



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Medical Science

CHARACTERISTIC MEN WHO LOVE SEX WITH MEN HIV+ IN NGOS TARATAK JIWA HATI WEST SUMATERA INDONESIA

KEY WORDS: Msm; Hiv/aids; West Sumatera Indonesia; Seroposive

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ABSTRACT

Taratak Jiwa Hati is NGOs at West Sumatra Indonesia to caring people living with HIV. It's only one NGOs at West Sumatera Indonesia to caring People Living with HIV. MSM is part of population has supports from NGOs. This Study aims to identify characteristic MSM in Taratak Jiwa Hati. The research design use descriptive report. This study has 102 sample size of Men Who Have Love Sex With Men HIV+ with random sampling. The results of this study were 54,9% of respondent is gay and 45,1% is bisexual, rage of age were 55,9% is early adult, 81,4% has upper secondary education level, 54 % is new use ARV, and the non-government sector is the most employment sector.

INTRODUCTIONS

The program and estimated incidence of HIV / AIDS and its treatment are inseparable from the key population because of the estimation of the number of key populations as indicators of the epidemic epidemic of HIV / AIDS . According to WHO, (2016), the key population is a group that has high risk habits for contracting HIV. The key population has always been associated with legal and social issues on HIV epidemiology because of their risk behavior, one in five groups of key populations are male sex with men(WHO, 2017; Kemenkes, 2016).

The existence of MSM in the midst of the community is still considered to be abnormal so there is a stigma and discrimination in the community against them. The statement above is supported by the results of research conducted by Rahardjo, (2007), which states that heterosexual is used as a normal benchmark for a sexual orientation which ultimately forms a bad stigma against non-heterosexual groups. The emergence of a stigma can affect a person's life and affect the process of forming self-efficacy. The final process of forming self-efficacy is the selection process because most people are the result of the environmental product itself (Bandura, 1994).

METHODS and MATERIALS

This research method uses descriptive design to determine the characteristics of respondents, where the data collection techniques are interviewed through questionnaires (Creswell, 2016; Hastono, 2010; Sugiono, 2016). The analyses presented in this study are based on a total of 102 HIV+ at NGOs Teratak Jiwa hatai West Sumatra Indonesia. Eligible participants the following criteria : be at least 18 years old, have provided written informed consent, and have not side effect HIV treatment.

Questionnaires were completed by participants themselves. The research protocol was approved by the ethical committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University in Padang. Random sampling used to recruit participant receiving at the NGOs Taratak Jiwa Hatii in September 2017 until January 2018.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

Characteristics of respondents consisted of sexual orientation, age, level of education, employment, and length of treatment. All respondent data are categorical so the percentage results are displayed. shows the frequency distribution of respondent characteristics where there are most respondents are gay and the rest are bisexual. The respondent's age range was mostly in the early adult age range of 54.9%, the respondent's education level was mostly at the upper secondary level of 81.4%, the ART treatment period, most of the respondents were in the new category for ART treatment because under one year of 54%, the private sector is the most occupational sector of the work of respondents 35.3%. However, the characteristics of the work of the respondents were found in almost all sectors of employment, there were MSM that at the same time table 1.

TABLE. 1

Characteristic MSM HIV+ Frequency distribution at NGOs Teratak Jiwa Hati West Sumatera Indonesia n=102)

Sexual orientation	F	%
Gay	56	54,9
Bisexual	46	45,1
Age		
Final teenagers (17-25 years)	24	23,5
Early Adult (26-35 Years)	57	55,9
Final Adult (36-45 Years)	18	17,6
Elderly Pre (46-55 Years)	3	2,9
Educations level		
Primary school (SD-SMP)	19	18,6
Secondary school (Senior high school)	57	55,9
High school (undergradued)	26	25,5
ART treatment time		
1-6 months	22	21.6
7-12 Months	33	32.4
13-24 Months	17	16.7
More than 24 months	30	29.4
Type of the work		
entrepreneur	17	16.7
Private	36	35.3
College student	8	7.8
Student	1	1.0
PNS	2	2.0
Labor	3	2.9
Hairstyles	4	3.9
Trader	5	4.9
Honorary employee	8	7.8
Farmer	2	2.0
Waiter	8	7.8
Driver	1	1.0
Employee	3	2.9
Marketing	1	1.0
Teacher	2	2.0

Based on research conducted on male sex men with HIV seropositive at the Teratak Jiwa Hati Foundation, respondents had a sexual orientation as gay as 56 people and as a male bisexual 46 people. Gay and bisexual men are a group of male sex men. Male sex is an individual male who has same-sex relationships consisting of gay, male bisexuals, and every man who has sex with male (WHO, 2016a). Meanwhile, according to King et al., (2013), male sex men (MSM) are every individual who is male sex who have same-sex intercourse consisting of male homosexuals (gay), male bisexuals, and male transgender (transvestites). Male Sex Men (MSM) can be said that every male who has same-sex sex regardless of his sexual orientation is heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, and transvestite.

The age range of respondents is in the adult age range which is

above 25-45 where, this range is the adult age range both early and late adult. This age is a productive age that has the developmental task of choosing a job and marriage. This time is also a time to build the peak structure of life (Kaplan, Sadock, & Grebb, 2010). The task of development at this age is to try to choose the role they will do in the future. Once a person finds a pattern of life that he believes can meet his needs, he will develop patterns of attitudes and values that tend to be peculiar for the rest of his life. The period of self-adjustment with the environment, so that someone will be susceptible to experience emotional tension. Around early or mid-thirties, most young people have been able to solve their problems well enough to become more stable and emotionally calm. However, if they feel unable to overcome the main problems in their lives, they are often emotionally disturbed and try to commit suicide (Hurlock, 1980).

The education level of respondents is almost entirely at the level of secondary education and above with a percentage of 81.4%. Various studies show that the level of education is one of the factors that will interact in health status. Where, if a person has a higher education status can reduce mortality and increase income even reduce mortality twice as much, both directly and indirectly (Pampel, Krueger, & Denney, 2010; Speake, Cowart, & Pellet, 1989). Current trends in almost all occupational sectors are MSM populations which in the past decade only found in a number of sectors such as nightclubs and salons. However, in this study there were other employment sectors such as farmers who had MSM populations. Most respondents work in the private sector as much as 35.3 percent and the rest work in other sectors. The range when undergoing ART therapy where, more than half of the respondents or 54 percent of respondents were in the new category underwent therapy because it was still under one year.

CONCLUSION

This study can be report of characteristic Men Who Love Sex With Men at West Sumatera Indonesia has some characteristic with other people because every work has MSM population.

Ethical Clearance

This study has passed and granted ethical clearance from the Faculty of Medicine University of Andalas No.346/KEP/FK/2018.

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Conflict of Interest

None

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