

# LGBT

*by Rizka 4*

---

**Submission date:** 12-Mar-2018 10:45AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 928901427

**File name:** 4.\_LGBT.docx (44.81K)

**Word count:** 1174

**Character count:** 6079

## **The Risk Behaviour of HIV/AIDS Transmission in The LGBT Group in Madiun**

**Riska Ratnawati\*, Ervina Maret Sulistiyaningrum\***

\*Faculty of Public Health, STIKes Bhakti Husada Mulia Madiun, Indonesia

Email: riskaratnawati78@gmail.com

### **ABSTRACT**

Incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) has been increasing for the last ten years in Indonesia, including Madiun, East Java. The purpose of this study was to determine factors influencing the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) group in Madiun, East Java. This was an analytical cross-sectional study, with study population being LGBT in Madiun, East Java. Sample of 64 LGBTs were selected by random sampling. The risk factors were age, sex, education, sexual behavior, sex workers status, income and knowledge. Data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by multiple logistic regression. The risk of HIV infection decreased among LGBTs who were aged 17-25 years, had good knowledge and safe sexual behavior. The risk of HIV infection increased among LGBTs who were male, worked as sex worker and had low income. It can be concluded that the risk of HIV infection decreased among LGBTs, who were aged 17-25 years, had good knowledge, and safe sexual behavior. The risk of HIV infection increased among LGBTs who were male, worked as sex worker, and had low income.

**Keywords:** HIV, LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender)

## INTRODUCTION

Based on the data from Regional AIDS Commission KPAD (2015) in District Madiun, The number of HIV/AIDS increasing every year. Up to late 2015, a number of people with HIV (ODHA) from LGBT around 22 people. The prevalence cases of people with HIV (ODHA) in the LGBT group because of VCT activity. Case of HIV/AIDS in the LGBT group are described as iceberg phenomenon, where is the case of HIV/AIDS in the LGBT group just detectable from people who are willing to do VCT activity (Voluntary Counseling Testing), while a number of LGBT group which do not involve in VCT, their number are significantly more and more, and that become a serious threat to the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

The highest risk factors of HIV transmission based on KPAN (2015), by having unsecure sex intercourse for heterosexual (46.2%), the use unsterile injection for penanus (3.4%), and LSL (homosexual) (24.4%). Previously its transmission by means of a syringe (drugs). The current number of HIV infection will occur due to unprotected sex both same sex and with woman. Besides the wrong perception about HIV/AIDS by the LGBT group, makes half of these groups are reluctant to seek treatment and get access to health facilities. As a result there will be a late diagnosis and treatment of patients with HIV/AIDS and pass on to the other. So far most people with HIV / AIDS in the LGBT group was trying to hide new identity, so that nobody known to the others. The attitude like this can be ultimately so make their group or community a 'hidden population'. Which is difficult to educate. They try to hide the illness from family, relative, spouses, and friends.

The purpose of this research is to know the factors that affect the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission in the LGBT group (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender).

## METHODS

This was an analytical cross-sectional study, with study population being LGBT in Madiun, East Java. A sample of 64 LGBTs were selected for this study by random sampling. The dependent variable was HIV infection. The independent variables were age, sex, education, sexual behavior, sex workers status, income level, and knowledge. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by multiple logistic regression test.

## RESULTS

Table 1. Result of logistic regression test

Factors	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% CI for Exp (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Model	30.015	3.210	87.418	1	0.001	0.013		
Age (17-25)	-27.835	1.648	285.380	1	0.001	0.012	2.446	4.573
Gender (Male)	1.855	1.332	1.939	1	0.004	6.392	0.001	0.609
Education (Elementary-junior)	0.933	1.720	0.333	1	0.004	2.70	0.002	13.254
Status of couples (switch partners)	3.614	2.279	2.514	1	0.022	0.121	0.027	0.211
Job type (prostitutes)	-3.503	1.917	3.339	1	0.008	0.030	1.320	173.368
Income <1 million	-6.305	2.443	6.662	1	0.010	0.002	9.446	782.687
Income 1-2 million	-5.305	2.173	5.962	1	0.015	0.005	3.241	720.895
Lack of knowledge	-5.223	2.433	4.607	1	0.032	0.005	4.193	387.918

The results of logistic regression test showed that independent variables that influenced or predict behaviors at risk of HIV / AIDS transmission in LGBT group were age, sex, education, status of couples, income and knowledge.

### **DISCUSSION**

The result of the study shows a correlation between age and the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission in the LGBT group in District Madiun. This result has been reinforced by the research which is conducted by Simanjuntak (2010) in Medan. The result show there is a correlation between the age with the occurrence of HIV/AIDS where the age is the most at risk of HIV/AIDS.

The result of the study shows a correlation between gender and the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission in the LGBT group in District Madiun. This result is sufficient with some researchs from the experts who pointed out that male teenagers do more risky sexual activity to their health than female (Hidayaningsih, et al., 2009; Rahyani, et al., 2012).

The result of the study shows a correlation between education and the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission in the LGBT group in District Madiun. According to Ariani (2012), she proves that level of education influences the occurrence of HIV especially to basic education: elementary until junior high school. Low education is causing a lack of knowledge of the person itself especially about the dangerous of HIV.

The result of the study shows a correlation between status of couples with the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission in the LGBT group in District Madiun. The same types of free sexual contact and without any safeguard that they often do is penetrative sex (anal sex) and oral sex (Halkitis, et al, 2007). Increasingly practicing the homosexual activity without any safeguards, the higher the risk of becoming infected with HIV (Mason, 2003).

The result of the study shows a correlation between income and the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission. In the environment community, the differents are widely accepted in the public. The differents appear because of many factors such as race, tribes, religion, income, social, economic, physic etc. The differents of economic in this case is income.

The result of the study shows a correlation between education with the risk behaviour of HIV/AIDS transmission. Level of knowledge, if the level of knowledge which obtained is not appropriate so the sexual behaviour will be deviating as it is happened in the LGBT group which is too risky for HIV /AIDS transmission (Siyoto, et al., 2004) and also affect someone to do the right and wrong thing.

### **CONCLUSION**

It can be concluded that the risk of HIV infection decreased among LGBTs, who were aged 17-25 years, had good knowledge, and safe sexual behavior. The risk of HIV infection increased among LGBTs who were male,worked as sex worker, and had low income.

# LGBT

---

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

**3%**

SIMILARITY INDEX

**3%**

INTERNET SOURCES

**1%**

PUBLICATIONS

**1%**

STUDENT PAPERS

---

## PRIMARY SOURCES

---

**1**

[repository.usu.ac.id](http://repository.usu.ac.id)

Internet Source

**2%**

**2**

[www.asecu.gr](http://www.asecu.gr)

Internet Source

**1%**

---

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  < 15 words

Exclude bibliography  On