

The Relationship Of Hiv/Aids Events With Injecting Drug Use

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ABSTRACT

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection and AIDS stands for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV and AIDS cannot be separated because AIDS is a disease caused by the HIV virus. The HIV virus will attack the human immune system, more specifically attacking helper T cells, this will cause a decrease in the immune system of infected individuals. The risk of spreading HIV/AIDS infection occurs more through unsafe sex than through drug use. There are so many negative impacts obtained by ODHA both from the outside environment and from within themselves

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1. Introduction

HIV stands for Human Immunodeficiency Virus infection and AIDS stands for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. HIV and AIDS cannot be separated because AIDS is a disease caused by the HIV virus. The HIV virus will attack the human immune system, more specifically attacking helper T cells, this will cause a decrease in the immune system of infected individuals (1). HIV/AIDS is one of the infectious diseases that has become one of the diseases that has received quite a lot of attention in the health sector because it is a disease for which there is no cure. Although the administration of combination ARV is the best treatment that can be done for therapy in HIV/AIDS patients, this therapy can only improve the patient's immune system by suppressing the number of viruses in the body (2).

HIV/AIDS is an infectious disease that is quite a concern of the world today. Reportedly, HIV/AIDS ranks first in the category of infectious diseases that can cause death (3). Therefore, it is necessary to prevent and minimize the spread and transmission of the HIV virus that causes AIDS. The HIV virus can be transmitted to other individuals through unsafe sexual relations, one of which is free sex and drugs with injecting drug use (4).

ODHA (People With HIV/AIDS) is a term for people living with HIV/AIDS. For ODHA, this disease does not only rob and disturb the physical but can also disrupt the psyche. Physically ODHA will experience a drastic weight loss. Meanwhile, psychologically it is caused by negative stigmas that he gets both from within himself and from outside himself (5).

Drugs (Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Addictive Substances) or drugs are drugs that are widely abused by irresponsible persons. Narcotics are drugs that are commonly used as relievers and reducers of consciousness, and pain relievers, and can have a dependency effect. This is what is always abused by unscrupulous persons and drug users (6). Drug abusers usually use drugs in several ways, namely by using a syringe, by inhalation using the mouth, and by inhalation using the nose.

Literature study is research by collecting a number of books and magazines related to the problem and research objectives (Danial & Warsiah, 2009). With the development of the times and technology, it is easier for everyone to get literacy sources that are not only fixated on print media, but also literature studies can be done through online media such as e-journals and e-books.

Seeing the phenomenon of HIV/AIDS which is high in Indonesia makes the writer curious and interested in the topic of the relationship between HIV/AIDS cases and drug abuse. Therefore, the

author conducted a literature study and made a journal review with the discussion on the theme. By collecting e-journals that are appropriate and related to the theme and title that the author wants to make. Keywords: HIV/AIDS, ODHA, drug, drug user.

2. METHOD

The method used is a literature review sourced from several journals sourced from Google Scholar, e-books, and Google. related to the topic of drug use with the incidence of HIV/AIDS.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Effect of Drug Use on the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Indonesia

In a study conducted by Iskandar Arfan, et al entitled “FAKTOR RISIKO KEJADIAN HIV DAN AIDS PADA REMAJA 14-24 TAHUN (Studi di Kota Pontianak)” taking several factors into his research, namely unsafe free sex, poor communication with parents, use of TV or cellphone media and the internet to view pornographic images or videos, education, housing, injection drug use, incomplete parental conditions, and peer pressure to have free sex or drugs. The research was conducted by conducting interviews using questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Based on the qhi square test, it was found that only two variables included in the risk factors for the incidence of HIV/AIDS were poor communication between children and parents 11.66 times more at risk of getting HIV/AIDS (Adj OR = 11.66; 95% CI = 4,24-32,07), and unsafe sex behavior is 12,41 times more at risk of getting HIV/AIDS (Adj OR= 12,41; 95%CI = 3,37-45,71). For adolescents who have poor communication with their parents, it causes a lack of parental supervision of their children and also the lack of education provided by parents regarding HIV/AIDS in their adolescent children. For the variable unsafe sex a so poses a great risk to the incidence of HIV/AIDS in adolescents, this is in accordance with research conducted by Dorjgochoo et al which states that HIV/AIDS has a great chance of being transmitted to other individuals through unsafe sex activities. especially in couples who suffer from non=communicable disease or there are injuries to their sexual organs. Meanwhile, other variables, including injecting drug use in this study, did not have anything to do with the risk of HIV/AIDS incidence (7).

This is also the same as the research conducted by Sri Handayani, et al which stated that HIV/AIDS is more at risk of being transmitted through sexual activity, in which this variable has a P value of 0.014 ($P < 0.05$) (15). Research conducted by Amelia Eka Cahyani, et al entitled “Gambaran Perilaku Berisiko HIV pada Pengguna Napza Suntik di Provinsi Jawa Tengah” stated that the transmission of HIV/AIDS can be done through injecting drugs and sexual behavior. Even in this journal it is stated that transmission can spread to the general public (not drug users) through sex. In injecting needle users, HIV/AIDS is transmitted through the use of shared needles without a sterilization process beforehand, through sex by having sex with a partner who is not a drug user, causing the virus to spread to the general public (8). In a study conducted by Ai Kusmiati Asyiah, et al entitled “HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOBA DAN SEKS BEBAS DENGAN INFEKSI MENULAR SEKSUAL DI TASIKMALAYA” stated that in Tasikmalaya the transmission of HIV/AIDS was mostly transmitted through free sex activities which were carried out even in the form of homosexual activities, namely men like men (MSM). However, this activity still has something to do with drug abuse where free sex is one of the impacts resulting from drug abuse (9).

Conditions of ODHA

In the journal entitled “Memahami Penyalahguna Narkoba yang Terinfeksi HIV/AIDS melalui Penelitian Kualitatif” (Anindya Jati Andri, 2013) conducted research on several people who abused drugs and experienced HIV/AIDS in a rehabilitation center. The results obtained indicate that the condition of ODHA who is also a drug abuser has problems both in their health and in their social environment. In the health sector, it is certain that the problem occurs because of a decrease in the immune system which is the protective guard in the patient's body, due to the HIV virus, causing the sufferer's body to lack productivity. In the social sphere, what they feel is a sense that they feel that there is less race to carry out social activities and meet new people, so on average the sufferers feel more comfortable when they are in a rehabilitation facility (10). This is also in accordance with research conducted by Irfan Ardani and Sri Handayani which states that ODHA who abuse drugs experience two

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negative stigmas, namely from the community and themselves which from the community many people isolate ODHA causing ODHA difficulties to socialize, and negative stigma from oneself in the form of fear from oneself and the result of stigma from the outside environment (11).

Availability of Health Workers for ODHA

Based on research conducted by Herry Fernandes Butar Butar and Imaduddin Hamzah who discussed the existence of medical personnel in prisons in Indonesia. The result is that there is still a very lack of medical personnel in prisons, this is not accompanied by the addition of existing prison residents. There is even one prison in Indonesia that does not have medical personnel. This makes it difficult for ODHA who are in prison to consult and get treatment in prison to health workers (12).

Relationship between Knowledge and Cases of HIV/AIDS Events

In a study conducted by Yuli Wulandari, et al., it was stated that there is no relationship between a person's knowledge and the incidence of HIV/AIDS, according to a study conducted by Amelinda that knowledge is not so related to the prevention of HIV/AIDS risk but more influential is family closeness. to prevent HIV/AIDS (13). This result is also the same as the research conducted by Sri Lilestina Nasution, et al which stated that the most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS are adolescents who live in urban areas where their relationships are more open, males and also adolescents who have incomplete families, and in adolescents who have knowledge of HIV/AIDS and drugs at the intermediate level (14). To cope with the increasingly mushrooming incidence of HIV/AIDS, Marni researchers conducted an outreach activity about HIV/AIDS to the students at the Al Hidayah Islamic Boarding School Borowatu and the result was that the knowledge gained by the students related to HIV/AIDS and drugs increased as evidenced by an increase in the value of the pre-test (mean 4.95) and Posttest (mean 6.73)(16).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the collected literature, it can be concluded that the risk of HIV-AIDS is more prone to spread through free sex compared to drug use. The solution that can be taken is that the closer the family relationship with the teenagers, the less chance they will fall into the world of drug abuse, and the need for planting and applying religious teachings so that everything they do can be in accordance with the teachings in religion.

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