

THE EFFECT OF GIVING A PICTURE BOOK POCKET IS ABOUT PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION TOWARD PREGNANT MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE IN MIDWIFE INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

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by Suryati Romauli

**THE EFFECT OF GIVING A PICTURE BOOK POCKET IS ABOUT
PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD HIV TRANSMISSION
TOWARD PREGNANT MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE
IN MIDWIFE INDEPENDENT PRACTICE
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Abstract

HIV / AIDS is a disease that continues to grow and become a global problem in the world. More than 90% of children infected with HIV are obtained from their mothers. The detection and prevention of HIV events during pregnancy must be prioritized and it is very important to reduce HIV transmission from mother to child. In carrying out the health education process, media tools are needed in the form of picture books. To find out the effect of giving a picture book on mother to child HIV prevention on the knowledge of pregnant women in the Independent Practice of Midwife Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes.

This research is an experimental research. This research design uses Quasy Experiment, with One group pre test post test. The sample in this study amounted to 45 respondents, with a sampling technique Preposive sampling. Using the Wilcoxon statistical test.

The results of the study using the Wilcoxon test showed that the p-value = 0,000 < 0.05, thus, H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted meaning that there was a difference between pre-test and post-test, so it could be concluded that "there was an effect of giving a picture book on prevention Transmission of HIV from Mother to Child to the knowledge of pregnant women at BPM Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes. "

Keywords: Picture book pocket, PPIA Knowledge, Pregnant women

1. Introduction (Book Antiqua 10pt Bold)

HIV/AIDS is a disease that continues to grow and becomes a global problem that hit the world. At the end of 2016 it was estimated that 36.7 million people in the world were living with HIV, as many as 1.8 million people were newly infected with HIV, and caused 1 million deaths in 2016. (WHO, 2017)

More than 90% of children in 2013 infected with HIV were obtained from their mothers. The HIV virus can be transmitted from an HIV-infected mother to her child during pregnancy, during childbirth and breastfeeding (Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2013). According to (Drake, 2014) pregnancy and postpartum are at high risk for HIV. The risk of mother-to-child transmission is higher among the incidence of infection in women. Detection and prevention of HIV events during pregnancy or

postpartum should be prioritized and is very important to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV (Mokoagow, 2017).

In contrast to the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS in several areas in Indonesia, namely the use of syringes for drug users, in Papua Province, based on data from the Papua Provincial Health Office in December 2010, the transmission was 90% dominated by unsafe sexual relations, and 4% vertical transmission from mother to child. baby (perinatal). When viewed from this situation, efforts to break the chain of HIV/AIDS transmission in Papua must be aimed at changing irresponsible sexual behavior and preventing transmission from parents to their unborn babies (Rabrageri, Siswosudarmo, & Soetrisno, 2017)

The Papua Provincial Health Office noted that as of March 1, 2019, the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in the area had crossed

40,805 cases. The figures are divided into 15,935 cases of HIV sufferers and 24,870 cases of AIDS. The number of cases is data from all districts and cities in Papua province. (DinKes, 2019)

In carrying out the health education process, media is needed as a tool. The media is no stranger to the learning process. With the media, complex and unclear learning materials can be delivered to the target more simply and easily captured. The media chosen to assist the health education process is a picture pocket book. The media was chosen because it can help disseminate information in a relatively short time, the form of the pocket book is small and thin when compared to other. (Fauziyyah, 2018)

Previous research related to the use of pocket books (booklets) as conducted by (Artika, 2019) the results showed that booklets and leaflets had an influence in increasing adolescent knowledge about the impact of teenage pregnancy with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$. From the results of the independent T test, it was shown that there was a difference in effectiveness between booklets and leaflets with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$. Booklets and leaflets have an influence in increasing knowledge, when compared to the two media, booklet media are more effective than leaflet media in increasing adolescent knowledge about the impact of teenage pregnancy at Pertiwi Private High School Jambi City. (Lia Artika, 2019)

According to the Jayapura District Health Office, the cumulative number of HIV AIDS cases up to December 2016 was 2281, 1246 HIV cases and 1035 AIDS cases, 242 died so that the case fatality rate was 19.41%, HIV attacks all age groups, the highest rate of HIV / AIDS attacks the productive age as many as 2115 (93%) cases consisting of 15-19 years old = 206 (10.27%) cases, 20-29 years old = 1117 (1.89%) cases, 30-39 years old = 598 (3.54%) cases and 40-49 years = 194 (10.90%) cases. (DinKes, 2019)

Based on monthly report data from the Independent Practice Midwife Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes, from July to December 2020 there were 203 pregnant women who came to visit, with K1 as many as 120 visits, K4 as 83 visits. From the 120 K1 visits, 12 people (10%) have been counseled and have had an HIV test, the rest have received HIV counseling, but have not done an HIV test in the laboratory.

2. Method

This research is an experimental research. Experimental research is the only research method that can truly test hypotheses regarding causal relationships (Sudaryono, 2018). The design of this study used a Quasy Experiment, with one group pre-test post-test, the design in this study was an intervention group that was given treatment by giving a picture pocket book. The sampling technique in this study was preposive sampling technique, the sample in this study were all pregnant women who performed ANC K 1 at the Independent Practice of Midwife Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes as many as 45 pregnant women. The statistical test used to determine the difference in knowledge between before and after the intervention was the Wilcoxon test.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1. The Effect of Providing Picture Pocket Books on The Knowledge of Pregnant Women at PMB Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes

Variabel	Pre test		Post test		P-Value
	N	%	N	%	
Good Knowledge	18	40.0	45	100.0	000
Enough knowledge	26	57.8	0	0.0	
Lack of knowledge	1	2.2	0	0.0	

Based on the table above, it can be known using the wilcoxon test, a p-value of 0.000 is obtained. It can be seen that the p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$ then it can be seen that there is a significant difference between before and after the gift of a picture pocketbook, so it can be concluded that, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, this shows that "there is an influence of the provision of a Picture Pocket Book on the Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child on the knowledge of pregnant women in BPM Suryati Romauli, S.ST.,M.Kes".

This is in accordance with the theory that knowledge is influenced by external factors in the form of health education by giving booklets. In accordance with the theory according to Kemm and Close in Aini (2010) booklets have several advantages, namely that they can be studied at any time, because the design is in the form of a book and contains relatively more information compared to posters.

Some respondents claimed to have never

received information about through print media such as books, magazines, newspapers, or other types of print media, so researchers tried to provide information about Preventing HIV Transmission from Mother to Child through print media. The media used is print media in the form of picture pocket books. The pocketbook provided contains material on Preventing HIV Transmission from Mother to Child supported by interesting images and visualizations. A pocket book is a book with a small size the size of a pocket so that it is effective to carry anywhere and can be read at any time when needed, with the effectiveness of the pocket book, pregnant women can gain knowledge about Preventing HIV Transmission from Mother to Child

This means that picture pocket books are an effective medium in providing counseling because the material in them is discussed clearly and simply or briefly which facilitates understanding, especially in terms of their sense of view. (Yuliani, 2015).

This research is in line with research conducted by Lia Artika Sari (2019), saying that the difference in the average knowledge of young women about the impact of adolescent pregnancy between before and after providing education using picture pocket books has increased with a statistical test p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$. From the results of the independent T test, it shows that there is a difference in effectiveness between the booklet and leaflet with a p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$.

This is in accordance with the theory that knowledge is influenced by external factors in the form of health education by giving booklets. In accordance with the theory according to Kemm and Close in Aini (2010) booklets have several advantages, namely that they can be studied at any time, because the design is in the form of a book and contains relatively more information compared to posters.

4. Conclusion and Sugestion

The conclusion in this study is that there are differences before and after the provision of illustrated pocket books on the level of knowledge of pregnant women about PPIA at BPM Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes in 2020 where the wilcoxon test results show a p-value $(0.000) < \alpha 0.005$.

It is hoped that in the future, a picture pocket book on Preventing HIV Transmission from Mother to Child can be used as a source of

information to increase the knowledge of other pregnant women who visit AT PMB Suryati Romauli, S.S.T., M.Kes. and can be used as input for education in the learning process of obstetrics students, so that a real picture of the influence of picture pocketbook-based about PPIA can be obtained on increasing the knowledge of pregnant women.

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