INTISARI

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndromes (AIDS) merupakan masalah kesehatan dunia. *World Health Organization (WHO)* sebagai sektor kesehatan global telah menetapkan tujuan untuk mengurangi infeksi HIV tahun 2022-2030. Indonesia sendiri berupaya untuk mencapai *Ending AIDS* pada tahun 2030 sebagai bentuk komitmen bersama negara-negara lain di dunia. Ada beberapa kendala utama dalam meningkatkan kepatuhan pengobatan *antiretroviral (ARV)*. Salah satunya faktor dukungan sosial. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi dukungan sosial dan kepatuhan pengobatan, serta hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi dan dukungan sosial dengan kepatuhan pegobatan *Antiretroviral* (ARV) pada pasien HIV-AIDS.

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *analitik observasional* dengan desain studi *cross sectional*. Teknik pengumpulan sampel dilakukan dengan *non probability* sampling metode *convenience* sampling dengan jumlah sampel 86 responden yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi di 11 Puskesmas wilayah Kabupaten Sleman selama Oktober-Desember 2023. Data karakteristik sosiodemografi responden diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner, data dukungan sosial diperoleh menggunakan *Sosial Support Questionnaire-6* (SSQ-6), dan data kepatuhan pengobatan diperoleh dari *Medication Adherence Report Scale* (MARS-5). Analisis data menggunakan perangkat lunak *Statistical Program for Social Science* (SPSS), yaitu analisis univariat untuk melihat gambaran subyek penelitian secara deskriptif, dan analisis bivariat melalui *chi-square* untuk melihat hubungan antar variabel.

Hasil analisis bivariat dengan menggunakan *chi-square* menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara usia (*p-value*=0,565), jenis kelamin (*p-value*=0,989), tingkat pendidikan (*p-value*=0,200), status pekerjaan (*p-value*=0,438), status perkawinan (*p-value*=0,256), status ekonomi (*p-value*=0,066) maupun tingkat dukungan sosial (*p-value*=0,126), dan kepuasan dukungan sosial (*p-value*=0,523) dengan kepatuhan pengobatan *Antiretroviral* (ARV) pada pasien HIV-AIDS yang ada di Kabupaten Sleman. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan penelitian secara kualitatif untuk mengetahui secara jelas penyebab ketidakadaan hubungan ini.

ABSTRACT

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndromes (AIDS) is a world health problem. The World Health Organization (WHO) as a global health sector has set a goal to reduce HIV infections in 2022-2030. Indonesia itself is trying to achieve Ending AIDS by 2030 as a form of commitment with other countries in the world. There are several main obstacles in increasing adherence to Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. One of them is the social support factor. The objective of this study was to identify social support and medication adherence, as well as the relationship between social support and Antiretroviral (ARV) medication adherence in HIV-AIDS patients.

This type of research is observational analytical research with a cross sectional study design. The sample collection technique was carried out using non-probability sampling convenience sampling method with a sample size of 86 respondents who had met the inclusion and exclusion criteria in 11 Community Health Centers in the Sleman Regency area during October-December 2023. Data on socio-demographic characteristics of respondents were obtained from filling out questionnaires, data on social support was obtained using Social Support Questionnaire-6 (SSQ-6), and medication adherence data were obtained from the Medication Adherence Report Scale (MARS-5). Data analysis uses Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) software, namely univariate analysis to see a descriptive picture of research subjects, and bivariate analysis via chi-square to see the relationship between variables.

The results of bivariate analysis show that there is no significant relationship between age (p-value=0.565), gender (p-value=0.989), education level (p-value=0.200), employment status (p-value=0.438), status marriage (p-value=0.256), economic status (p-value=0.066) and level of social support (p-value=0.126), and satisfaction with social support (p-value=0.523) with adherence to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment in patients HIV-AIDS in Sleman Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out qualitative research to clearly understand the causes of this lack of relationship.