

**Article Title : The Correlation Between Knowledge Of Permenkes No. 23 Of 2022 On Overcoming HIV, AIDS, And STIs And Hiv Prevention Attitudes In Health Workers At IBS Of Rsud dr. Harjono Ponorogo**

**Nugroho Setyo Widiyanto<sup>1\*</sup>, Tri Hapsari Listyaningrum<sup>2</sup>, Ririn Zuhairini<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

\*Email: n.widiyanto10@gmail.com

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** To determine the relationship between knowledge of PERMENKES No. 23 of 2022 concerning the prevention of HIV, AIDS, and STIs with HIV prevention attitudes among health workers at IBS RSUD dr. Harjono Ponorogo. Briefly explain the purpose or problem of the research.

**Method:** This study is a quantitative study with a correlation design using a cross-sectional approach. The sample was all healthcare workers working at IBS, using a total sampling technique of 49 respondents. Data collection methods used analytical observation, and data processing in this study used the Spearman rank correlation test. Describe briefly the methods used for the research.

**Results:** The test results were obtained to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of health workers with a correlation coefficient of 0.587 (moderate) and a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05. The majority of respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge of 18 respondents (39.1%) and the majority of respondents had a sufficient attitude of 23 respondents (50.0%). There is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of health workers towards HIV prevention with a correlation value of 0.587 which is moderate and in the same direction.

**Keywords:** Attitude, Health Workers, HIV Prevention, Knowledge.

**1. Introduction**

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) remain deadly diseases, with the number of sufferers increasing every year (Adawiya et al., 2023). Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks cells of the human immune system, specifically Cluster Differential Four (CD4) lymphocytes (Sutrasno et al., 2022). HIV is a serious problem and a major challenge to public health worldwide, both in developed and developing countries (Syafrie et al., 2022).

United Nations on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 2020 In 2019, 1.7 million new HIV infections were recorded worldwide. The total number of AIDS deaths in the same year reached 690,000, of which approximately 600,000 were adults and 95,000 were children under the age of 15. The Asia Pacific region ranked highest in the discovery of new HIV cases, occupied by India and China, ranked 3rd, followed by Indonesia (Sutrasno et al., 2022). Based on reported data, the 5 provinces that ranked highest were West Java with 216,420 cases, Central Java

with 193,850 cases, East Java with 134,010 cases, DKI Jakarta with 114,482 cases and Banten with 73,241 cases (HIV AIDS & PIMS INDONESIA Working Team, 2023).

In tackling the spread of HIV/AIDS, the attitudes that can be implemented by health workers, according to Article 2, include health promotion, case management, recording, reporting, and prevention of transmission (Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). In this regard, health workers are required to understand the concept of transmission, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS is the result of understanding obtained from information about HIV/AIDS (Jaenab et al., 2021). Lack of knowledge leads to suboptimal nursing interventions, which can affect nurses' attitudes. Hospitals are health care facilities that provide health services with trained and educated staff in addressing problems and providing good health care (Takahepis, 2022).

Needle Stick Injury (NSI) is one of the factors that causes HIV/AIDS transmission to healthcare workers. Based on a 2020 study of 87 studies involving 50,916 healthcare workers in 31 countries, it was found that the global prevalence of needle stick injuries (NSI) in one year among healthcare workers reached 44.5%, with the highest incidence recorded in the Southeast Asia region at 58.2%. The global prevalence of NSI among nurses also reached 42.8%. Although there is no national data measuring the level of NSI among nurses, the prevalence of sharp injuries among healthcare workers reached 38% of the total healthcare workers in Indonesia (Alisha et al., 2023). Healthcare workers need to understand how to prevent HIV/AIDS to avoid the risk of HIV/AIDS infection.

The risk of HIV/AIDS infection can be prevented by carrying out actions carefully and adhering to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Correct use of PPE is an effective way to break the chain of HIV/AIDS transmission (Delima et al., 2022). Compliance with PPE use is based on a good level of knowledge (Wasty et al., 2021). As service providers, healthcare workers need to provide health services by taking action. With good knowledge, healthcare workers can provide effective care so that care goals are achieved in treating HIV/AIDS patients (Takahepis, 2022).

Based on research conducted by (Takahepis, 2022), there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with nurses' actions towards HIV/AIDS patients. This is in line with research conducted by (Pratiwi et al., 2023) whose results showed a relationship between nurses' knowledge and attitudes towards HIV/AIDS patients. A similar study conducted by (Fauziyah & Handayani, 2023) found a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with HIV/AIDS prevention actions in SMK X students

## 2. Methods

This research design is quantitative using a correlation design with an approach method *cross-sectional*. Quantitative research is a research technique that processes numerical data as a result of measurements. Meanwhile, a *crossectional* approach emphasizes the time of data measurement or observation at a single point in time (Notoadmojo, 2020). Research using a descriptive correlation design is conducted to examine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, with the aim of identifying the extent of the relationship between the two variables (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2021).

The data collection method in this study used primary data through an HIV prevention knowledge questionnaire and an HIV prevention attitude questionnaire. This study aimed to determine the relationship between knowledge about HIV prevention and HIV prevention attitudes in the IBS (Intensive Care Unit) of Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital. The sample for this study consisted of all healthcare workers working at the IBS, totaling 49 respondents. The research instrument used a questionnaire. Data analysis in this study used Spearman rank to identify the extent of the relationship between the two variables (Sastroasmoro & Ismael, 2021).

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Univariate Analysis

This study involved all healthcare workers at IBS, including surgical nurses, pharmacists, anesthesiologists, and physicians. Before performing surgery on HIV-infected patients, all healthcare workers wore PPE such as boots, disposable gowns, and face shields. After the operation, the entire room was sterilized.

**Table 1.1** Respondent Characteristics

Variables	Number (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
26 – 36 years old	16	34,8 %
36 – 45 years old	15	32,6 %
46 – 55 years old	15	32,6 %
<b>Gender</b> Man	32	69,6 %
Woman	14	30,4 %
<b>Profession</b> Pharmacy	2	4,3 %
Surgical Nurse	25	54,3 %
Anesthesiologist	12	26,1 %
Doctor	7	15,2 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 1.1, it is known that of the 46 respondents, the majority were male, namely 32 respondents (69.6%). Most respondents were in the 26-36 year age range,

namely 16 respondents (34.8%). Most worked as surgical nurses, namely 25 respondents (54.3%). In a study (Damayanti & Sofyan, 2022) discussing the relationship between education level and community knowledge, significant results were obtained, meaning that higher education levels will affect an individual's knowledge. Of the 46 healthcare workers who were willing to be respondents, 3 respondents were unwilling to be respondents due to time constraints.

**Table 1.2** Distribution of Health Worker Knowledge

Knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not enough	11	23,9 %
Enough	18	39,1 %
Good	17	37,0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on table 1.2, it can be concluded that most of the respondents in the IBS room of Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital were included in the category of sufficient knowledge, namely 18 respondents (39.1%), good knowledge as many as 17 respondents (37.0%), and poor knowledge as many as 11 respondents (23.9%).

**Table 1.3** Distribution of Health Workers' Attitudes

Attitude	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not enough	8	17,4 %
Enough	23	50,0 %
Good	15	32,0 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 4.3, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents in the IBS ward at Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital (23 respondents) were included in the sufficient criteria, namely 23 respondents (50.0%), good criteria were 15 respondents (32.0%), and poor criteria were 8 respondents (17.4%). In line with research (Takahepis, 2022) obtained from 31 respondents, the majority of respondents had good attitudes with good actions (20 respondents (64.5%), while respondents who had poor attitudes and actions were 3 respondents (9.7%). Health workers must continue to provide professional services to HIV/AIDS patients as a form of empathy. The spread of the HIV virus can be suppressed if health workers in providing services comply with standard operating procedures.

### 3.2. Bivariate Analysis

Knowledge of Minister of Health Regulation No. 23 of 2022	entive						To al	P Value	Correlati on	
	ough		Eno igh		Good					
	Not e n	%	n	%	n	%				
Not enough	4	8.7 %	7	15.2 %	0	0.0 %	11	23.9 %		
Enough	4	8.7 %	10	21.7 %	4	8.7 %	18	39.1 %	0.000	0.587
Good	0	0.0 %	6	13.0 %	11	23.9 %	17	37.0 %		
Total	8	17.4 %	23	50.0 %	15	32.6 %	46	100 %		

Based on the correlation calculation output in table 2.1, the correlation coefficient is 0.587\*\*. The magnitude of the correlation between the two variables is 0.587\*\*, indicating that there is a close relationship between the knowledge of Health Minister Regulation No. 23 of 2022 concerning the prevention of HIV, AIDS, and STIs with HIV prevention attitudes among health workers. The p-value is 0.000, which is still smaller than the critical limit  $\alpha = 0.05$ , which means there is a significant relationship between the two variables ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). Based on the results above, it can be concluded that the relationship between knowledge of Health Minister Regulation No. 23 of 2022 concerning the prevention of HIV, AIDS, and STIs with HIV prevention attitudes among health workers at IBS RSUD dr Harjono Ponorogo has a significant relationship, moderate closeness and unidirectional.

This research is in line with research (Takahepis, 2022) conducted on 31 respondents, which found a positive relationship between good attitudes and good actions in 20 respondents (64.5%), and a negative relationship between good attitudes and good actions in 3 respondents (9.7%). The results of the Chisquare statistical test obtained a P value of 0.003, which is smaller than the p value.  $\alpha = < 0.05$ , thus it can be said that  $H_a$  is accepted and  $H_0$  is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between nurses' attitudes and nurses' actions towards HIV-AIDS patients at the Robert Wolter Mongisidi Manado Level II Hospital.

This is also supported by research (Fauziyah & Handayani, 2023) The majority of students with sufficient attitudes also have sufficient HIV-AIDS prevention measures, namely 38 respondents. The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained a p-value of 0.018 ( $p < 0.05$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that  $H_a$  is accepted, or a significant relationship was found between attitudes and HIV-AIDS prevention measures in students at SMK X.

The results of the study conducted (Solihati & Faridah, 2020) on knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS and HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. Based on the chisquare test, it shows that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and HIV/AIDS prevention efforts at SMK Yapinktek Jatiuwung, Tangerang City in 2019. This is proven by the results of the chi-square test showing that the p-value is  $0.004 < 0.05$ . Based on

the chi-square test, it shows that there is a relationship between attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention efforts at SMK Yapinktek Jatiuwung, Tangerang City in 2019. This is proven by the results of the chi-square test showing that the p-value is  $0.000 < 0.05$ . Similar to research (Sualisman et al., 2023) on HIV/AIDS conducted on adolescents, it showed that 42 respondents (42.9%) had poor knowledge and 37 adolescents (37.8%) had good knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and a small portion of adolescents, 19 respondents (19.4%) had sufficient knowledge. Most adolescents in the Imbanagara Community Health Center Work Area showed negative attitudes towards HIV/AIDS, namely 54 respondents (55.1%). Meanwhile, almost half, namely 44 respondents (44.9%), had positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS. There is a strong relationship as evidenced by the correlation coefficient value of 0.813.

In a study (Pratama et al., 2025) conducted on adolescents at SMA Negeri 10 Kendari regarding knowledge and attitudes towards HIV and AIDS prevention efforts. Using a valid questionnaire instrument with a cross-sectional design aimed at 157 students from a total population of 267. Based on the chi-square analysis, the results showed a relationship between adolescent knowledge about HIV and AIDS (p-value  $0.029 < 0.05$ ) and adolescent attitudes towards the virus with prevention efforts (p-value  $0.00 < 0.05$ ).

A similar study (Astuti et al., 2023) on the relationship between knowledge level and HIV AIDS prevention attitudes among adolescents aged 15-24 years. Using a cross-sectional design with a sampling technique of total sampling. The population in this study was adolescents aged 15-24 years in the working area of the Pasir Mulya Community Health Center, Bogor City, totaling 56 respondents. The questionnaire sheet was the instrument used in this study with univariate and bivariate test data analysis using Kendall Tau analysis. The results of the Kendall Tau analysis test obtained a p-value of  $0.131 > 0.05$ , which means  $H_a$  is rejected and  $H_o$  is accepted. Based on the results of the Kendall Tau analysis, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between knowledge about HIV AIDS and prevention attitudes among adolescents at the Pasir Mulya Community Health Center, Bogor City.

Research (Yanti et al., 2020) on knowledge, attitudes, and experiences related to HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in female sex workers. This study design is crosssectional using a point-time approach aimed at female sex workers who were caught by the AIDS commission with a consecutive technique of 45 samples. Based on the chi-square test, the statistical result was  $0.038 < 0.05$ , which means there is a significant relationship between knowledge and HIV/AIDS prevention actors, the next statistical result obtained a result of  $0.046 < 0.05$ , which can be interpreted as there is a significant relationship between respondents' attitudes and prevention behavior.

Research (Oliviawati et al., 2024) on knowledge, attitudes, and prevention of HIV/AIDS in housewives used a cross-sectional design with accidental sampling of 40 samples. Using univariate and bivariate analysis with chi-square analysis. The results of general knowledge statistics show a p-value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means there is a significant



relationship in housewives. The next statistics show the results of attitude statistics showing a p-value of  $0.539 > 0.05$ , which means there is no significant relationship. Further research (Wiyono & Rahmita, 2025) on the relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and preventative behavior in the population of men who have sex with men (MSM) using a cross-sectional correlation design using the Fisher's exact test statistic. The sampling technique used a consecutive sampling technique of 47 samples. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire sheet that had been tested for validity with reliable results. The results of the Fisher's exact test statistic obtained a p-value of  $0.0002 < 0.05$  which can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about HIV/AIDS and preventative behavior in the population of Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM) at the UPTD Panarung Health Center.

A study conducted by Putri et al., 2022, on the knowledge and attitudes of students in the medical professional education program at Malikussaleh University regarding HIV/AIDS at Cut Meutia Hospital in 2022, was a descriptive study using random sampling of 154 respondents. The results showed that the majority of respondents were aged 20-25 years, female, and had received HIV/AIDS education. Most respondents had good knowledge and positive attitudes.

Similar research (Nurfadillah & Indawati, 2024) on the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in class VIII.1 students of SMPI Darul Mu'Minin Bekasi. The design of this study was a crosssectional correlation with a total of 52 respondents. The statistical analysis used was univariate and bivariate tests with the chi-square test. Based on the knowledge chi-square statistical test, a p-value of  $0.141 > 0.05$  was obtained, which means there is no significant relationship between knowledge and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. The next analysis obtained a p-value of 0.862, which means there is no relationship between attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. Based on this description, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between knowledge and attitudes with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in class VIII.1 students of SMPI Darul Mu'minin Bekasi.

Research conducted by (Viona et al., 2025) on the relationship between exposure to information sources and adolescent knowledge about HIV/AIDS in students of SMA Negeri 01 Karanganyar Demak. This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional correlation approach. The sampling technique used was probability sampling and obtained a sample of 185 samples. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire sheet that had been tested for validity and reliability with relevant results, the analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis with the Spearman rank test. Most respondents were women aged 17 years, moderate exposure to information and poor knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Based on the statistical test that has been done, the p-value results were  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means it has a significant relationship with a moderate and unidirectional closeness value.

A study conducted by Lestari et al. (2023) examined the relationship between stigma and depression in patients living with HIV/AIDS. This study was a quantitative study with a cross-sectional correlation approach. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, with 90 respondents. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. The statistical test results using the Pearson product moment test yielded a p-value of  $0.006 < 0.05$  with a correlation coefficient of 0.286, indicating a significant, moderate, and unidirectional relationship.

Research conducted by (Darlis et al., 2024) on knowledge, attitudes and actions towards HIV/AIDS prevention in students of SMAN 8 Maros. This research is a quantitative research with a descriptive design. The sample in this study was 60 samples. Based on the results of the descriptive test, the results showed that most respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge of 36 respondents and respondents who had a low level of knowledge of 24 respondents. Based on attitudes, the majority of respondents strongly agreed with 20 respondents. Based on actions, the majority of respondents had actions at a sufficient level of 39 respondents.

The study conducted by Ayu Kartika et al., 2024, entitled "The Relationship Between Health Professional Interactions and Medication Adherence in HIV/AIDS Patients." This study had a cross-sectional design, with consecutive sampling technique, resulting in 66 samples. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Statistical analysis used in this study was univariate and bivariate analysis with Spearman rank with a p-value of  $0.254 > 0.05$ , which means there is no significant relationship between health professional interactions and medication adherence.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion of the relationship between knowledge of Minister of Health Regulation No. 23 of 2022 concerning the management of HIV, AIDS, and STIs and attitudes towards HIV prevention in IBS Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital, it can be concluded that:

1. Most of the health workers in the IBS room at Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital had sufficient knowledge about HIV prevention, as many as 18 respondents (39.1%) and good knowledge as many as 17 respondents (37.0%).
2. Most of the health workers in the IBS room of Dr. Harjono Ponorogo Regional Hospital had a sufficient attitude regarding HIV prevention, as many as 23 respondents (50.0%) and a good attitude as many as 15 respondents (17.4%).
3. There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards HIV prevention in IBS RSUD dr Harjono Ponorogo with a p-value ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) and a correlation coefficient value of 0.587 (moderate) in a positive direction. If the level of knowledge is higher, the attitude of health workers towards HIV prevention will be better.



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