

# LITERATURE REVIEW: ASPECTS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS

Anita Dyah Listyarini<sup>1</sup>, Widya Hary Cahyati<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Health Technology Institute Cendekia Utama Kudus, Indonesia

<sup>2\*</sup>Departement of Public Health Science, Semarang State University, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: widyahary27@mail.unnes.ac.id

**Abstract.** HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the human immune system, while AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is an immune syndrome caused by HIV infection. In Indonesia, people consider the HIV/AIDS virus a disgrace, people prefer to avoid PLWHA, it even affects people closest to PLWHA, such as parents, relatives, and friends. Objective: To find out aspects of community palliative nursing related to the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Methods: The research used was to analyze articles and search through Google Scholar, Journals SINTA, and PubMed using the keywords “HIV/AIDS palliative”, “HIV/AIDS community nursing”, and “HIV/AIDS nursing”. Results: In the study of 20 articles, The 10 national articles and 10 international articles above show several aspects related to the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Conclusion: Gender, income level, duration of diagnosis, duration of ART therapy, level of family support, level of stigma, level of depression, and information technology related to HIV/AIDS can affect the quality of life of PLHIV.

**Key words:** [quality of Life, HIV, Family Support]

## INTRODUCTION

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the human immune system, while AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is an immune syndrome caused by HIV infection. HIV can be transmitted through fluids from the body of someone infected with HIV, these bodily fluids are in the form of blood, mother's milk, sperm, and/or vaginal fluids.

In Indonesia, people consider the HIV/AIDS virus a disgrace, people prefer to avoid PLWHA, it even affects people closest to PLWHA, such as parents, relatives, and friends. Discrimination arises between PLHIV and society, resulting in psychological pressures such as fear, stress, anger, and disappointment. Psychological pressures such as stress encourage PLWHA to change their personality characteristics (Pramadhani and Allenidekania, 2022).

Peer support groups and community support are recommended for PLHIV, they are people who are trusted and will help in any condition. Support from NGOs and CSOs to adapt to illness so that they can improve coping in the form of emotional support, appreciation, materials, information, and outreach provided to PLHIV can accelerate psychological self-acceptance of HIV-positive status (Mailani F, 2021).

One of the factors that has an important role in the quality of life of people with HIV/AIDS is family support. Lack of support from the environment (material, informational, emotional, social, or spiritual support) will worsen the quality of PLWHA, so people with HIV/AIDS need to get family support to improve their quality of life (Mahdalena and M. Vitha, 2022).

Gender is the most influential variable on quality of life. According to the results of other studies, men are more susceptible to HIV infection, namely through three main ways including IDUs (Injecting Drug Users), homosexuals, and heterosexuals, while women are generally only exposed to heterosexual transmission methods (free sex or contracting it from their husbands) (Pratiwi and Yasin, 2021).

The positive things obtained in the use of this technology are as an effective tool in managing HIV cases and similar cases in-home care units, having good responsiveness in observing changes in clients' medical conditions, and being a way that can be taken to solve the problem of shortage of nurses. The use of this technology can also be interpreted as reducing financing, especially related to the costs of officers' direct visits to clients (N. Khayati and H. Tuti, 2022).

There is a relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS. If a person's health knowledge about HIV/AIDS is correct then that person will tend to be supportive of health, and vice versa if someone's health knowledge is wrong then that person will tend to be not supportive of health (Kirana, 2009).022).

## METHODS

The research method used in this research is a literature review, which collects and analyzes research journals on HIV/AIDS. The selected articles are articles published from 2019 to 2022 which can be accessed in full text of national articles in Indonesian pdf format and full text of international articles in English pdf format.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the analysis and synthesis show that the things that influence the quality of life of PLWHA are gender, income level, duration of diagnosis, duration of ART therapy, level of family support, level of stigma, level of depression, and information technology related to HIV/AIDS.

**Table 1. Results**Journal Analysis and Synthesis

No.	Title	Research methods	Research subject	Results
1.	People living with HIV experience dealing with HIV/AIDS symptoms (People living with HIV experience in dealing with HIV/AIDS symptoms)  Fitri Mailani, Dally Rahman, Emil Huriani, Khatijah Lim 2021	The research method used is descriptive, unstructured interviews among PLHIV samples purposively, content analysis is used to analyze, and interpret qualitative data	The subjects of this study were 9 participants who were sampled purposively through community key informants. The criteria for participants were male or female PLHIV, aged 26-45 years, and domiciled in Padang.	The results of this study are that HIV care appears based on hope and efforts for a better life with regular ARV treatment. Peer support groups and community support are recommended for PLHIV, they are people who are trusted and will help in any condition.
2.	Factors Affecting the Quality of People With HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) Undergoing ARV Therapy  Iva Gamar Dian Pratiwi, Zakiyah Yasin 2021	The research method used was distributing questionnaires to PLWHA who were undergoing ARV therapy, obtaining data on eight variables, namely gender, age, education level, marital status, adherence to taking ARV medication, stigma, duration of ARV therapy, and quality of life for PLWHA.	The subject of this research is PLHIV patients who are actively using ARV therapy in Sumenep Regency with a total sample of 56 respondents	The results of this study are that gender has the most influence on the quality of life of PLHIV, where the respondent is HIV/AIDS (ODHA). men have a better quality of life than women.
3.	Family support increases adherence to treatment for people with HIV/AIDS  Mahdalena & Vitha.AM 2022	This research is an analytic observation with a cross-sectional approach	The subjects of this study used 75 HIV/AIDS sufferers who were taken from this population using a purposive side technique with inclusion criteria. Exclusion criteria for people with HIV/AIDS aged <19 years.	The results of the study showed that most of the families were supportive but some families did not support them. In the criteria for medication adherence, 32 respondents were adherent to taking medication, and 43 respondents were non-compliant with taking medication, meaning that there was no effect of family support on compliance with the HIV/AIDS Treatment Program. In other words, people with HIV/AIDS have family support to take part in the treatment program, but most the people with HIV/AIDS do not comply with the HIV/AIDS treatment program.
4.	The use of Telehealth in nursing services for people with HIV-AIDS/ODHIV  live. IN & Tuti. H 2022	The method used in this study is a literature review in the form of a journal.	The subject of this study was to analyze journals related to the use of information technology related to nursing services for people with HIV/AIDS or PLHIV.	The research results show that implementing telehealth in health services for people with HIV AIDS has been used in all parts of the world. Telehealth technology used includes the use of landlines, cell phones, the internet, and social media. Most of the results from the analysis of several journals show that respondents prefer telehealth care because they feel that time is saved to go to health facilities and care can be done from home and privacy is more maintained.
5.	Factors Associated with the Quality of Life for People with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) at the Sehat Kasih Foundation, Semarang  Ausy Hawais Monasel, Henry Setyawan Susanto, Sri Yuliawati and Dwi Sutiningsih. 2022	The research method used is research analytic observational with quantitative methods and cross-sectional study design.	The subject of this research is minimal It is calculated using an unpaired category analytic formula and a sample is obtained as many as 70 respondents.	The results showed that 54.3% of the subjects had a poor quality of life. Factors related to the quality of life of PLHIV are income level, duration of diagnosis, duration of ART therapy, level of family support, level of stigma, and level of depression. While gender, age, marital status, education level, employment status, and medication adherence were not related to quality of life
6.	The Effectiveness of Giving Support to Adolescents PLHIV on the Impact of Quality of Life: Systematic Review	The research method used is a systematic review.	PLWHA adolescents aged 13-19 years, who live in orphanages or who are with their families, who are currently in treatment at VCT clinics, Caregivers	The results of the study showed that support is very important to improve the quality of life of adolescents living with HIV by adherence to taking ARVs, reducing depression, anxiety, and stigma about the status of adolescents living with HIV in the

- Wulan Pramadhani and Allenidekania. 2022
7. Effectiveness of Home-Based HIV Counseling and Testing for Early Detection of HIV/AIDS in the Household: A Systematic Review. Yuni Damayanti, Yosin Herloheti Pella, Hasanudin Hasanudin, Nursalam Nursalam 2021
8. Palliative Care of Children with HIV/AIDS as Victims of Vertical Transmission of Infection: Literature Review. Gusgus Ramdhanie, Graha Ema Arum Rukmasari, 2019
9. Literature Study of Factors Associated with the Incidence of HIV/AIDS in Women of Reproductive Age (WUS). Nur Indah Pumama Dewi, Rafidah, Emi Yuliasuti, 2022
10. Analysis of Adolescent Knowledge of HIV-AIDS Incidence in Adolescents. Rita Kirana, 2022
11. Lived experiences of palliative care among people living with HIV/AIDS: a qualitative study from Bihar, India. Mohit Nair, Pragya Kumar, Raman Mahajan, Amit Harshana, Kathryn Richardson, Laura Moreno-Planas, Sakib Burza 2020
- Using the PRISMA approach and journal sources from several databases, including CINAHL/EBSCO, PubMed, SAGE, Science Direct, and Scopus.
- The method used in writing this literature review is an internet search from Google Scholar, PubMed, Proquest, Medscape, and EBSCO databases using keywords pediatric palliative care, palliative care, and pediatric HIV/AIDS
- The research method uses the method of literature study
- This research uses descriptive research of library research (Library Research), which is a series of studies related to library data collection methods.
- The research method used is a thematic analysis of semi-structured and in-depth interviews and focus group discussions
- PLHIV youth. While the exclusion criteria in this systematic review were PLWHA youth who had activity dependency, and PLHIV adolescents with PLWHA.
- The research subjects were applied to families, both housewives, and husbands
- The research subjects focused on children due to vertical infection
- The subjects of this research are 7 journals. 4 national journals, and 3 international journals.
- In this study, the methods used were analyzing, comparing, summarizing, and collecting using 4 national journals and 3 international journals as data to be analyzed.
- 29 participants: 10 critically ill PLHIV, 5 inpatient caregivers, 7 relatives of deceased patients treated in secondary care hospitals, and 7 key informants from community-based organizations
- environment, and can reduce the psychological and mental burden on adolescents PLHIV
- Household-Based HIV Counseling and Testing Interventions are effective in the early detection of HIV/AIDS in households and have been shown to reduce stigma associated with HIV/AIDS
- HIV/AIDS in children due to vertical infection requires palliative care for children or pediatric palliative care (PPC)
- The results of the study were based on a literature review of 7 journals on the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) who have risk factors for HIV/AIDS transmission are advised to carry out an Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) examination at least once every 6 months at health facilities such as hospitals, health centers, and health laboratories to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. AIDS
- The existence of a relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS in adolescents shows that the knowledge of HIV/AIDS possessed by a person will have an impact on the attitudes and actions he will take. If a person's health knowledge about HIV/AIDS is correct then that person will tend to be supportive of health, and vice versa if someone's health knowledge is wrong then that person will tend to be not supportive of health.
- The result of this study is that PLHAs in Bihar have some unmet needs regarding palliative care services, which are limited in availability compared to services for cancer patients. However, the mortality rate of patients with advanced HIV is known to be very high, which, coupled with the substantial stigma associated with the condition, inevitably leads to an undignified and traumatic death. With better awareness, a greater focus on patient-centered care, and better allocation of resources, the quality of end-of-life care for this vulnerable group of patients could be drastically improved. A better understanding of cultural norms and patient preferences for sharing information regarding end-of-life care,

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| 12. | <p>Palliative care in Uganda: a quantitative descriptive study of key palliative care indicators 2018-2020</p> <p>Ainur Kagamanova, Mark Donald Mwesiga, Matthew L. Sisk, Cynthia Kabagambe, Sheba Nyakaisiki, Tom Marentette, Lacey N. Ahem 2022</p> | <p>The research method used is a quantitative descriptive study of the data collected by PCAU. The data analyzed were obtained from three sources: the updated list of accredited facilities as of January 2020, morphine distribution data for 77 facilities for 2019, and mHealth surveillance survey (hereinafter referred to as survey) responses from 20 facilities from January 2018 to February 2020.</p> | <p>The subject data for this study were obtained from three sources: the updated list of accredited facilities as of January 2020, morphine distribution data for 77 facilities for 2019, and the health surveillance survey (hereinafter referred to as survey) responses from 20 facilities from January 2018 to February 2020.</p> | <p>There are 226 accredited palliative care facilities in 135 districts of Uganda as of 2020. Thirty districts have no accredited palliative care facilities. More than a third of patients are diagnosed with non-communicable diseases, highlighting their shared significance with cancer and HIV/AIDS as conditions requiring palliative care. Palliative care accredited facilities offer six types of services: outreach, home visits, psychosocial, legal, bereavement, and spiritual support, but only for an average of 7 months a year due to a lack of facilitation and transportation.</p>                         |
| 13. | <p>Early Use of the Palliative Approach to Improve Patient Outcomes in HIV Disease: Insights and Findings From the Care and Support Access (CASA) Study 2013-2019</p>   | <p>The method used is quasi-experimental</p>   | <p>The subject of the study was to collect data in 2 cohorts representing patients and staff: HIV positive attending one of 2 outpatient HIV clinics in Baltimore.</p>  | <p>In the study results in Global Quality of Life (QoL) and Summary QoL, patients at the intervention site showed improvement while those attending the control site experienced a significant decrease. Because this is the first US study to educate outpatient HIV teams to integrate and offer palliative approaches across disease management. The CASA study demonstrated that ePA could be implemented by multidisciplinary HIV outpatient staff in the US as a strategy to help engage and retain a complex and vulnerable population in care, impacting patient-level outcomes such as QoL and viral suppression.</p> |
| 14. | <p>Are patient outcomes improved by models of professionally-led community HIV management that aim to be person-centered? A systematic review of the evidence</p>   | <p>The method used is review questions, by conducting systematic reviews in line with PRISMA guidelines. included primary studies of each PCC model design for adults <math>\geq 15</math> years</p>   | <p>The subject of this research is Six electronic databases (CINAHL, Embase, PubMed, Medline, PsycINFO, and Web of Science) were searched from January 1980 to April 2019.</p>  | <p>The results showed a lack of research evidence on the components of PCC (physical, psychological, social, and spiritual well-being) provided by professionals together with the clinical management of HIV in the community. PCC practices and implementation strategies are needed to fulfill policy recommendations.</p>  |
| 15. | <p>Characteristics of older adults living with HIV accessing home and community care services in British Columbia, Canada</p>   | <p>The group description uses data from a retrospective cohort study STOP HIV/AIDS</p>   | <p>People living with HIV (PLWHA) involved in care in British Columbia (BC) were This study involved 5,603 PLHIV aged <math>\geq 50</math>, 837 (14.94%) of whom accessed HCC services. about 15% Older PLHIV have accessed HCC.</p>  | <p>The demographic of people with HIV is aging and need appropriate supportive health care, often in the form of HCC. Meanwhile, uptake of HCC services is less than 15% of PLHIV aged over 50.</p>  |
| 16. | <p>Acceptability of Home-Based HIV Care Offered</p>   | <p>Conducted a survey in 10 clinics in 7 Tshwane</p>   | <p>Conducted interviewers who administered a</p>  | <p>Acceptance of Home-Based HIV Care largely accepted as an essential</p>  |

- by Community Health Workers in Tshwane District, South Africa: A Survey
- Sanele Ngcobo, MPH, I and Theresa Rossouw, PhD 2022
17. A qualitative Evaluation of a stress management program for HIV and AIDS home-based care workers in Tshwane, South Africa
- PM Kupa & LS Geyer. 2020
- regions. 674 structured interviewers gave questionnaire, the questionnaire is made in English.
- standardized questionnaire to 674 participants by conducting Home Visits and home-based HIV services.
- intervention Acceptance of Home-Based HIV Care accepted as an essential intervention
- From the research findings based on thematic analysis, it was revealed that the program was effective in reducing the impact of stress experienced by HIV and AIDS home-based care workers in Tshwane.
- Methods: Intervention research (IR), especially the Design and Development sub-type, was operationalized to design, implement and evaluate Stress management program (Thomas & Rothman, 1994).
- The population consisted of all HIV and AIDS HBWs in Tshwane and 12 participants were successfully recruited and participated in this study. All participants identified themselves as Black African and female. Participants ages ranged from 21 to 43 years at the time of the study, with a mean age of 30.6 years.
18. Poor rates of linkage to HIV care and uptake of treatment after home-based HIV testing among newly diagnosed 15-to-49-year-old men and women in a high HIV prevalence setting in South Africa
- Brendan Maughan-Brown, Sean Beckett, Ayesha BM Kharsany, Cherie Cawood, David Khanyile, Lara Lewis, Atheendar Venkataramani & Gavin George. 2020
- Data was collected from individuals who tested HIV-positive as long as HBHTS is offered as part of the survey second cross-sectional series of Surveillance Systems HIV Incidence Province (HIPSS) from July 2015 to June 2016
- Households were randomly selected using two stages of random sampling from enumeration areas and households. One individual per household (15-49 years) was randomly selected from a list of eligible household members.
- The results show that HBHTS needs to be paired with targeted interventions to facilitate early association with care. Intervention needed to combat the denial of HIV status and facilitate early links to care among healthier individuals.
19. Support services available for elderly women caring for people living with HIV and AIDS in Masindi District, Uganda
- Clare Kyomuhendo, Alice Boateng, Akosua Agyemang, 2021
- This research method uses a purposive sampling method
- The subjects of this study examined the support services available to elderly women caring for people living with HIV/AIDS in the Masindi district, Uganda.
- The results of this study explore the support services available to elderly women caring for PLHIV. Current findings indicate that elderly caregivers receive informal support (family, friends, neighbors, religious/community groups), which provides financial, material, social, and emotional support. Which suggests a similar source of support for elderly caregivers. Under the formal support system, TASO (an NGO) and the Government are mentioned. TASO provides caregiver services such as counseling.
20. HIV/AIDS late presentation and its associated factors in China from 2010 to 2020: a systematic review and Meta-analysis
- Cheng Qing Sun, Jianjun Li, Xiao Yan Liu, ZhiZhang, Tao Qiu, Haiyang Hu, Anda Wang, & Gengfeng Fu, 2021
- The research method used is a literature search strategy.
- The subject of this research is to search PubMed, Web of Science, Infrastructure China National Knowledge (CNKI), China Wanfang, and database Weipu for articles published in English and China from 2010 to 2020.
- The results of this research show that the proportion of LP in high epidemic areas is higher than in medium or low areas. When comparing the occurrence of LP in the two time periods in moderate or low epidemic areas, the last period was significantly higher than the previous period. The action plan for AIDS prevention and control in China in the 12th Five Years puts forward measures to broaden the scope of publicity and education, comprehensive intervention, testing, and treatment.

**Discussion :**

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that attacks the human immune system, while AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is an immune syndrome caused by HIV infection. The research into 20 articles, 10 national articles, and 10 international articles above shows several aspects related to the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

In the first article using the method of descriptive, unstructured interviews among the sample PLHIV purposively, content analysis was used to analyze and interpret the qualitative data. A sample of 9 participants, male or female, aged 26-45 years, and domiciled in Padang. The results show peer support groups and community support are recommended for PLHIV, they are people who are trusted and will help in any condition

The second article uses the method questionnaire for PLWHA who are undergoing ARV therapy. A sample of 56 respondents were PLHIV patients who are actively using ARV therapy in Sumenep Regency. The results show that gender has the most influence on the quality of life of PLHIV, men have a better quality of life than women.

The third article uses the method of analytic observation with the cross-sectional approach. A sample of 75 HIV/AIDS sufferers aged <19 years with the purposive side technique with inclusion criteria. The results show that HIV/AIDS sufferers have family support to take part in the treatment program, but most of the HIV/AIDS sufferers do not comply with the HIV/AIDS treatment program.

The fourth article uses the literature review method in the form of a journal. Analyze journals related to the use of information technology for nursing services for people with HIV/AIDS or PLHIV. The results show that respondents prefer telehealth care because they feel that it saves time to go to health facilities and care can be done from home and privacy is more maintained.

The fifth article uses an analytic observational research method with a quantitative method and a cross-sectional study design, with a sample of 70 respondents. The results show that factors related to the quality of life of PLWHA are income level, length of diagnosis, duration of ART therapy, level of family support, level of stigma, and level of depression.

In the sixth article using a systematic review method. Samples were taken by PLWHA adolescents aged 13-19 years, who lived in orphanages or who were with their families, who were being treated at VCT clinics, and caregivers for adolescent PLWHA. While the exclusion criteria in this systematic review were PLWHA youth who had activity dependency, PLHIV adolescents with PLWHA. The results show that support is very important for improving the quality of life of PLWHA adolescents with adherence to taking ARVs, reducing depression, anxiety, and stigma about the status of PLWHA adolescents in the environment, and can reduce the psychological and mental burden on PLHA adolescents.

The seventh article uses the PRISMA approach and journal sources from several databases, including CINAHL/EBSCO, PubMed, SAGE, Science Direct, and Scopus, with samples applied to families, both housewives and husbands. Results Household-based HIV testing and counseling interventions are effective in the early detection of HIV/AIDS in households and have been shown to reduce the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS.

In the eighth article, the method used in writing this literature review was an internet search of Google Scholar, PubMed, Proquest, Medscape, and EBSCO databases using the keywords pediatric palliative care, palliative care, and pediatric HIV/AIDS, with a sample focused on children. due to vertical infection. The outcome of HIV/AIDS in children due to vertical infection requires efforts to treat children with palliative characteristics or pediatric palliative care (PPC).

In the ninth article, the research method uses the literature study method, with samples from 7 journals, 4 national journals, and 3 international journals. The results are based on a literature review of 7 journals on the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) who have risk factors for HIV/AIDS transmission are advised to carry out an Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) examination at least once every 6 months at health facilities such as hospitals, health centers, and health laboratories to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. AIDS.

The tenth article uses the descriptive research method of library research (Library Research), which is a series of studies relating to library data collection methods, with samples analyzed, comparing, summarizing, and collecting using 4 national journals and 3 international journals as data to be analyzed. The results show that there is a relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS in

adolescents, indicating that someone's knowledge of HIV/AIDS will have an impact on the attitudes and actions they will take.

In the eleventh article, the research method used was a thematic analysis of semi-structured and in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, with a sample of 29 participants: 10 critically ill PLHIV, 5 inpatient caregivers, 7 relatives of deceased patients who were treated at secondary care hospitals and 7 key informants from community-based organizations. The results show that PLHAs in Bihar have some unmet needs for palliative care services, which are limited in availability compared to services for cancer patients.

The twelfth article uses a quantitative descriptive study method on data collected by PCAU, with a sample of three sources: an updated list of accredited facilities as of January 2020, morphine distribution data for 77 facilities for 2019, and mHealth surveillance survey responses from 20 facilities from January 2018 through February 2020. Results show that there were 226 accredited palliative care facilities in 135 districts of Uganda in 2020. Thirty districts had no accredited palliative care facilities. More than a third of patients are diagnosed with non-communicable diseases, highlighting their shared significance with cancer and HIV/AIDS as conditions requiring palliative care.

The thirteenth article used a quasi-experimental method, with data collection samples in 2 cohorts representing patients and staff: patients: HIV positive attending one of 2 outpatient HIV clinics in Baltimore. Results show Global Quality of Life (QoL) and Summary QoL, patients at the intervention site showed improvement while those attending the control site experienced a significant decrease. Because this is the first US study to educate outpatient HIV teams to integrate and offer palliative approaches across disease management.

The fourteenth article used the Review question method, by conducting a systematic review of six electronic databases (CINAHL, Embase, PubMed, Medline, PsycINFO, and Web of Science) that were searched from January 1980 to April 2019. The results show a lack of research evidence in terms of components of PCC (physical, psychological, social, and spiritual well-being) provided by professionals together with the clinical management of HIV in the community. PCC practices and implementation strategies are needed to fulfill policy recommendations.

The fifteenth article uses the group description method using data from the STOP HIV/AIDS retrospective cohort study, involving 5,603 PLHIV aged  $\geq 50$  who were involved in care in British Columbia (BC). Results indicate the demographic of people with HIV is aging and need appropriate supportive health care, often in the form of HCC. Meanwhile, uptake of HCC services is less than 15% of PLHIV aged over 50.

In the sixteenth article using the survey method in 10 clinics in 7 Tshwane districts, 674 structured interviewers administered questionnaires in B.English to 674 participants who conducted Home Visits and home-based HIV services. The results show acceptance of Home-Based HIV Care is mostly accepted as an important intervention.

The seventeenth article used the Intervention Research (IR) method, which consisted of all HBWs with HIV and AIDS in Tshwane, and 12 participants were successfully recruited and participated in this study. All participants identified themselves as Black African and female. The ages of the participants ranged from 21 to 43 years. The results indicated that the program was effective in reducing the impact of stress on HIV and AIDS home-based care workers in Tshwane.

In the eighteenth article using the method Data collected from individuals who tested HIV-positive during HBHTS were offered as part of a cross-sectional survey. One individual per household (15–49 years) was randomly selected using two stages of random sampling from enumeration areas and households. Results suggest HBHTS needs to be paired with targeted interventions to facilitate an early link to care. Interventions are needed to combat denial of HIV status and facilitate early links to care among healthier individuals

The nineteenth article uses a purposive sampling method, by examining the support services available to elderly women caring for people living with HIV/AIDS in Masindi district, Uganda. The results show that elderly caregivers receive informal support (family, friends, neighbors, religion/community groups), which provides financial, material, social, and emotional support. Which suggests a similar source of support for elderly caregivers. Under the formal support system, TASO (an NGO) and the Government are mentioned. TASO provides caregiver services such as counseling.

The twentieth article uses the Literature Search Strategy method, the subject of this research is to

search PubMed, Web of Science, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), China's Wanfang, and Weipu databases for articles published in English and Chinese from 2010 to 2020. Results show the proportion of LP in high epidemic areas is higher than in medium or low areas Action plan for AIDS prevention and control in China in the 12th Five Years highlight measures to broaden the scope of publicity and education, comprehensive interventions, testing, and treatment.

### Conclusion

Based on the explanation above which consists of 20 scientific articles that have been reviewed, it has been proven that gender, income level, duration of diagnosis, duration of ART therapy, level of family support, level of stigma, level of depression, and information technology related to HIV/AIDS, can influence PLHIV quality of life. In this case, the author would like to thank the community palliative nursing lecturers and friends who have provided moral and material support in completing the literature review.

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