

Risk Of Hiv Transmission Among Msm(Man Sex Man) In Madiun District

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Abstract. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a disease that attacks the human immune system which can affect the performance of the body. HIV can be transmitted in various ways such as unsafe sexual intercourse in heterosexual and homosexual groups. MSM are more often exposed to HIV because they have anal sex and have sex without using protection. HIV can be transmitted in various ways such as unsafe sexual intercourse in heterosexual and homosexual groups. Some cases that occur Men Sex Men (MSM) become one of the high risk groups for HIV transmission. Men sex men (MSM) tend to have anal sex, which increases the risk of contracting HIV. This study aims to look at the risk behavior of HIV transmission among MSM in Madiun District, East Java. This research is a qualitative study where the researcher's data is analyzed descriptively. Data analysis techniques using narrative analysis, participants in this study amounted to 7 informants. The main informants who participated in this study were HIV-infected MSM groups and were willing to provide their experiences while being an HIV. The results after the research showed that the most influential behavior on HIV transmission in the group of MSM (Men Sex Men) because of the frequent change of partners and not using safety.

Key words: [HIV, man sex man, risk of transmission, changing partners]

INTRODUCTION

Currently, there are many health problems caused by risky conditions such as sexual behavior. One of the diseases caused by risky conditions is HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Some cases that occur Men Sex Men (MSM) is a high risk group for HIV transmission. HIV can be transmitted in various ways such as unsafe sexual intercourse in heterosexual and homosexual groups. One of the key populations that need special attention is the Men Sex Men (MSM) group. MSM groups tend to be very vulnerable to HIV transmission, the risk of transmission is 22 times higher than other at-risk groups.

In Indonesia, the number of PLWHA in homosexual groups is (27.2%) and (26.3%) of them are MSM population groups, while East Java province ranks first with 5,924 cases of HIV (Kementrian Kesehatan RI, 2018). Statistical data from the Madiun District AIDS Commission (KPA) shows a significant increase in the number of new HIV cases in the MSM population. The cases increased from 10 cases in the previous year, to 20 cases this year. MSM tend to have anal sex, which increases the risk of contracting HIV. When performing sexual activity with the anus, the anal tissue is at risk of abrasions, making it easier for the HIV virus to enter the bloodstream (Firdaus & Agustin, 2013).

Based on the results of research that has been done before, HIV risk behavior in MSM (Man Sex Man) groups is influenced by the frequent change of partners, even some informants when having sexual intercourse do not use safety or condoms. This study aims to identify the risk behavior of HIV transmission among MSM (Man Sex Man) in Madiun District, East Java.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach method about the risk of HIV transmission in MSM (Man Sex Man) groups in Madiun District, East Java from April-May 2024. This research used interview, observation, and documentation techniques. Interviews were conducted with informants and then checked for validity using source triangulation. This research approach

uses phenomenology which aims to reveal, examine, and understand a phenomenon along with its context that is typically experienced by people to the point of “belief” for everyone involved in it (Herdiansyah, 2010). Determination of informants in this study using purposive sampling. The main informants amounted to 7 people by considering the data obtained had found a saturation point in the research.

This research data is in the form of primary data, namely making direct observations to complete the desired data. The method used to obtain data by conducting in-depth interviews with informants. Before the data is analyzed, the data is validated so that what is obtained can be accounted for, then processed for presentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of research informants

Research informants are individuals who are actively involved in the research problem and have risk behaviors that can lead to HIV infection, especially in the MSM (Man Sex Man) group in Madiun District, East Java.

Tabel 1. Characteristic Of Informans

Informant Code	Gender	Age
Informant 1	Man	32
Informant 2	Man	28
Informant 3	Man	33
Informant 4	Man	47
Informant 5	Man	35
Informant 6	Man	36
Informant 7	Man	40

Risk factors of HIV transmission

The risk of HIV transmission is influenced by individual characteristics such as age because the productive age group (25-44 years) is a sexually active group that is at risk of transmission. Multiple sex partners and inconsistent condom use in risky sexual activity are the main risk factors for HIV/AIDS transmission. Based on the behavior of changing partners, the case group tends to have many sexual partners. If one of the sexual partners is infected with HIV, the virus will be carried in vaginal fluid or semen and pre-cum/penile fluid. Especially if there are wounds on the sex organs (Kemenkes, 2011).

The results of the interview on risk factors for HIV transmission by informant 1 who stated as follows:

“Pada 2013 aku dapetlah kenalan beberapa cowok, gak menjalin hubungan tapi kayak kenalan ketemuan ML, dan aku chat lagi dengan orang yang berbeda ML, Ketemuan lagi dengan orang yang berbeda ML, seperti itu jadi kayak melampiasikan.... Kayak gua gak mau menjalani hubungan serius, aaaaa.... Maksudnya kayak main – main gitu, akhirnya aku tuh kayak main sana, main sana, main sana dan itu tidak mnggunakankondom, singkat crita dan sampai 2015 positif HIV atau B20”

“In 2013 I got to know a few guys, not in a relationship but like acquaintances met ML, and I chatted again with a different person with ML, met again with a different person with ML, like that so it was like venting.... Like I don't want to be in a serious relationship, aaaaa. I mean it's like playing around like that, in the end I was like playing there, playingthere, playing

Informants explained that one of the factors causing HIV is changing partners, especially informant 1 mentioned that from 2013 to 2015 changing same-sex partners without using safety or condoms. While the same thing was expressed by informant 3:

“Awalnya aku sakit terus sih, sakit – sakit biasa nyeri biasa tapi terus – terusan dan dipriksa ke puskesmas tak cek kan HIV dan hasilnya positif. Dulu kan saya di Bali menjadi penjajah seks kan, mulai dari situ, dulu aku sehari bisa ganti 2 kali atau 3 kali bahkan sampai 4 kali, eeee... dulu aku itu tergantung konsumen ya mau pakai kondom atau gak pakai kondom, mungkin kesalahannya disitu”

“At first I was sick all the time, sick - ordinary pain but continuously and checked to the health center did not check for HIV and the results were positive. I used to be a sexual colonizer in Bali, starting from there, I used to be able to change twice or three times a day and even up to four times, eeee... I used to depend on consumers, whether they wanted to use condoms or not, maybe the mistake was there”

Informant 3 said that the behavior of changing partners without using protection is one of the causes of the informant being infected with HIV, even informant 3 in a day claimed to be able to change partners more than 3 times. Similarly, informant 4, informant 5, informant 6, and informant 7 stated that they were infected with the HIV virus starting with changing partners with the same sex without using condoms or other safeguards.

The results of the research obtained from the 7 informants show that the most risk causes the MSM (Male Sex Male) group to get HIV because they often change partners. Reinforced by research that has been put forward by the sexual behavior shows that MSM tend to have many sex partners, changing partners in sex and many of the MSM also buy and sell sex. In addition, the behavior of using condoms and lubricants is still low in controls. If this condition is not addressed immediately, it is feared that HIV transmission will not only quickly spread widely to the general blood community (Firdaus & Agustin, 2013)/

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of interviews conducted with seven informants, the results obtained that the factors that often cause the Risk of HIV Transmission in the MSM (Man Sex Man) group is having sexual intercourse with changing partners, not even using condoms or safety when having sexual intercourse. This is one of the causes of the HIV virus easily entering the human body.

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