



THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON HIV/AIDS PREVENTION HOUSEWIVES' KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

The number of HIV cases in Indonesia tends to increase Based on data from the Ministry of Health, the number of housewives infected with HIV has reached 35%. This figure is higher than HIV cases in other groups such as husbands of sex workers and MSM (men between sexes Objective to determine the effect of education about HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS Prevention on Housewives' Knowledge Method: This research is an experimental study with a one- group pretest-posttest design The population in this study was 55 The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, which involves selecting samples based on the researcher's considerations that meet certain criteria. Results: There is an influence of providing education on HIV AIDS prevention for housewives in the AREMA Association, Jayapura Regency. The results of the analysis using paired sample t-test, P value of (0.000) < alpha (0.05) or the P value (0.000) is very small when compared to the alpha value (0.05). Conclusion: There is an influence of providing education on HIV AIDS prevention for housewives in the AREMA Association, Jayapura Regency.

Keywords: education; HIV/AIDS; mother house ladder

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INTRODUCTION

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is an infection that attacks the body's immune system, more specifically namely white blood cells called *Cluster of Differentiation 4 (CD4)* cells. Data World In 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) obtained data on 38 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. and 1.7 million are new cases and 0.7 million are deaths due to HIV/AIDS. Based on the number of deaths, there were 690,000 people in the world who died in 2021 (WHO, 2021).

The number of HIV cases in Indonesia is on the rise. The Ministry of Health projects that HIV/AIDS cases will reach more than 500,000 in 2023, with approximately 69.9% of those infected being in the productive age group of 25-49. According to Ministry of Health data, the number of housewives infected with HIV reaches 35%. This figure is higher than HIV cases in other groups, such as husbands of sex workers and *men who have sex with men (MSM)*. (Ministry of Health, 2023).

Factors contributing to the high number of HIV/AIDS cases in Jayapura include: Lack of Sexual Education and Awareness: Many residents do not have adequate access to information about HIV/AIDS prevention. This leads to risky behavior, such as unprotected sex. Unprotected sex is one of the main routes of HIV transmission in Papua. Therefore, the government and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to work to raise awareness, prevent, and treat HIV/AIDS in Jayapura and Papua as a whole. These efforts include educational campaigns, condom distribution, increased access to health services, and reduced stigma against people living with HIV/AIDS. However, significant challenges remain, given the remote geographic, social, and

economic conditions in Jayapura, requiring the involvement of other parties to work together to address the problem (BPS Jayapura, 2022). The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of education about HIV/AIDS prevention on the knowledge of housewives in the AREMA community. This aims to prevent the occurrence of HIV/AIDS among housewives.

METHOD

This type of research uses a pre-experimental design with a one-group pretest-posttest design. It aims to determine the attitude of pregnant women before receiving HIV/AIDS screening education compared to the condition after being given HIV/AIDS screening education so that the results of the intervention can be accurately known.

RESULT

Analysis Univariate

The following are the results of the univariate analysis, which shows the frequency distribution and presentation of characteristics for the variables studied, namely age and gender. The results of the univariate analysis are depicted in Table 1.

Table 1.
Univariate Analysis of Age and Gender

Variables	Category	f	%
Age	<20 Years	7	12.7
	20-29 Years	13	23.6
	30-39 Years	29	52.7
	>40 Years	6	10.9
Education	Elementary School	7	12.7
	Junior High School	14	25.5
	Senior High School	27	49.1
	Bachelor /D3	7	12.7
Work	No Work	55	100.0
	Work	0	0.0
Marital status	Not yet Marry	0	0
	Marry	55	100.0

*Descriptive Statistics Frequencies & Chi-square

Based on table 1 can know that of 55. Respondents category age most aged 30-39 years as many as 29 respondents (52.7%), category age 20-29 years as many as 13 respondents (23.6%), category age <20 years as many as 7 respondents (12.7%) and category >40 years as many as 6 respondents (10.9%). Category education most high school with total of 27 respondents (49.1%), junior high school with total of 14 respondents (25.5%), and bachelor /D3 also each elementary school level with total 7 respondents (12.7%). Category work and the most marital status that is No working (housewife) and Already Marry each amount to as many as 55 respondents (100%).

Table 2.
Housewife Knowledge in the Association Arema Regency Jayapura Before given education about HIV AIDS prevention

Category	f	%
Good	3	5.5
Enough	3	5.5
Not enough	49	89.1

Based on table 2 can known that knowledge respondents about HIV AIDS prevention before done education health in 55 respondents most on category not enough with total 49 respondents (89.1%), sufficient 3 respondents (5.5%), and good 3 respondents (5.5%).

Table 3
Knowledge of Housewives Association Arema Regency Jayapura After given education about HIV AIDS prevention

Category	f	%
Good	41	74.5
Enough	10	18.2
Not enough	4	7.3

Based on table 3 can known that knowledge respondents about HIV AIDS prevention after given education health of 55 respondents part big is at on category Good as many as 41 respondents (74.5%), 10 respondents (18.2%) with category enough and category not enough as many as 4 respondents (7.3%).

Analysis Bivariate

Table 4.
Influence giving education to HIV AIDS prevention

	Mean	Std. Deiation	P Value
Before	1.1636	50,050	0.000
After	2.6727	61,024	

Based on results bivariate analysis on table 4 with use test *paired T Test* obtained results that influence education to HIV AIDS prevention in housewives in the community AREMA Regency Jayapura before done education health with sample of 55 respondents obtained mean value of 1.1636 with standard deviation amounting to 50,050. Meanwhile after done education health to HIV AIDS prevention in housewives in the community AREMA Regency Jayapura obtained improvement with the mean value is 2.6727 and standard deviation amounting to 61,024.

DISCUSSION

Respondents' knowledge about HIV AIDS prevention after being given health education from 55 respondents was mostly in the good category as many as 41 respondents (74.5%), 10 respondents (18.2%) were in the sufficient category, and the poor category as many as 4 respondents (7.3%). According to Notoadmodjo, knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs because someone perceives a certain object. Perception occurs through the five human senses, namely the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. However, most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears (Witriyani & Palupi, 2024). This is in line with research conducted by (Sabhita et al., 2022) *post-test* results were obtained after being given an intervention using an HIV/AIDS video with the criteria for adolescent knowledge results of 66.7% or 20 adolescents with good knowledge, and 33.3% or 10 adolescents with sufficient knowledge and 0% or no adolescents with insufficient knowledge.

Based on the results of bivariate analysis using *paired T Test*, it was found that the effect of education on HIV AIDS prevention on housewives in the AREMA community of Jayapura Regency before health education with a sample of 55 respondents obtained a mean value of 1.1636 with a standard deviation of 50.050. Meanwhile, after health education on HIV AIDS prevention on housewives in the AREMA community of Jayapura Regency obtained an increase with a mean value of 2.6727 and a standard deviation of 61.024. These results indicate a difference in the *mean value* before and after health education with a difference of 1.5091. The results of the analysis using *paired sample t test*, P value of (0.000) < α (0.05) or the P value (0.000) is very small when compared to the alpha value (0.05) then it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted meaning there is an effect of providing education on HIV AIDS prevention on housewives in the AREMA community of Jayapura Regency.

In several studies, including by (Zulfikar et al., 2025), it was stated that there was an increase in the average score (mean) of respondents' knowledge about reproductive health from pre-test to post-test after receiving health education. There was an increase in the average score (mean) of respondents' knowledge about reproductive health after being given health counseling through social media from pre-test to post-test. Statistical test results obtained a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating that there is a difference in the average score (mean) of respondents' knowledge from pre-test to post-test by 8.5. Another study by (Yulianti Valakiah et al., 2024) showed that the respondents' level of knowledge before the intervention was obtained with 29% in the good category with 10 respondents, 29% in the adequate category with 10 respondents, and 42% in the poor category with 15 respondents.

CONCLUSION

There is influence giving education to HIV AIDS prevention for housewives in the AREMA community of Jayapura Regency

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