

ABSTRAK

Hubungan Pengetahuan Tentang HIV, Sikap, Dukungan Sosial Dan Peran Tenaga Kesehatan Dengan Pemanfaatan Layanan VCT Oleh Remaja

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) masih menjadi salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang memerlukan perhatian khusus, terutama pada kelompok remaja. Salah satu upaya pencegahan dan deteksi dini HIV adalah melalui pemanfaatan layanan Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan sosial, dan peran tenaga kesehatan dengan pemanfaatan layanan Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) pada remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Muturi tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 162 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan pemanfaatan layanan VCT ($p = 0,875$), sikap dengan pemanfaatan layanan VCT ($p = 0,431$), dukungan sosial dengan pemanfaatan layanan VCT ($p = 0,397$), serta peran tenaga kesehatan dengan pemanfaatan layanan VCT ($p = 0,360$). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan sosial, dan peran tenaga kesehatan tidak berhubungan dengan pemanfaatan layanan Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) pada remaja di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Muturi. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai faktor-faktor lain yang memengaruhi pemanfaatan layanan VCT pada remaja.

Kata kunci: HIV, Remaja, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Dukungan Sosial, Peran Tenaga Kesehatan, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT).

ABSTRACT

The Relationship Between HIV Knowledge, Attitudes, Social Support, and the Role of Healthcare Workers and the Utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Services Among Adolescents

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) remains a major public health problem, particularly among adolescents. One of the efforts to prevent and detect HIV infection at an early stage is through the utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services. Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitude, social support, and the role of health workers with the utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services among adolescents in the working area of Muturi Community Health Center in 2026. Methods: This study employed a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. A total of 162 respondents were selected using a purposive sampling technique based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected using validated and reliable questionnaires. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses. Results: The results showed that there was no significant relationship between knowledge and the utilization of VCT services ($p = 0.875$), attitude and the utilization of VCT services ($p = 0.431$), social support and the utilization of VCT services ($p = 0.397$), and the role of health workers and the utilization of VCT services ($p = 0.360$). Conclusion: This study concluded that knowledge, attitude, social support, and the role of health workers were not significantly associated with the utilization of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services among adolescents in the working area of Muturi Community Health Center. Therefore, further studies are recommended to explore other factors that may influence the utilization of VCT services among adolescents.

Keywords: HIV, Adolescents, Knowledge, Attitude, Social Support, Role of Health Workers, Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT).