

The Analysis of Factors Influencing Behavior of Pregnant Mother in Performing Prevention Mother to Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT) in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mother to child transmission of HIV can be prevented, but the incident of HIV in children from year to year continues to increase.

Purpose: The research objective is to analyze the factors influencing behavior of pregnant mothers in performing Prevention Mother to Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT).

Method: The research design was analytic observational with cross sectional approach. The population was all of pregnant mothers in working area of PHC Pesantren I Kediri. The samples were 63 respondents using simple random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires given to pregnant mothers at the time of antenatal care in PHC Pesantren I Kediri and then analyzed using logistic regression.

Results: The results showed that variable X1 (role of officer) with $p = 0.104$; OR = 4.609, Variable X2 (knowledge) with $p = 0.004$; OR = 31.057, Variable X3 (attitude) with $p = 0.030$; OR = 8.993, Variable X4 (husband support) with $p = 0.015$; OR = 4.789, Variable X5 (house distance) with $p = 0.720$; OR = 1.232 and Variable X6 (interest) with $p = 0.014$; OR = 2.863. In conclusion, the factors influencing Y (behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination) were knowledge and attitude, with the most dominant factor was knowledge with the influence of 31.057.

Conclusion: Shows that, The low level of mother's knowledge about PMTCT, uncooperative mother's attitude, lack of husband support and lack of mother's interest caused the low coverage of PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri. The health promotion efforts need more intensive so that the success of PMTCT program can be achieved.

Keywords: role of officer, knowledge, attitude, husband support, house distance, interest, behavior, prevention mother to child HIV transmission

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BACKGROUND

HIV/AIDS is an autoimmune disease caused by a virus in which the incident rate from year to year continues to increase, although various prevention efforts have been done (UNAIDS, 2015). And lately, HIV transmission from mother to child becomes particular concern, as it is a major factor in the cause of HIV in children under 15 years (Legiati, 2015). Therefore, there are various prevention efforts from mother to child. Efforts can be started since the baby is still in the womb until the breastfeeding process. Form of seriousness of the government in dealing with this issue then issued Permenkes. 51 of 2013 which states that Prevention Mother to Child of HIV Transmission is one of HIV and AIDS prevention efforts integrated with mother and child health services. Therefore, all pregnant mothers should be encouraged to carry out HIV testing at the nearest health service, such as PHC (Siregar, 2016).

In East Java until December 2022, the number of reported AIDS cases was 12.630 people and 26.433 HIV cases and the mother-to-fetus transmission of HIV cases was 463 cases (Dinkes, 2022). While in Kediri, the incident of HIV reached 13 cases in 2022.

One of the things that allegedly became the cause of the high rate of HIV incident, especially HIV that is transmitted from mother to child is due to few of mother in performing PMTCT. Several factors influencing mother's behavior in performing PMTCT are lack of mother's knowledge, perception of vulnerability, perception of obstacles, perception of benefits, cues of acting, access to information, husband support, midwife support and cadre support. Husband support becomes the most dominant factor (Legiati, 2015).

Based on a preliminary study conducted in PHC Pesantren I Kediri on January 23, 2023 found that the number of PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren is still quite low, that is in 2014 only reached 32.71%, and this number decreased in 2022 reached 26.82% and obtained 2 pregnant mothers with HIV positive in 2021.

If the PMTCT program is not running optimally, then prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is difficult to overcome, so the number of HIV patients in children < 15 years old will continue to increase. HIV/AIDS eventually has a negative impact on the economics, the health care system, decreasing life expectancy, reducing the number of surviving children and increasing the number of orphans. The pandemic impact of HIV/AIDS is the emergence of pain and suffering, loss of work and income, death of family members, poverty, despair, inhibition of health care because of stigma and discrimination (Kemenkes, 2020).

Prevention strategies for HIV transmission among pregnant mothers who have been infected with HIV are the core prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission. These interventions include comprehensive mother and child health services, HIV counseling and testing services, antiretroviral drug delivery, HIV counseling and infant feeding and safe childbirth. Comprehensive mother and child health services include pre-natal, postpartum and child health services. Providing information to pregnant mothers and their husbands when they come to mother and child health clinics will raise their awareness of the potential risk of HIV transmission among them, as well as the continued risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. HIV counseling and testing services will be excellent if they are integrated with mother and child health services and family planning services. HIV counseling became one of the standard components of mother and child health services and family planning services at each level of health services (Kemenkes, 2020).

METHOD

The research design was analytical observational with cross sectional approach. The population was all of pregnant mothers who are in working area of PHC Pesantren I Kediri. The samples were 63 respondents using simple random sampling. Data were collected using questionnaires given to pregnant mothers at the time of antenatal care in PHC Pesantren I Kediri and then analyzed using logistic regression.

RESULTS

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents in this research include age, education, occupation, gestational age, pregnancy sequence and further information.

No	Characteristics	ΣN	Σ%
1	Age (year)		
	<20	0	0
	20-35	48	76,2
	>35	15	23,8
2	Education		
	Elementary	2	3,2
	Junior High School	14	22,2
	Senior High School	38	60,3
	University	9	14,3
3	Occupation		
	House-Wife	43	68,3
	Private Worker	16	25,4
	Entrepreneur	3	4,8
	Public Servant	1	1,6
4	Gestational Age		
	Trimester I	3	4,8
	Trimester II	25	39,7
	Trimester III	35	55,6
5	Pregnancy Sequence		
	First	32	50,8
	Second	10	15,9
	Third	5	7,9
	> Third		
6	Further Information		
	Never	41	65,1
	Ever	22	34,9
	Total	63	100

Source: Result of Data Analysis, 2023.

Based on table 1, from 63 respondents, most of respondents with age between 20-45 years old was 76.2% (48 respondents), high school education was 60.3% (38 respondents), as housewife was 68.3% (43 respondents), the third trimester of pregnancy was 55.6% (35 respondents), and the second pregnancy was 50.8% (32 respondents), the mother had received information about the Prevention Mother to Child of HIV Transmission (PMTCT) was 65.1% (41 respondents).

Table 2. The Result of Statistical Test of Logistic Regression Analysis towards factors influencing behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kota Kediri On May 26 - June 26, 2023.

Regression Logistic							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Role of officer	1,528	,939	2,650	1	,104	4,609
	Knowledge	3,436	1,191	8,328	1	,004	31,057
	Attitude	2,196	1,014	4,692	1	,030	8,993
	Support	,245	1,053	,054	1	,816	1,278
	Distance	,908	,823	1,217	1	,270	2,478
	Interest	-,584	,735	,631	1	,427	,558
	Constant	-15,043	4,972	9,154	1	,002	,000
Step 2 ^a	Role of officer	1,518	,937	2,623	1	,105	4,565
	Knowledge	3,485	1,173	8,833	1	,003	32,630
	Attitude	2,196	1,015	4,678	1	,031	8,985
	Dstance	,924	,821	1,266	1	,260	2,519
	Interest	-,501	,640	,613	1	,434	,606
	Constant	-14,889	4,918	9,166	1	,002	,000
Step 3 ^a	Role of officer	1,226	,845	2,106	1	,147	3,406
	Knowledge	3,265	1,121	8,489	1	,004	26,188
	Attitude	1,841	,883	4,353	1	,037	6,306
	Distance	,834	,811	1,058	1	,304	2,304
	Constant	-14,051	4,697	8,949	1	,003	,000
Step 4 ^a	Role of officer	1,014	,800	1,605	1	,205	2,756
	Knowledge	3,180	1,103	8,307	1	,004	24,041
	Attitude	1,672	,846	3,911	1	,048	5,325
Step 5 ^a	Constant	-11,543	3,726	9,597	1	,002	,000
	Knowledge	3,126	1,091	8,201	1	,004	22,774
	Attitude	1,404	,807	3,024	1	,082	4,071
	Constant	-8,158	2,372	11,825	1	,001	,000

Source: Research Primary Data, 2023.

From the result of statistic test of logistic regression showed that from the six variables after the logistic regression test, there were only two variables influencing behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, that was mother's knowledge ($p = 0.004$; OR = 31.057; mother about PMTCT ($p = 0,030$, OR = 8,993) This meant that if pregnant woman had deficit of knowledge about PMTCT examination, then pregnant mother had risk without performing PMTCT examination 31,057 times higher than pregnant mother having good knowledge. If mothers had negative attitude toward PMTCT examination, then risk of mother did not conduct PMTCT examination 31,057 higher than mothers with positive attitude. So it could be concluded that the most dominant factor influencing Y (PMTCT) was knowledge of mother with influence equal to 31,057 times.

DISCUSSION

The influence role of officers towards the mother's behavior in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that from 63 respondents almost half the officer's role was good but the mother did not conduct PMTCT examination (39,7%), and result of logistic regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,104$ with $OR = 4,609$. This implied that if the role of officer was good towards PMTCT examination, then the chances to assist the patient in performing PMTCT examination amounted to 4.609 times higher than the lack of officer's role. Because the value of $p > 0.05$, so H_1 was rejected and H_0 was received, it means there was no influence of officer's role towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

According to Potter & Perry (2021) the role of health officer is as customer service, communicator, motivator, facilitator and counselor. As a motivator, health officer should be able to give encouragement to the patient to behave healthy in order to achieve optimal health. And the counseling of health officers is expected to create behavioral changes that are carried out individually or in groups through effective communication to express the problems according to the condition of the patient until the patient feels the problem and guiding in its implementation (Mandriwati, 2021). Health officers based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Health No.36, 2020 states that any persons who devote themselves in the field of health and have knowledge and skills through education in the field of health for certain types that require authority in doing health efforts. Health officers also have an important role to improve the maximum quality of health services to the community so that the public can increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthy so as to realize the health level as high as an investment for the development of human resources that are socially and economically productive.

Health officers have an important role in providing health services, especially in providing motivation and counseling to pregnant mothers to continue to make efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child through PMTCT examination. Lack of information and health services that are less than optimal causes increased cases of HIV/AIDS each year. The problem requires more serious handling from various stakeholders, including health officers who need to improve their role and contribution. At the time of antenatal care, health officers can insert information and motivation to pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination. However, although health officers are already performing well, the acceptance of pregnant mothers towards PMTCT examination is still difficult for many reasons, such as fear of HIV diagnosis and fear of unfavorable treatment from their husbands or relatives if diagnosed with HIV. As most pregnant mothers do the first antenatal care in the Midwife of Independent Practice, the health officers (midwives) also have an important role in providing health services, especially in providing motivation and counseling to pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination during pregnancy. Midwife of Independent Practice can provide referral service for PMTCT examination where the patients in working area of PHC.

The influence of mother's knowledge towards behavior in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that from 63 respondents almost half of mothers had sufficient knowledge and performed PMTCT examination (41,27%), and from result of Logistic Regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,004$ with $OR = 31,057$. This implied that if pregnant mothers had deficit of knowledge about PMTCT examination, then pregnant mothers had risk without performing PMTCT examination 31,057 times higher than pregnant mother with good knowledge. Because the value of $p < 0.05$, so that H_1 was accepted and H_0 was rejected which meant the influence of mother's knowledge towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

Someone's knowledge is influenced by several factors, including of education, age, occupation, information, experience, social economic, environment and culture (Wawan, 2021). According to Nursalam (2020) the higher the level of education a person, the more easily receives information, so that more knowledge is owned. Knowledge has an important role for pregnant mothers in determining attitudes or actions. The better the knowledge of pregnant mothers about PMTCT examination, the better the action in performing PMTCT examination. Knowledge of this PMTCT examination can be obtained from information provided by health officers, as well as other sources of information. So the role of health officers in providing information about mother-to-child transmission of HIV is essential for pregnant mothers to understand how to save their future generations of HIV disease. Good knowledge with high awareness will encourage pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination.

The influence of mother's attitudes towards behavior of pregnant mother in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on research result showed that from 63 respondents almost half of mothers had positive attitude and conducted PMTCT examination (42,86%), and the result of Logistic Regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,030$ with $OR = 8,993$. This meant that if the mother had negative attitude towards PMTCT examination, then the risk of mothers without performing PMTCT examination 8,993 times higher than pregnant mothers who had positive attitude. Because the value of $p < 0,05$, so that H_1 was accepted and H_0 was rejected which meant that the influence of mother's attitudes towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

An attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to the stimulus or object. That attitude can not be directly seen, but can only be interpreted first from closed behavior. That attitude is still an open reaction or an open behavior. Attitude is a readiness to react to objects in certain environments as an appreciation of the object (Notoatmodjo, 2020).

According to Azwar (2021) Factors that influence the formation of attitudes are personal experiences, the influence of others who are considered important, the influence of culture, mass media, educational institutions and religious institutions, the influence of emotional factors.

An attitude of a pregnant mother towards the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to infants through PMTCT examination can be established. The establishment of this positive attitude can be through the provision of accurate and intense information by health officers, so that the knowledge and experience of pregnant mothers about HIV prevention in infants is getting better. Good knowledge and experience will be the basis for forming a good attitude too. So that, more pregnant mothers realize how important PMTCT examination done so that the child is avoided HIV transmission if the mother has HIV. Attitude is the most important determinant in human behavior, as a reaction, the attitude is always associated with two alternatives, namely like and dislike to implement or away from it. Thus knowledge of something is the beginning that influences an attitude that will lead to a change.

The influence of husband's supports towards behavior of pregnant mother in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that from 63 respondents almost half of mothers got husband's support husband and mother in performing PMTCT examination (41,27%), and from result of Logistic Regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,015$ with $OR = 4,789$. This meant that if the husband did not support pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination, then pregnant mothers had risk without conducting PMTCT examination 4,789 times higher than husband support. Because the value of $p < 0,05$, so that

H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected which meant that the influence of husband's support towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

A husband should give support to the wife in keeping the wife and child from the danger of a disease. This form of support can include emotional support, informational support, and instrumental support. Emotional support gives feelings of comfort, confidence, care and love by husband so that pregnant mother can face problems better. Instrumental support provides materials that can provide immediate relief, such as transportation to nearby PHC, and informational support provides information, suggestions or feedback about the situation and condition of pregnant mothers so that it can help pregnant mothers to recognize and solve problems more easily (Cohen & Hoberman cited by Isnawati & Suhariadi, 2021).

The support of husbands is the encouragement given by husbands in the form of moral and material support in terms of realizing a plan which in this case is PMTCT examination during pregnancy. Husband's support makes the family able to perform its functions, and it is very necessary for pregnant mothers to convince pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination. The better the husband support, the more positive the behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination. Some forms of husband's support that can be done is to take the wife (pregnant mothers) to the health center to find information about the prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission to be conveyed to his wife so that knowledge and understanding of the wife increases. If the wife is still unsure of her decision in performing PMTCT examinations, then the husband can provide emotional encouragement through his affection to the wife to provide comfort and sense of comfort so that the wife is more confident in performing PMTCT examination. Husband is expected to be the main support system for his wife.

The influence of house distance towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that from 63 respondents almost half the distance of the mother's house from PHC was far-distant category and the mother did not conduct PMTCT examination (38,10%), and from result of Logistic Regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,720$ with $OR = 1,232$. This implied that if the house distance was close, then the chances of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination of 1,232 times higher than the distance of the near house. Because the value of $p > 0.05$, so that H1 was rejected and H0 was accepted which meant there was no influence of house distance with behavior of the pregnant mother in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

Distance is a number that indicate how far an object change position through a certain path or how far one place to elsewhere, in this case how far the house of pregnant mothers with PHC. The distance between the residence and the place of health services negatively influences the number of health services. This can be understood as the further away the shelter from health services will be the more expensive costs incurred for transportation. This is in accordance with the demand theory that if the requested goods are more expensive, the quantity of goods purchased will be less (Andersen quoted by Laij, 2021).

The distance to the place of health services sometimes becomes a barrier factor for some pregnant mothers to come to PHC for antenatal care, especially if there are no health complaints. But in some people the house distance to health care or health center is not a hindrance or a reason not to come to PHC for antenatal care and in performing PMTCT examination, especially now there are "gojek online" facilities circulating among the community. Pregnant mothers who are domiciled can use the gojek online facility to be able

to conduct PMTCT examination in health service. The research results are often based on the level of awareness of pregnant mothers towards the importance of performing antenatal care and examination of different PMTCT. So it is necessary efforts of health officers to raise awareness for every pregnant mother both near and far from PHC to conduct regular antenatal care and PMTCT examination.

The influence of interest towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that from 63 respondents almost half of mother's interest in medium category and mother did not conduct PMTCT examination (26,99%), and from result of Logistic Regression test was obtained the value of $p = 0,014$ with $OR = 2,863$. This meant that if pregnant mothers had low interest in performing PMTCT examination, then pregnant mothers had risk without performing PMTCT examination 2.863 times higher than pregnant mothers who had high interest. Because the value of $p < 0.05$, so that H_1 was accepted and H_0 was rejected which meant there was influence of mother's interest towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri.

Interest can occur because of encouragement that comes from within, usually in the form of needs related to physical and psychological. In addition, interest may arise due to social and emotional motive factors (Crow and Crow cited by Mahmud, 2021).

Someone's interest in something varies depending on how the person considers something important in his life. Something is considered important whenever it has a direct impact on life, both negative (to be avoided) and positive impact (to be achieved). Interest is one of the internal factors that can affect the goal to be achieved. Activities undertaken without the support of interest will likely result in less satisfactory or otherwise. Pregnant mothers who do not have good interest in the average of PMTCT examination because they do not understand the negative impacts when they do not do PMTCT examination. Greater fear and embarrassment if diagnosed with HIV hits the mother's mind so the mother prefers not to do PMTCT screening. Therefore, health officers should be able to awaken the interest of pregnant mothers to their health and their offspring from the danger of HIV through continuous counseling.

The factors influencing behavior of pregnant mothers in performing Prevention Mother to Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT) in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the research results showed that the six variables after the logistic regression test there were only two variables that influenced behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, namely knowledge ($p = 0,004$; $OR = 31,057$) and attitude about PMTCT ($p = 0,030$; $OR = 8,993$).

According to Soemanto (2020) one of the external factors influencing knowledge is the environment. The atmosphere of the environment influences individual attitudes and reactions in learning activities, because the learning individual is interactive with the environment. A good environmental atmosphere will cause the learning process to be maximized, resulting in a good level of knowledge. From the knowledge gained will lead to the emergence of a good attitude too.

The attitude of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination is very influenced by the knowledge they have. The more mothers have sufficient knowledge about PMTCT examination during pregnancy the better the attitude to conduct PMTCT examination without fear and anxiety. New behavior can occur when something is treated to cause a reaction, namely stimulation. Thus, a certain stimulus will produce a certain reaction or behavior. The behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination can

actually be formed through education or counseling in order to provide sufficient knowledge and understanding so that pregnant mothers will feel the need to do it themselves without appealed or forced.

The most dominant factors influencing towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri

Based on the result of logistic regression test was obtained value on knowledge factor $p = 0,004$ with $OR = 31,057$ and on mother's attitude factor about PMTCT $p = 0,030$ with $OR = 8,993$. This meant that if pregnant mothers had less knowledge about PMTCT examination, then pregnant mothers had risk without performing PMTCT examination 31,057 times higher than pregnant mothers having good knowledge. If the mother had negative attitude towards PMTCT examination, then the risk of mother did not conduct PMTCT examination 31,057 higher than mother having positive attitude. So it could be concluded that the most dominant factor influencing Y (PMTCT) is the mother's knowledge with the influence of 31,057 times.

Prevention of HIV transmission from pregnant woman with HIV to the baby it contains aim to identify HIV-infected woman, reduce risk of HIV transmission from mother to child during the period of pregnancy, labor and postpartum. Comprehensive mother and child health services include integrated ANC services including HIV supply and testing, HIV diagnosis, provision of antiretroviral therapy, safe delivery, management of infant and child feeding, delaying and regulating pregnancy, ARV and cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in children, diagnostic examination HIV in children (Ministry of Health RI, 2021).

The most dominant factor towards behavior of pregnant mothers in performing PMTCT examination depends on mother's understanding on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Good husband's support is one of them also to improve understanding of pregnant mothers through the role of husband to provide enough information to his wife. The existence of external information from health officers or other will also provide a separate understanding for pregnant mothers. A good understanding will have an impact on the good attitude in determining the action to actively engage in prevention of HIV/AIDS transmission from mother to infant through PMTCT examination.

CONCLUSION

There was no influence of role of officers towards behavior of mothers in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, There was an influence of mother's knowledge towards behavior in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, There was influence mother's attitude towards behavior in performing PMTCT examination in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, There was influence of husband support towards behavior in performing examination of PMTCT in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, there was no influence of house distance towards behavior in performing examination of PMTCT in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, There was influence of mother behavior in performing examination of PMTCT in PHC Pesantren I Kediri, The factors influencing pregnant mothers's behavior in performing Prevention Mother to Child HIV Transmission (PMTCT) in PHC Pesantren I Kediri was knowledge of mother and the most dominant factor that influenced behavior of pregnant mother in conducting examination of PMTCT in PHC Pesantren I Kediri was knowledge of mothers.

Suggestions

It is expected to keep educating or promoting health and counseling to pregnant mothers about prevention of mother to baby HIV through PMTCT examination for the program can run with optimal results.

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