

## Education on the Implementation of Epidemiological Surveillance for HIV/AIDS Infectious Diseases in the Community at the Ledeunu Community Health Center, Sabu Raijua Regency

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### ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS epidemiological surveillance is a series of continuous, systematic and ongoing observation processes in data collection, analysis and interpretation of HIV/AIDS disease data in an effort to effectively and efficiently prevent and control HIV/AIDS. The aim of implementing this Community Service activity is to educate the community so that they can overcome the possibility of HIV/AIDS and how to treat it. The activity was carried out in the Ledeunu health center working area using a lecture method by the implementing team, attended by community members, accompanied by the distribution of prizes to each participant. The material presented is evaluated by conducting a question and answer session at the end of the activity, where all questions/quizzes submitted by the implementing team can be answered by the participants.

**Keywords:** Education, epidemiology, HIV-AIDS, surveillance

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### INTRODUCTION

The number of HIV/AIDS cases globally in 2021 will be 38.4 million. New infections in 2022 are estimated at 2.3 million, with a total incidence of 2 million cases. When compared with incidents.

In 2021 this number shows a decrease of 25%. The majority of HIV transmission in Asia is through heterosexuals and is still concentrated in high-risk behavior populations. The number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Indonesia, from January to March 2021, the number of HIV reported was 7,146 people and AIDS was 305 people. The ratio between men and women is 2:1. The total number of AIDS cases reported in NTT Province from 1997 to March 2021 is 7662 cases, spread across 22 city districts in NTT and deaths reached 1443. Where the cumulative *Case Rate* the amount is 21.59%. The number of HIV infections reported from the province, in 2020 there were 234 cases, in 2021 there were 133 cases, in 2022 there were 145 cases and until March 2022 there were 52 cases (Directorate General of P2P Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). From existing data, HIV/AIDS cases experience an increasing trend every year. For the method of transmission of AIDS cases in 2022, the highest risk factor has shifted from injecting drugs to heterosexuality,

namely 59% and the remaining is free sex. In the previous 3 years, transmission through injecting drugs was the main risk factor for HIV/AIDS cases in the Sabu Raijua district. According to the 2019 NTT Provincial Health Profile, the distribution of HIV and AIDS cases is spread across districts and cities in NTT. The largest distribution of HIV/AIDS is in the Sabu Raijua district, namely 59 new HIV infections and 9 AIDS cases and 9 deaths due to AIDS. Meanwhile, according to the Sabu Raijua District Health Service in 2022, HIV/AIDS cases in Sabu Raijua Regency in 2022 saw 59 HIV/AIDS cases (15 HIV/AIDS cases while 44 AIDS cases). Representative data from the Ledeunu Community Health Center, based on data calculated from book reports from 2017-May 2023, there were 84 patients treated with HIV/AIDS.

## METHOD

Materials and equipment prepared in this activity include: Power points, leaflets and masks activities carried out through several stages:

### Activity Preparation

Coordinate the implementation team with community members and local government in scheduling activities.

Prepare one of the activity locations for educational activities and compile a list of activity participants.

### Implementation of Activities

Opening from the head of the community health center, and continued with a lecture by the activity implementing team.

### Activity Evaluation

Discussion and questions and answers between participants and the presenters/activity implementing team.

## RESULT

The service activity was carried out on June 11 2023. The activity was attended by community health center surveillance staff and educational results from 31 communities who attended as follows:

Table 1. Pre-test and post-test results

Knowledge Indicator	Answer	Pre test n (%)	Pos test n (%)
A person who is infected with HIV must take medication for life	Correct	16 (51,61)	20 (64,51)
	Wrong	15 (48,38)	11 (35,48)
Epidemiological surveillance is mandatory for HIV/AIDS sufferers	Correct	10 (32,25)	16 (51,61)
	Wrong	21 (83,25)	15 (48,38)
Being faithful to your partner can reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS	Correct	5 (16,12)	19 (61,29)
	Wrong	26 (83,87)	12 (38,70)
Always provide epidemiological surveillance education to the community	Correct	14 (45,16)	10 (32,25)
	Wrong	17 (54,83)	21 (83,25)
HIV/AIDS is transmitted from mother to child during breastfeeding	Correct	9 (29,03)	12 (38,70)
	Wrong	22 (70,96)	19 (61,29)
People who are infected can be found out if they just do a blood test	Correct	8 (25,80)	16 (51,61)
	Wrong	23 (74,19)	15 (48,38)
There is already a cure for HIV/AIDS	Correct	12 (38,70)	14 (45,16)
	Wrong	19 (61,29)	17 (54,83)
HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through insects	Correct	4 (12,90)	5 (16,12)
	Wrong	27 (87,09)	26 (83,87)

In Table 1 it can be seen that from the results of the answers *pre-test* the *post-test* the proportion of correct answers increased for almost all knowledge indicators. The highest increase in correct answers was in the knowledge that HIV/AIDS sufferers must be taken for life (64.51%), followed by the knowledge that they are faithful to their partner (61.29%), there is no cure for HIV (45.16%), HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during breastfeeding (38.70%) and people infected with HIV can only be identified through a blood test (45.16%). Knowledge that someone who is infected with HIV cannot be known just by looking at them has increased correct answers by 51.61%, HIV is not transmitted through mosquito/insect bites by 16.12%.

## DISCUSSION

The lecture material delivered by the implementation team was more related to the efforts that need to be made by the community to overcome the occurrence of HIV/AIDS infectious diseases, especially in the community in the Ledeunu health center working area, as well as behavior in the family and in the surrounding environment. Several efforts that can be made to prevent HIV/AIDS include continuous education to the community about HIV/AIDS and strengthened epidemiological surveillance at all levels with the main focus being on health promotion and education as well as improving the quality of public health services in villages. Apart from that, it is hoped that reporting of HIV/AIDS cases will be carried out immediately if the community finds or listens to residents' complaints, so that they can quickly receive treatment from formal health services in their respective areas. (Desima, et al. (2021).

HIV/AIDS education in the work areas of community health centers should involve community participation, so that HIV/AIDS case detection can be accelerated more effectively. Apart from that, it is hoped that activity participants who are PKK or integrated health center staff will check the daily records or routine reports at the Community health center or Subsidiary Health Center and Integrated health center in the villages in the Ledeunu Community health center working area. If an HIV/AIDS case is discovered, treatment must be taken immediately and the sufferer's family must be supported and educated to increase the body's immunity by taking medication and exercising to slow the growth of the virus. (Susilowati, 2021). A balanced lifestyle, adequate rest has a big effect on improving the body's immune system. Education on the use of drugs, free sex, and screening of people returning home. For HIV/AIDS patients who are indicated to have a serious infection, they can be immediately referred to a hospital with more complete services with the mobilization of an agile and skilled team, so that treatment of AIDS sufferers can be carried out immediately and well. At the end of the presentation of the material, the implementing team conveyed the importance of maintaining surrounding health and maintaining security. For this reason, all participants are encouraged to always be faithful to their partners, not use illegal drugs and diligently carry out HIV/AIDS screening.(Arriza, Beta Kurnia., et al. (2020).

Evaluation of activities is carried out by giving quizzes or questions regarding the material that has been presented, and participants can respond well to all of these questions.

## CONCLUSION

From the Community Health Center activities carried out related to education on the implementation of epidemiological surveillance, it can be concluded:

1. The Community Group in the Ledeunu Health Center working area understands the ways and efforts to handle HIV/AIDS prevention in their area.
2. Efforts that residents can make in dealing with HIV/AIDS include carrying out routine

reports regarding HIV/AIDS, immediately reporting if they find a patient with HIV/AIDS symptoms and immediately taking curative action for the patient by helping them take medication.

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