

## Understanding of the Duties and Obligations of Field Outreach Officers Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS (KPA) of Badung Regency in 2023

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### ABSTRACT

The target population in this research were field outreach officer at KPA Badung Regency. Data analysis using 4 stages of descriptive analysis . Result: The officer's understanding of the points of finding clients for HIV testing: conducted at the time of field outreach, socialization and mobile VCT. At the point of referring to delivering directly to the first health care facility, at the point of assisting HIV-positive clients, namely by ensuring the client's drug stock, reminding to take medicine, and taking clients medicine to the service. There was 1 informant who said he did not know how to accompany clients with HIV. Conclusion: There are variations in the understanding of field outreach officers at the point of accompanying HIV-positive clients.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and consists of more than 17,000 islands[1]. The decentralized government system is applied to 514 districts/cities spread across 34 provinces. One of the priorities of health development is the prevention of the spread of infections, especially HIV/AIDS [2]. This situation is a challenge in controlling HIV AIDS and PIMS from a geographical and socioeconomic point of view[3]. Based on data from the HIV epidemic in Indonesia, the estimated ODHIV in 2020 is 543,100 people. The number of HIV AIDS cases in Bali Province from year to year shows an alarming increase in cases [4]. In Badung Regency, a total of 4797 ODHIV were found until December 2022 from the target of finding 4822 ODHIV[5]. Based on age group, the highest HIV AIDS cases in the age group of 20-29 years are 1,892 ODHIV, followed by the age group of 20-29 years as many as 1,671 ODHIV and the age group of 50-59 as many as 254 ODHIV. Based on estimates, heterosexual risk factors are the highest, namely 2,031 ADHIV and homosexual as many as 1,340 ODHIV. Beside that, there is still a strong stigma against people with HIV [6]

The high number of HIV AIDS cases in Badung made the Badung Regency government through the Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS (KPA) in charge of the Prevention and Transmission of Infectious Diseases (P2PM) of the Badung Regency Health Office in 2017 appoint one outreach officer in each village/urban village who was tasked with providing HIV AIDS awareness information through home visits and mass socialization [7]. Officers are assigned theoretical and practical debriefing so that officers have capabilities about their field of duty in the village. The duties and obligations of field outreach officers are stated in the Decree (SK) of the Regent of Badung. Based on the Decree (SK) of the Badung Regent Number 1829/0413/HK/2023 concerning the Appointment of Village/Urban Village Level HIV AIDS Outreach Officers in the Sub-Activities of Health Service Management for People with HIV in 2023, there are additional duties and obligations of field outreach officers that were not contained in the previous decree, in poin d namely : finding, referring clients for HIV testing to health care facilities and accompanying if there are positive [8]. These additional duties and obligations are also in an effort to end AIDS 2023 through 3 Zero AIDS, namely Zero New HIV Infection, Zero AIDS Relate Death, and Zero Discrimination with a target achievement of 95% each [9]. Lack of knowledge about HIV will cause anxiety about HIV outbreaks [10]

Based on the results of preliminary interviews conducted with 10 field outreach officers, 7 people said they did not know about the additional duties and obligations of field outreach officers in the 2023 decree. Understanding of the main tasks and functions is the basis for outreach in the field to be carried out appropriately. Field outreach officers must have a strategy in carrying out their duties[11]. This will be related to the performance of the officer. So that researchers are interested in conducting research entitled "Understanding of the Duties and Obligations of Field Outreach Officers Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS (KPA) of Badung Regency in 2023.

## 2. METHOD

Qualitative descriptive research was conducted on 5 research informants. The informant in this study was a field outreach officer at Komisi Penanggulangan AIDS (KPA) Badung. Sampling in this study was determined by purposive sampling technique. The participants selected in this study had inclusion criteria, namely field outreach officers at KPA Badung, can communicate well using Balinese or Indonesian, willing to be an informant, able to provide information needed in this study. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews using instruments in the form of internal interview guidelines. Analysis method using descriptive analysis [12]

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research that has been conducted aimed at determining the understanding of field outreach officers on the duties and obligations of field outreach officers based on the 2023 letter of mission, the author can describe the results of the study in the explanation below:

### Characteristics of informants

The results of the study showed the age, gender, education and working period characteristics of 5 research informants described in the table below

Table 1. Characteristics of Informants

Code	Age	Gender	Education	Working period
Informant 1	29 y	Female	S1	6 y
Informant 2	24 y	Female	D-3	4 y
Informant 3	26 y	Female	S1	4 y
Informant 4	32 y	Male	SMA	6 y
Informant 5	25 y	Male	SMA	6 y

Based on table 1, the informants of this study were in the age range of 24-32 years. By gender, 3 people were female, and 2 other informants were male. Based on education, 2 informants have the last education of S1, 2 informants with high school education and 1 informant with D-3 education. According to the working period, 3 informants have a service period of 6 years or in other words from the beginning of the appointment of field outreach officers, and 2 informants have a service period of 4 years.

Based on the results of the study, it shows the understanding of outreach officers towards finding, referring and accompanying HIV-positive clients such as :

### Understanding Finding Clients for HIV Testing

Based on interviews with 5 informants said they found clients for HIV testing during field outreach, socialization and mobile VCT, seen in the quote below :

*"When going to the field, besides that, they also coordinate with the Puskesmas to conduct Mobile VCT" (I-01)*

*"We take a personal approach with the person, when someone suspects outreach, and also socialization"(I-04)*

### Understanding of Referring Clients for HIV Testing

The results of interviews with 5 informants mentioned referring clients for HIV tests by delivering directly to the first health care facility in their area while still coordinating with the relevant Puskesmas, seen in the quote below :

*"I took it directly to the Puskesmas, it was to the Abiansemal III Health Center and then took it to the general polyclinic first to then do a test at the VCT poly" (I-04)*

*"If the person agrees, I suggest it to the Puskesmas, or if he wants to be escorted, I will deliver it directly" (I-05)*

### Understanding Accompanying HIV-Positive Clients

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with 5 informants, they showed an understanding of accompanying HIV-positive clients, including: ensuring drug stocks, reminding them to take medicine, and taking medicines to health care facilities , showed in the quote below :

*"Calling his client, reminding him if he had taken any medication, and asking if he had any medication left" (I-03)*

*"prevent lost to follow up, remind to take medication" (I-02)*

However, there was 1 informant who said he did not know about HIV client advocacy because there was no training related to ODHIV assistance, described in the quote below :

*"If that's the case, I don't know what the process is, because there has been no special training for ODHIV assistance so far" (I-05)*

The understanding of field outreach officers on the duties and obligations according to the decision letter on the point of finding clients for HIV testing, among others, is carried out at the time of field outreach, socialization and mobile VCT.

At the point of referring clients to do an HIV test, namely delivering directly to the first health care facility in the area of field outreach officers. According to research conducted by Naftuchah, officers' understanding of referrals is critical as field officers spearhead the number of VCT clinic visits [13]

And at the point of accompanying HIV-positive clients, namely by ensuring the client's drug stock, reminding them to take medicine, and taking medicine clients to the service. There are variations in answers to the point of accompanying clients where there is 1 informant who said he did not know about how to accompany clients with HIV because they had never received special training before. Understanding is not only an activity of thinking, but feeling and imagining and finding itself in others [14]. The results of previous research show understanding patients about ARV treatment are still lacking and obstacles to adherence to ARV therapy[15]. So that the role of officers is very crucial to support the continuity of treatment of ODHIV

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on understanding the duties and obligations of KPA field outreach officers in Badung Regency in 2023, it can be concluded that there is a common understanding of field outreach officers at the point of finding and referring clients for HIV testing, but there are variations in understanding at the point of accompanying HIV-positive clients where there are informants who say they do not know about the process of mentoring clients with HIV because they have never attended special training before.

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