

ABSTRAK

Ahmad Saktia Ari Kurniawan

Hubungan Faktor Risiko terhadap Kejadian Infeksi *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) pada Pasien Rawat jalan di Rumah Sakit Ibnu Sina Gresik Tahun 2026.
xvi + 60 Halaman + 9 Tabel + 9 Lampiran

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) ialah permasalahan kesehatan global yang terus bertambah. Riset ini bertujuan mengenali ikatan aspek resiko dengan peristiwa peradangan HIV pada penderita rawat jalur di Klinik Melati RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik. Riset dicoba pada Maret–April 2026 memakai desain observasional analitik memakai dekatan *cross sectional* dengan 30 responden. Informasi diperoleh lewat kuesioner serta pengecekan anti- HIV tata cara rapid test, setelah itu dianalisis memakai uji *Fisher' s Exact Test* serta *Odds Ratio*(OR). Hasil menampilkan 23 responden(76, 7%) positif HIV, dengan peristiwa paling banyak pada umur 26–35 tahun, pria, serta belum menikah. Aspek resiko yang berhubungan signifikan merupakan sikap ikatan intim sesama tipe($p=0,007$; $OR=16,667$), sebaliknya aspek yang lain tidak bermakna secara statistik. Disimpulkan kalau sikap ikatan intim sesama tipe ialah aspek resiko utama peristiwa HIV pada penderita rawat jalur di RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik.

Kata kunci : HIV, faktor risiko, *rapid test*, *cross sectional*.

Buku bacaan : 3 buku

ABSTRACT

Ahmad Saktia Ari Kurniawan

The Relationship of Risk Factors to the Incidence of *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) Infection in Outpatients at Ibnu Sina Gresik Hospital in 2026.

xvi + 60 Pages + 9 Tables + 9 Appendices

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a growing global health issue. This study aimed to identify the association between risk factors and HIV infection among outpatients at the Melati Clinic of Ibnu Sina Regional General Hospital (RSUD), Gresik. The study was conducted in March–April 2026 employs an analytical observational design with a cross-sectional approach, involving 30 respondents. Data were collected via questionnaires and anti-HIV rapid testing, then analyzed using Fisher's Exact Test and Odds Ratio (OR). The results showed that 23 respondents (76.7%) were HIV-positive, with the highest prevalence observed among males, unmarried individuals, and those aged 26–35 years. Same-sex sexual behavior was the only risk factor significantly associated with HIV infection ($p=0.007$; $OR=16.667$), while other factors were not statistically significant. It is concluded that same-sex sexual behavior is the primary risk factor for HIV infection among outpatients at RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik.

Keywords: HIV, risk factors, rapid test, cross sectional.

Reading books : 3 books