine to prevent HIV/AIDS and treatment has not been found (WHO, 2017).

The cumulative number of HIV/AIDS cases in Timor Leste continues to increase, in 2014 there were 484 people living with HIV, in 2017 there were 725 people living with HIV and the number of people who died from AIDS was 20. These cases can be transmitted through risky behavior such as heterosexual (68%), homosexual (3%), perinatal 1%, and using unsterile needles (2%) transmission from mother to baby (19%) (DHS TL 2016). PMTCT continues to be carried out. Data from Ministry of Health shows a total of 5001 pregnant woman who visited Antenatal Care and 2570 undergo HIV gtesting (31,4%). From the total who performed VCT, 192 people (19.5%) were positively infected with HIV. Data from the Dili District Health Office showed that the number of primigravida mothers who made antenatal care visits were 1150, 767 (65%) participated in VCT and 57 were HIV positive. According to data obtained

from the Marie Stopes Clinic, the total Ante Natal Care visit in 2018 was 685 people, 513 people did VCT with 2 positive cases, in primigravida mothers the total ANC visits was 208 people, the total VCT was 165 people. In 2019 there were 87 primigravida mothers who visited for Ante Natal Care and 53 who did VCT (DHS TL 2016).

From research conducted by Siti Arifah (2018) at the Slemen Yogyakarta Health Center, it was concluded that most of the health information about VCT was obtained from health workers. Meanwhile, Heti Marlina Pakpahan's research (2019) concerning the relationship between client knowledge and attitudes and the use of voluntary counseling tests at the Padang Bulan Medan Health Center. The results show that there is a significant relationship between client knowledge and the use of VCT in risk groups.

According to WHO (2010) the trend of HIV infection in women and children is increasing. The causative factor is that the behavior of pregnant women in carrying out government programs related to early detection of HIV is still low, so efforts are needed to prevent HIV transmission from pregnant women to babies, namely the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program. PMTCT is a strategy to provide hope for children to be born free of HIV from infected mothers. HIV transmission from mother to child without any preventive measures is 20% -45%. With quality prevention, this number can be reduced to around 2% -5% (WHO, 2010).

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title " Analysis of primigravida mothers on Knowledge and Behaviour Examination about VCT at the Marie Stopes Clinic, Timor Leste". The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between primigravida mothers' knowledge about VCT and VCT examination behavior.

## METHODS

This research is a quantitative study, using a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were all primigravida mothers who visited the Marie Stopes Clinic on April 1-June 30 2020 with a sample size of 34 people. The sampling technique was carried out by accidental sampling. The independent variable used in this study is knowledge of VCT with an ordinal data scale and the dependent variable is VCT examination behavior with a nominal data scale. The data collection tools used in this study were questionnaires and observation sheets. Questionnaires can be used as research measurement tools if they have been tested for validity and reliability. This test was carried out at the Vera Cruz Health Center for all Primigravida mothers who visited from 1-15 March 2020 with a total of 15 respondents, whose characteristics of the respondents were the same as those of the study. There are 12 questions used to test the validity of all of them meet the criteria as a research questionnaire. obtained p value <0.05 on all item items so that all questions have high validity. Reliability test is calculated using Cronbach's alpha formula. The results of the reliability test of the knowledge questionnaire obtained Cronbach's Alpha value = 0.763 (> 0.6) so that all questions were reliable.

Based on the existing data scale, this study uses Chi-square non-parametric statistical tests. This research was conducted offline with various considerations, namely the research location and place of work are in one service unit, the average respondent does not access telecommunication services such as email, Whatsapp and so on. The data collection process was carried out by way of distributing questionnaires to samples that met the criteria, namely all primigravida mothers who had ANC. The researcher explained the aims, procedures, and benefits of the research, and asked those concerned to become respondents of this study on a voluntary basis. If they are willing to be research subjects, the person concerned signs a consent letter to become a respondent. Researchers gave questionnaires to respondents to fill out. Filling out the questionnaire accompanied by researcher.

## RESULT

### A. Characteristic of Respondents

Tabel 1. Distribution of Respondent's Characteristic

Characteristic	N	%
Ager:		
<20 years old	2	5,9
20-35 years old	28	94,1
>35 years old	0	
Education:		
Elementary School	2	5,9
Junior High	17	50
Senior High	15	44,1
Occupation:		
Teacher	6	17,6
Civil Officer	7	20,6
Private Officer	7	20,6
Labour	0	0
Housewife	14	41,2
Total	34	100

(Source: Primer Data from Research Questionnaire April-June 2020)

Based on table 1 it is known that the characteristics of the respondents, most (94.1%) are aged 20-35 years, most (50%) have secondary education, and most of the respondents are housewives (41.2%).

### B. Characteristic Of Variable

Tabel 2. Distribution of Primigravida's knowledge with examination behavior of VCT

Variable	N	%
Knowledge about VCT:		
Good	29	85,3
Enough	1	3
Less	4	11,7
Behavior:		
Done the VCT	29	85,3
Undone the VCT	5	14,7
Total	34	100

(Source: Primer Data from Research Questionnaire April-June 2020)

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the knowledge of primigravida mothers about VCT is mostly good (85.3%) and the majority are willing to undergo VCT examination (83.5%).

## Cross Tabulation

Tabel 3 Cross Tabulation the knowledge of primigravida with behavior examination of VCT

		Behavior Examination of VCT		P value
Factors		Done (%)	Undone (%)	
Knowledge	Good	29(85,2%)	0	0,001
	Enough	0	1(3%)	
	Less	0	4(11,8%)	
	Total	29(85,2%)	5(14,8%)	

(Source: Primer Data from Research Questionnaire April-June 2020)

Based on table 3, it is known that the results of the cross-tabulation between the knowledge of primigravida mothers about VCT and the behavior of VCT examinations. primigravida mothers about VCT with VCT examination behavior.

Tabel 4 Result of Statistical Test with *Chi Square Analysis*

	Knowledge	Behavior
Chi-Square	36.941 <sup>a</sup>	16.941 <sup>b</sup>
Df	2	1
Asymp. Sig.	.001	.001

Based on table 4, it is known that the results of the chi square statistical test from the asymp sig value or  $p = 0.001$  from this result  $< 0.05$ , then based on the decision making above it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between the level of education of primigravida mothers regarding VCT and behavior VCT examination at the Marie Stopes Clinic Timor Leste.

## DISCUSSION

### Knowledge of Primigravida about VCT

The results showed that most of the respondents aged 20-35 years (94.1%) had good knowledge (85.3%). This is in accordance with the opinion of Nursalam (2001) which says that the older a person is, the level of maturity and strength will be more mature in thinking and working. From the education level, the average mother who has secondary education and above has good knowledge about VCT. This is in accordance with the opinion of Nursalam (2001) who says that the higher a person's education level, the easier it is to receive information. Likewise according to (Notoatmodjo, 2002), the level of formal education is the basis of one's intellectual knowledge. Meanwhile, in terms of work, housewives (41.2%) have good knowledge about VCT, this is in accordance with the opinion of Nursalam (2011) who says that working mothers often do not have time than mothers who do not work. The ideal age, high education can shape one's knowledge, but work does not guarantee a person has good knowledge as found in this study, more housewives have good knowledge than working mothers.

### The behavior of Primigravida regarding VCT Examination

The results showed that from respondents aged 20-35 years (91.4%) they were willing to have a VCT examination (85.3%). This was in line with Soekanto (2002) who revealed that experience was influenced by age, because the higher the age, the more experience will be wider and the older a person's age, the experience will be more and more. Meanwhile, in terms of education, mothers who have secondary and above education are willing to undergo VCT

examinations, this is in line with the opinion of Hujodo (2001) who says that the higher the knowledge, the greater the ability to absorb and receive information so that knowledge and insight are broader. Meanwhile, in terms of work, housewives (41.2%) performed more VCT examinations compared to mothers who had other jobs. Therefore it is very clear that age and education can change a person's behavior, but changes in a person's behavior cannot be measured in terms of work, as found in this study, more mothers who are willing to do VCT examinations are housewives.

### **Correlation between primigravid mothers' knowledge about VCT and VCT examination behavior at the Marie Stopes Clinic, Timor Leste**

The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge of primigravida mothers about VCT and VCT examination behavior at the Marie Stopes Clinic, Timor Leste, with a value of  $p = 0.001$ , meaning that there was a relationship between knowledge and behavior of VCT examination. From the results of the cross tabulation, it was shown that on average respondents who had a good level of knowledge (85%) were willing to do VCT examinations (85%). While those who had sufficient and insufficient knowledge did not undergo a VCT examination. This research is in line with that conducted by Yuninda Halim (2016) regarding factors related to the behavior of pregnant women in HIV testing at the Halmahera Health Center in Semarang, the result is a  $p$  value.  $p = 0.008$  means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge about HIV and the behavior of pregnant women in HIV testing. This is supported by the theory which says that knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Without knowledge, a person has no basis for making decisions and taking action on the problems at hand. Knowledge is a cognitive process of a person or individual to give meaning to the environment, so that each individual gives his own meaning to the stimuli received even though the stimuli are the same. If the behavior goes through a process based on knowledge, awareness, and a positive attitude, the behavior will last longer than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Notoadmodjo, 2014).

Health workers are one of the determining factors for this program to run better in the future, on average mothers who have good knowledge are willing to take VCT examinations, therefore it is advisable for all health workers to continue to follow the existing integrated ANC service standards, especially VCT examinations in all primigravida mothers.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between the knowledge of primigravida mothers about VCT and the behavior of VCT examinations at the Marie Stopes Clinic, Timor Leste.

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