



INTISARI

Latar belakang: Pengendalian Penyakit HIV/AIDS merupakan masalah kesehatan yang belum tuntas dalam Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) dan termasuk dalam sasaran global dari tujuan *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Sampai dengan Desember 2017, jumlah kasus AIDS tertinggi di Indonesia berdasarkan pekerjaan/status adalah pada ibu rumah tangga dengan faktor resiko penularan terbanyak adalah melalui heteroseksual sebesar 69,9% sementara penularan melalui perinatal sebesar 2,9%. Upaya mencegah penularan HIV dari ibu ke anak dilakukan dengan melaksanakan Program Pencegahan Penularan HIV dari Ibu ke Anak (PPIA). Rumah sakit sebagai pintu masuk sasaran ibu hamil, sekaligus sebagai fasilitas kesehatan rujukan, memiliki peran penting dalam layanan PPIA. Implementasi layanan PPIA belum terlaksana dengan baik di rumah sakit di Provinsi DKI Jakarta.

Tujuan: Menilai implementasi layanan PPIA di Rumah Sakit Rujukan HIV/AIDS di Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2018

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan metode kualitatif. Informan diwawancara menggunakan kerangka kerja *The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)* sebagai panduan dalam pengumpulan dan analisis data kualitatif.

Hasil dan pembahasan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya permasalahan dalam layanan PPIA antara lain kurangnya ketersediaan sumber daya manusia, permasalahan logistik, adanya SOP yang berbeda dengan pedoman PPIA, kurangnya kualitas jaringan dan komunikasi antar unit layanan, tidak terlaksananya sistem terkait perencanaan, pelaksanaan, monitoring dan evaluasi dan tidak adanya upaya khusus untuk mengetahui kebutuhan pelanggan PPIA.

Kesimpulan dan saran: Implementasi layanan PPIA di Rumah Sakit Rujukan HIV/AIDS di Provinsi DKI Jakarta telah terlaksana namun terdapat permasalahan dalam proses dan *outcome* implementasi yang berbeda-beda di masing-masing rumah sakit. Faktor-faktor yang menjadi penyebab keberhasilan adalah strategi berupa sistem layanan PPIA yang terintegrasi dengan layanan-layanan lainnya dan adanya pelayanan berupa klinik khusus. Faktor – faktor yang menjadi hambatan implementasi adalah stigma petugas, asuransi kesehatan yang diskriminatif terhadap penderita HIV/AIDS dan permasalahan dalam kualitas logistik pendukung layanan PPIA. Kementerian Kesehatan RI dan Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta disarankan mengevaluasi dan menindaklanjuti permasalahan sistem pendistribusian dan kualitas logistik terkait layanan PPIA dan layanan asuransi kesehatan. Pimpinan rumah sakit disarankan membuat kebijakan dan strategi yang memastikan perencanaan, pelaksanaan, monitoring dan evaluasi layanan PPIA berjalan dengan baik di rumah sakit.

Kata kunci: Pencegahan penularan HIV dari ibu ke anak, Rumah Sakit, Implementasi, CFIR



ABSTRACT

Background: HIV / AIDS Control is a health problem that has not been resolved in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is included in the global target of the objectives of the Integrated Development Goals (SDGs). As of December 2017, the highest number of AIDS cases in Indonesia based on occupation / status was in housewives with the highest transmission risk factor was heterosexual at 69.9% while perinatal transmission was 2.9%. Efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV are carried out by implementing the Mother to Child HIV Transmission Prevention Program (PPIA). Hospitals as entry points for the target of pregnant women, as well as referral health facilities, have an important role in PPIA services. The implementation of PPIA services has not been implemented well in hospitals in DKI Jakarta Province.

Objective: Assessing the implementation of PPIA services in HIV / AIDS Referral Hospitals in DKI Jakarta Province in 2018.

Method: This research is a descriptive study with qualitative methods. Informants were interviewed using the framework of The Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) as a guide in the collection and analysis of qualitative data.

Result and discussion: The results showed that there were problems in PPIA services including lack of availability of human resources, logistical problems, the existence of different SOP with PPIA guidelines, lack of network quality and communication between service units, non-implementation of systems related to planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and absence special efforts to find out PPIA customer needs.

Conclusion and recommendation: Implementation of PPIA services at HIV / AIDS Referral Hospitals in DKI Jakarta Province has been implemented but there are problems in the process and different implementation outcomes in each hospital. The factors that cause success are strategies in the form of a PPIA service system that is integrated with other services and the existence of services in the form of special clinics. Factors that become obstacles to implementation are the stigma of officers, health insurance that discriminates against people with HIV / AIDS and problems in the quality of logistics supporting PPIA services. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia and the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office are advised to evaluate and follow up on the problems of the logistics distribution and quality system related to PPIA services and health insurance services. Hospital leaders are advised to make policies and strategies that ensure that the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PPIA services run well in hospitals.

Key words: Prevention of mother to child HIV transmission, hospitals, implementation, CFIR.

1.