

ABSTRACT

TB is one of the diseases most often suffered by people with HIV in Indonesia, including Cimahi. Tuberculosis patients need to do an early detection of HIV test, but until now the coverage is still quite low which is 34.71%. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with the practice of HIV test in TB patients based on the Health Belief Model theory. This type of research was quantitative analytic with cross-sectional approach. The research locations were the three lowest *puskesmas* (community health center) in Cimahi. The study was conducted from July 18 to July 26, 2019. The population of this study was tuberculosis patients in the working area of Cimahi Tengah *Puskesmas* (Community Health Center), Padasuka *puskesmas* (Community Health Center), Melong Tengah *puskesmas* (Community Health Center) Cimahi. The sampling technique used total sampling. The number of samples were 28 patients with tuberculosis. From 7 variables associated with the use of HIV tests, there were no variables related to the practice of HIV test, almost half of respondents had a perception of perceived vulnerability in the high category, most respondents had have a perception of severity in the high category, the majority of respondents had perceived threat in the high category, nearly half of respondents had perceived benefits in the high category, most respondents had the perception of resistance constraints felt in the low category, almost half of the respondents had the perception of gesture to act in the high category, nearly half of the respondents had the perception of self-confidence in the high category. It is expected that the next researcher will do the research with other variables suspected to be associated with HIV test practices, validity and realibity of the compiled instrument are necessary.

Keywords: Health Belief Model threat, barriers, vulnerability gesture act, severity, confidence, benefit, practice of HIV test.

References: 29 Books (2012-2018)

ABSTRAK

TB merupakan salah satu penyakit yang paling sering diderita HIV di Indonesia termasuk Kota Cimahi. Penderita Tuberkulosis perlu melakukan deteksi dini test HIV, namun sampai saat ini cakupannya masih cukup rendah. 34,71%. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk ingin mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan praktek test HIV pada penderita TB berdasarkan teori *Health Belief Model*. Jenis penelitian yaitu kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Lokasi penelitian di tiga puskesmas terendah Kota Cimahi. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada tanggal 18 Juli sampai dengan 26 Juli 2019. Populasi penelitian ini adalah penderita Tuberkulosis di wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cimahi Tengah, Puskesmas Padasuka, Puskesmas Melong Tengah Kota Cimahi. Teknik sampling menggunakan total sampling. Jumlah Sampel 28 penderita Tuberkulosis. Dari 7 variabel yang dihubungkan dengan penggunaan test HIV menunjukkan tidak ada variabel berhubungan dengan praktek test HIV, hampir setengah responden memiliki persepsi kerentanan yang dirasakan dalam katagori tinggi, sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi keparahan yang dirasakan dalam katagori tinggi, sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi ancaman yang dirasakan dalam katagori tinggi, hampir setengahnya responden memiliki persepsi manfaat yang dirasakan dalam katagori tinggi, sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi hambatan keparahan yang dirasakan dalam katagori rendah, hampir setengahnya responden memiliki persepsi isyarat bertindak dalam katagori tinggi, hampir setengahnya responden memiliki persepsi keyakinan diri dalam katagori tinggi. Diharapkan peneliti selanjutnya melakukan penelitian dengan variabel lain yang diduga akan berhubungan dengan praktek test HIV, perlu dilakukan validitas dan reliabilitas kembali dari instrumen yang telah di susun

Kata Kunci: *Health Belief Model* ancaman, hambatan, isyarat bertindak kerentanan, keparahan, keyakinan, manfaat, praktek test HIV.

Daftar Pustaka: 29 Buku (2012-2018)