

Conference Paper

HIV/AIDS Spread in Kendari City, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Roswati¹, Ramadhan Tosepu^{2*}, Devi Savitri Effendy²¹Student of Postgraduate Program of Public Health, University of Halu Oleo, Indonesia²Faculty of Public Health University of Halu Oleo, South east Sulawesi Province, Indonesia**Abstract.**

HIV/AIDS is a health problem and the one of the deadliest virus in the world. HIV/AIDS is still a pandemic that worries the community. The disease has a relatively long asymptomatic phase (without symptoms). Generally it takes 2 to 15 years to produce definite symptoms. The cause of HIV is an infectious disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus. AIDS is a condition that consists of a collection of symptoms related to the weakening of the immune system when the HIV infection has progressed and is not treated properly. It can also be transmitted from mother to baby during pregnancy. By now HIV/AIDS still cannot be cured because there is no certain cure. However, the disease can be controlled through the provision of Antiretroviral Therapy (ARV). This study used data on HIV/AIDS cases obtained from the Kendari City Health Office from 2015 to 2019. The conclusion is that positive HIV sufferers in the male group are 79.41% and the women group are 20.59%. The AIDS sufferers include 73.91% men and 26.09% women. The vulnerable age for HIV/AIDS is 30-39 years old (43.48%).

Corresponding Author:

Ramadhan Tosepu; email:
ramadhan.tosepu@uho.ac.id**Published:** 13 September 2022Publishing services provided by
Knowledge E

© Roswati et al. This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICASI Conference Committee.

Keywords: HIV/AIDS, Kendari City, Indonesia

1. INTRODUCTION

HIV/AIDS has become the world's highest health problem. Asia is ranked second which has 36.9 million cases[1]. The city of Kendari in the past five years has number of HIV positive cases in 2019 was reported as 34 cases, AIDS the number of cases was 23 cases which consisted of 11 sub-districts in Kendari. However, it can be seen in the graph that there was an increase in the discovery of new cases in 2016 which then decreased to the following years[2]. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a type of virus that attacks or infects white blood cells which causes the human immune system to decline. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is a collection of symptoms of disease that arise due to decreased immunity caused by infection with HIVDEPKES RI,[3]. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that lowers the immune system leading to the AIDS phase. This disease has become a pandemic that worries the world community.

OPEN ACCESS

The disease has an asymptomatic phase (without symptoms) which is relatively long in the course of the disease[4].

HIV and similar viruses are generally transmitted through skin contact in mucous membranes or the bloodstream, bodily fluids containing HIV such as blood, semen, vaginal fluids, preseminal fluids and breast milk. The transmission can be by sex (oral, vagina or anal) with people with the virus, transfusion of HIV-infected blood, contaminated needles. Sexual intercourse is the highest risk factor for HIV/AIDS transmission WHO, 2017[5].

Right now, there is no drug that can cure HIV / AIDS. The government has obtained drugs to suppress the viruses from HIV, so they don't spread more and make a person's immune system decrease and not be susceptible to other diseases[6]. The drug is an antiretroviral (ARV). Although this treatment helps HIV/AIDS sufferers, there are still many sufferers who do not comply with taking the drug, even though in reality their lives are very dependent on treatment[7].

HIV/AIDS is a contagious disease that needs attention from the local government, especially the city of Kendari not only in the city of Kendari but also other areas. The local government has made efforts to prevent the disease from becoming endemic that occurs in the community. One alternative to overcome the problem of the increasing number of sufferers is made all parties not to be involved in an environment that is likely to be infected with HIV.

2. METHODOLOGY

Kendari city is the capital of the Southeast Sulawesi Province. It is located in the southern part of the equator, between 3°54'40" and 4°5'05" south latitude (LS) and stretches from west to east between 122°26'33" and 122°39' 14" East Longitude (ET). This study uses data from the Indonesian government. Data on HIV/AIDS cases were obtained from the Kendari City Health Office in 2015-2019.

The data is obtained from the Kendari City Health Office (Section for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases), which is published annually by the Kendari City Health Office, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The research results are presented in graphic format.

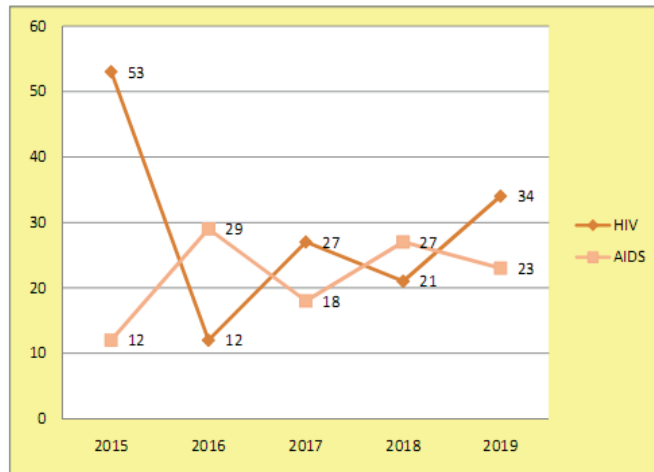


Figure 1: Number of HIV/AIDS cases in Kendari City (section for Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases).

3. RESULT

The surveillance results in graph 1 above show the number of positive HIV cases reported from year to year has fluctuated and in 2019 was reported as many as 34 cases. In 2019 reported AIDS cases decreased compared to 2018 which was 27 cases. Cumulatively, AIDS cases up to 2019 were 23 cases.

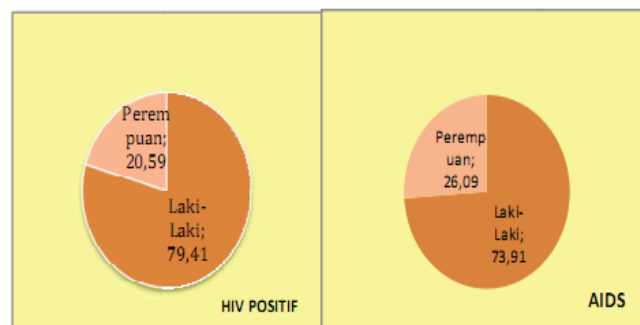


Figure 2: Number of HIV/AIDS cases by gender in Kendari City SE Sulawesi.

The results of the surveillance in the graphs 2 show that HIV positive patients in men were 79.41% and women were 20.59%. The AIDS sufferers are 73.91% in men and 26.09% in women.

The results of surveillance in the graphs 3 depicting new cases of AIDS by age show that most of the new cases of AIDS are in the age of 20-29 years old. (30.43%) is age 30-39 years (43.48%) is age 40-49 years. (17, 39) and 50-59 years old are (4.35%). This age group belongs to the sexually active productive age and includes the age group that uses injecting drugs. In addition, AIDS transmission is still found from mother to child as indicated by the discovery of AIDS cases in the age group less than 4 years.

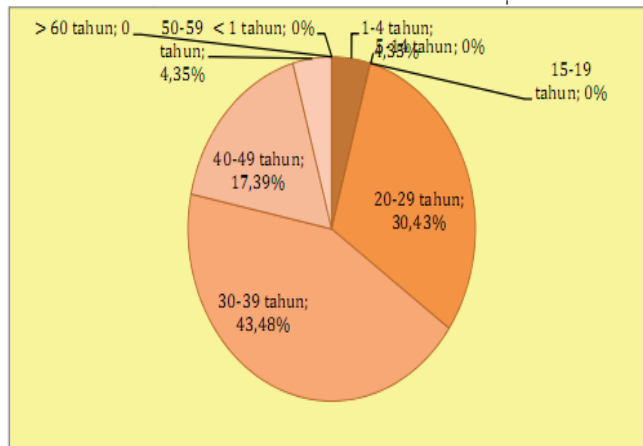


Figure 3: Number of HIV/AIDS cases by age in Kendari City SE Sulawesi.

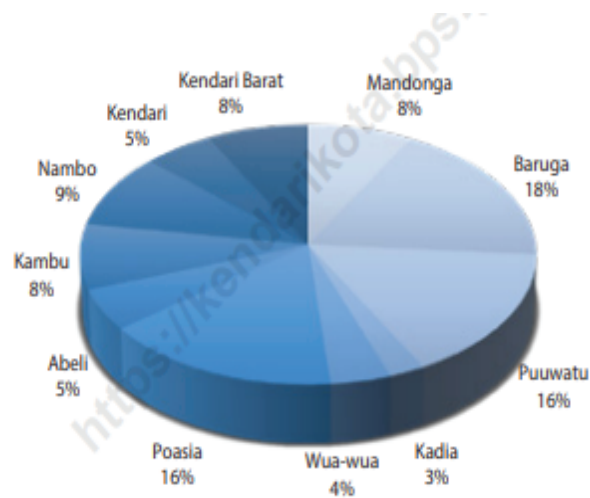


Figure 4: Percentage of Kendari City Area by District, 2020 (Kendari City National Land Agency, 2017).

Surveillance results in graphic 4 Percentage of Kendari City Area by District, Kendari 5%, Kendari Barat 8%, Mandongga 8%, Baruga 18%, Puuwatu 16%, Kadia 3%, Wua-wua 4%, Poasia 16%, Abeli 5%, Kambu 8%, Nambo 9%.

4. DISCUSSION

The number of HIV positive cases in year 2016 is increase with HIV was 53 cases, AIDS was 29 cases. Regularly, HIV tends to decrease in 2017 only numbered 27 cases, AIDS 18 cases. Whereas in 2018 the number of HIV cases was inversely proportional to 21 cases, AIDS was 27 cases. In the year 2019 there was an increase in HIV totaling 34 cases, AIDS totaling 23 cases.

Cumulatively, AIDS cases until 2019 were 23 cases, the proportion of HIV positive cases in men was 79.41% and women were 20.59%. The AIDS sufferers were 73.91% in men and 26.09% in women. This means that men more easy to suffer from HIV/AIDS than women, possibly due to environmental influences, unsafe sexual relationships, and those who use injectable narcotics.

The description of new AIDS cases by age group shows that most of the new AIDS cases are in the age of 20-29 years. There is (30.43%) which 30-39 years old (43.48%), 40-49 years old (17.39%) and 50-59 years old (4.35%). This age group belongs to the sexually active productive age and includes the age group that uses injecting drugs. In addition, AIDS transmission is still found from mother to child as indicated by the discovery of AIDS cases in the age group less than 4 years.

Percentage of Kendari City Area by District, the largest is Baruga 18%, the smallest is Kadia 3%.

5. CONCLUSION

Positive HIV sufferers in men are 79.41% and women are 20.59%. The AIDS sufferers 73.91% men and 26.09% women. The vulnerable age for HIV/AIDS is 30-39 years old (43.48%).

6. AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Author 1 provided the script and written and author 2 formulated the title and directed the writing.

7. THANK YOU

Thank you to the supervisor who has directed the writing of this article. Thanks to the Faculty of Public Health, Halu Oleo University, Kendari.

References

- [1] UNAIDS, "Global HIV Statistic.," In: *Fact sheet* (2017).
- [2] dinkes kota kendari, "Profil Dinkes.," Presented at the (2019).

- [3] A.P. Negara, Igo Cahya, "Penggunaan uji chi-square untuk mengetahui pengaruh tingkat pendidikan dan umur terhadap pengetahuan Penasun mengenai hiv-aids di provinsi dki jakarta.," In: *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika dan Terapannya*. pp. p-ISSN: 2550-0384; e-ISSN: 2550-0392 (2018).
- [4] L.Y.H. Fufa Nandasari, "Identifi cation of Sexsual Behavior and HIV Insidence on Public Transportation Driver in Sidoarjo.," *Berkala Epidemiologi*. vol. 3, pp. 377–386, 2015.
- [5] D. Edward Septianto Gani, "Perbedaan Kepuasan Hidup Pada Laki-Laki Dan Perempuan Dengan Hiv/Aids.," *Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, dan Seni*. vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 60-66., 2020.
- [6] S. Mahmood, "Female garment workers' understandings of sexually transmitted infections in selected low to middle-income countries.," *Public Health of Indonesia*. vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 5–22, 2021.
- [7] A. M Nur, D., Marianti, L., & Aini, "Konseling Individu Dengan Teknik Self Management Dalam Proses Rehabilitas Orang dengan Hiv/Aids (ODHA).," *Bimbingan Konseling Islam Dan Kemasyarakatan*. vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 2621–8283, 2021.