

ABSTRAK

Angka kejadian HIV terutama pada kalangan Lelaki Seks dengan Lelaki (LSL) di Indonesia masih tinggi. Salah satu upaya untuk menekan penyebarannya yaitu dengan partisipasi dalam *Voluntary Counseling and Testing* (VCT). Faktor yang mempengaruhi partisipasi LSL melakukan VCT yaitu pengetahuan dan sikap. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap dengan partisipasi LSL dalam VCT di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukarahayu Subang.

Metode penelitian menggunakan *analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian seluruh LSL di Puskesmas Sukarahayu Subang sebanyak 60 orang, teknik sampel dengan *total sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil analisis univariat diperoleh hampir seluruh responden (80.0%) dengan pengetahuan baik, sebagian besar responden (75.0%) dengan sikap positif, menunjukkan setengah responden (50.0%) berpartisipasi. Hasil uji statistik diperoleh nilai ρ -value (0.197) $> \alpha$ 0.05 yang berarti H_a ditolak artinya tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan partisipasi LSL dalam VCT, dan ρ -value (0.001) $< \alpha$ 0.05 yang berarti H_a diterima artinya ada hubungan sikap dengan partisipasi LSL dalam VCT di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sukarahayu Subang.

Simpulan hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan dengan VCT, sedangkan adanya hubungan sikap dengan VCT. Disarankan bagi petugas kesehatan untuk meningkatkan pelayanan VCT dengan melakukan pendekatan dan memberikan informasi tentang HIV/AIDS dan VCT serta memberikan pemahaman kepada LSL agar mau dan tidak takut untuk melakukan VCT.

Kata Kunci : Partisipasi, LSL, VCT
Kepustakaan : Buku : 38 eBook (2017 – 2023)
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ABSTRACT

The incidence of HIV, especially among Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) in Indonesia is still high. One of the efforts to suppress its spread is by participating in Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). Factors that influence MSM participation in VCT are knowledge and attitudes. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with MSM participation in VCT in the working area of Sukarahayu Subang Health Center.

The research method uses analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The study population of all MSM at Sukarahayu Subang Health Center was 60 people, sample techniques with total sampling. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate using chi-square test.

The results of the univariate analysis were obtained by almost all respondents (80.0%) with good knowledge, most respondents (75.0%) with a positive attitude, showing half respondents (50.0%) participating. The results of the statistical test obtained a value of (-value (0.197) > α 0.05 which means H_a is rejected means there is no relationship between knowledge and MSM participation in VCT, and (-value (0.001) < α 0.05 which means H_a is accepted means that there is an attitude relationship with MSM participation in VCT in the work area of Sukarahayu Subang Health Center.

The conclusion of the results showed that there was no relationship between knowledge and VCT, while there was an attitude relationship with VCT. It is recommended for health workers to improve VCT services by approaching and providing information about HIV/AIDS and VCT and providing understanding to MSM so that they are willing and not afraid to do VCT.

Keywords : Participation, MSM, VCT

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