Metart

by Sahabat Publikasikuu

Submission date: 01-Apr-2023 09:23PM (UTC-0700)

Submission ID: 2053215891

File name: ojsadmin,_734_6.pdf (740.61K)

Word count: 2886 Character count: 15184

The Effectivesness Meaning in Life and Antiretroviral Therapy (Metart) Book as an to Promotion Adherence Antiretroviral Therapy among New People Living with HIV/AIDS Assessment Pre Intervention

Yafi Sabila Rosyad¹, Firmina Theresia Kora², Rika Monika³, Salis Miftahul Khoeriyah⁴, I Putu Juni Andika⁵

¹Asist.Prof., Dept. of Mental Health in Nursing, STIKes Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ²Asist.Prof.Dept of Basic Science and Fundamental of Nursing, STIKes Yogyakata, Indonesia, ³Dept. of Community in Nursing, STIKes Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ⁴Dept. of Pediatric in Nursing, STIKes Yogyakarta, Indonesia, ⁵Dept. of Basic Science and Fundamental of Nursing, STIKes Yogyakata, Indonesia

Abstract

Adherence to ART is the primary determinant of viral suppression. Adherence of at least 95% is needed for imal suppression. One of relationship with HAART is meaning in life. This study aimed at assessment meaning in life and adherence antiretroviral therapy before interprition about METART book. This method use descriptive statistic analysis to explain social demographic, meaning in life, and adherence antiretroviral therapy. The result Characteristics gender people new living with HIV/AIDS this study is 75,6% is Male with 38,5% homosexual. The age range of respondents is in the adult (65,4%). Single merital status is 74.4%. The total respondent with ARV medication is 30.8% under one year. 74.4% has meaningful life but 65,4% respondent has lack adherence ARV. Conclusion this research get data pre intervention metart book about demographic, meaning in life, and adherence ARV.

Keywords: Adherence ART, meaning in life, HIV/AIDS,

Introduction

Adherence to ART is the primary determinant of viral suppression and the risk of transmission, it decreases the viral replication and viral load which in turn preserves the CD4 level, decreases the progress of AIDS, and reduces deaths(1). Adherence of tleast 95% is needed for optimal suppression^(2,3). Antiretroviral therapy has an impressive linical effect in that WHO has a target that 90% of People Living with HIV/ AIDS (PLWHA) already underwent ART by 2016, but the target realization is only 53%. From year to year, PLWHA who undergo antiretroviral therapy is increasing. In 2016, there are 19.5 million or about 53% of the total number of PLWHA, and in mid-June 2017 the number has progressed to 20.9 millio about 56.9% of the total number of PLWHA (3,4). Although adherence is important to the outcomes of therapy(5).

Out of 231 respondents in Nepal, 87.4% (95% CI: 83.2-91.6%) of them had an optimal adherence level and 12.6% of the respondents had an adherence level less than the opti-mal within the last month. i.e. 87.4% of the respondents' tained 95% adherence to prescribed ART regimen⁽³⁾. Results of the evaluation of adherence to ART in Brazil using CEAT-VIH indicated that 50% (109/220) of the patients presented good adherence, 36% (79/220) presented strict adherence, and 14% (32/220) presented tow adherence (6). Based on the results research in Iran, 30.4% (65) of patients were non-adherent and 69.6% (149) showed good adherence to their medication protocols. The most important reason for discontinuation of medication was the patients' unknown personal reasons (n=60, 61.2%), from the nonadherence group (7). Many determinant factors to present non-adherence; quality of life, distress psychology, meaning in life, self-efficacy, peer group, economy, health worker, stigma, motivation, gender (3,7-11).

Effect of non-adherence ARV increases mortality and morbidities. HIV/AIDS has effect to biological, psychological, social, and spiritual. Thus, prevention of co-morbidities, improving knowledge through health clucation. Psychoeducation should be conducted at the ritial evaluation to reduce negative beliefs regarding tiretroviral therapy Assessment of anxiety and depression symptoms should be done throughout therapy both psychological conditions are associated with patient adherence, success of treatment, and ultimately with patients' quality of life. This study researcher will be income sing of meaning in life to increasing adherence ARV people living with HIV/AIDS.

Material and Method

The study protocol and consent procedures were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Boards of Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Ngudia Husada Madura with number of ethical clearance 709/ KEPK/STIKES-NHM-/EC/IX/2020. In accordance with the approved protocol, written informed consent was obtained from all study participants prior to data collection. This study is assessment pre intervention of meaning in life and antiretroviral therapy (METART) to promoting adherence antiretroviral therapy. Researcher use meaning in life questionnaire Indonesian version(12) and Morisky 8-scale(13) to assessment meaning in life and adherence antiretroviral therapy. Data analysis, descriptive statistic(14-16) were used to determine statistical differences in demographic variables (i.e., gender, education, marital status, CD4 status, Viral load status, Sexual orientation), meaning in life and adherence ART.

Result and Discussion

Demographic Characteristics

A total of 78 PLWHAs were invited to participate in the study. Demographic Characteristics

Are gender, sexual orientation, age, education level, merital status, ARV medication, CD4 status, and viral load status (Table 1).

Table 1.1: Demographic Characteristics people new living with HIV/AIDS n=78

Demographic data	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Gender		
Female	16	20.5
Male	59	75.6
Other	3	3.8
Total	78	100
Sexual-orientation		
Heterosexual	26	33.3
Homosexual	30	38.5
Bisexual	15	19.2
Other	7	9
Total	78	100
Age		
Adolescent	24	30.8
Adult	51	65.4
Elderly	3	3.8
Total	78	100
Education-level		
Middle-elementary school	7	9
High school	50	64.1
Undergraduate	20	25.6
Postgraduate	1	1.3
Total	78	100
Merital status		
Sigle	58	74.4
Meried	16	20.5
Window/windower/divorce	4	5.1
Total	78	100

Cont... Table 1.1: Demographic Characteristics people new living with HIV/AIDS n=78

ARV-Medication		
190 months	18	23.1
7-12 months	24	30.8
13-18 months	17	21.8
19-24 months	19	24.4
Total	78	100
Cd4-Status		
<200	13	16.7
200-300	13	16.7
300-400	20	25.6
400-500	14	17.9
>500	11	14.1
I don't know	7	9
Total	78	100
Viral load status		
Detections	16	20.5
Un-detections	22	28.2
I don't know	40	51.3
Total	78	100

Characteristics gender people new living with HIV/ AIDS this study is 75,6% is Male with 38,5% homosexual. Homosexual is romantic sexual attraction, behavior with same sex (17)(18)(19). The age range of respondents is in the adult (65,4%) age range which is above 25-45 where this age is a productive to developmental task of choosing a job and marriage. This time is also a time to build the peak structure of life (20). Sigle merital status is 74.4%. the total respondent with ARV medication is 30.8% er one year. Almost respondent have CD4 under 500, a norm CD4 cell count is about 500 until 1.500 cells/ mm³. Clinicians use this test to monitor the destruction of CD4 cells, and it also monitors the effectiveness of the antiretroviral treatment (ART). For a physician, the CD4 cell count has become the best indicator of disease

progression and is used to stage isease and guide medical therapy. Per the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), on of the indications for the diagnosis of AIDS is when CD4 cell count drops below 200 cells/mm³. The decline of CD4 T cells can lead to opportunistic infections, and it increases mortality. The results of a viral load test are described as the number of copies HIV RNA in a milliliter of blood, when somebody has undetected of viral load is described if the copies of HIV RNA of blood in very low and its good for healthy (10,11)

Meaning in life

The result of meaning in life people with HIV/AIDS in this research is 74.4% has meaningfull life (Tabel 2).

Tabel 2: Meaning in life people living with HIV/AIDS n=78

Meaning in Life	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
Meaningfull life	58	74.4
Low meaning in life	20	25.6
Total	78	100

Meaning in life is comprehended from every event that occurred and experienced both pleasant and distressing events. It will bring a person into a meaningful life so that the feeling of happiness will emerge, on contrary it can lead one to a meaningless empty life if they unsuccessful (23-25). Meaning in life had a different function for each individual, but according to Mackenzie & Baumeister (2014), the function of meaning in life

could be divided into three function themes⁽²⁶⁾. The function was to help someone in recognizing and discussing signs and patterns in the environment. The second function was for communication. The third function was for self-control. The meaning in life according to Starck (2014), was said to be the phase where a person reached his life goal⁽²⁷⁾. The meaning in life have correlations with adherence ARV(11).

Adherence antiretroviral therapy

Table 3: Adherence antiretroviral therapy n=78

	• •	
Adherence antiretroviral therapy	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
High adherence	27	32.6
Middle adherence	26	33.3
Low adherence	25	32.1
Total	78	100

From the research results obtained that 59 respondents or 57.8% were adherence to antiretroviral therapy and the rest did not comply as much as 43 respondents or 42.2%. This level of adherence was seen from the accuracy of the dosage and the frequency of timeconsuming ARV. The non-adherence of respondents based on the questionnaires due to forgetting to take the drugs by 26.5% and difficult to remember to consume the drugs by 28.4%.

ART treatment has the potential to reduce mortality and morbidity that associated with HIV infection, and improve the quality of life (28,29). A person is said to be adherent in undergoing an optimal antiretroviral therapy if (> 95%) never forgets to take the drug, but it is recommended that the adherence is (100%). According to Bangsberg, Kroetz, & Deeks, (2007), ART adherence should be observed to discern the compliance level of the treatment, as some studies indicate that with treatment adherence of (95%) or more indicates the effectiveness of antiretroviral therapy(30), but on adherence (75%) shows a rise of viruses with retention against drugs⁽³¹⁾. me patients fail to maintain ART adherence (32). Optimal ART adherence was significantly associated with being virally suppressed $^{(1,7,9,10)}$.

Many factors to associate ART is motivation on the relationship between HIV stigma and ART adherence⁽¹⁰⁾.

Conclusion

Characteristics gender people new living with HIV/AIDS this study is 75,6% is Male with 38,5% homosexual. The age range of respondents is in the adult (65,4%). Single merital status is 74.4%. The total respondent with ARV medication is 30.8% under one year. 74.4% has meaningful life but 65,4% respondent has lack adherence ARV.

Conflict of Interest: No conflict on interest

Acknowledgments The and Source of Funding

The authors are grateful to the staff from NGOs Victory Plus Yogyakarta to Control for participation in the study and to all the participants who gave so willingly their time to provide the study data. This work was partially supported by a research Grant from Indonesia Ministry of education and cultural.

Ethical Clearance: This research is not conflict of interests with ethical clearance No;709/KEPK/STIKES-NHM/EC/IX/2020

References

- Molla AA, Gelagay AA, Mekonnen HS, Teshome DF. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy and associated factors among HIV positive adults attending care and treatment in University of Gondar Referral Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia. BMC Infect Dis. 2018;18(1):1–8.
- Soares R de CA, de Brito AM, Lima K, Lapa TM. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy among people living with HIV/AIDS in Northeastern Brazil: A cross-sectional study. Sao Paulo Med J. 2019;137(6):479–85.
- Neupane S, Dhungana GP, Ghimire HC. Adherence to antiretroviral treatment and associated factors among people living with HIV and AIDS in CHITWAN, Nepal. BMC Public Health. 2019;19(1):1–9.
- WHO. World Health Statistics 2017 Monitoring Health For the SGDs [Internet]. France: WHO Press; 2017. 1–103 p. Available from: http://apps. who.it/iris
- Byrd KK, Hou JG, Hazen R, Kirkham H, Suzuki S, Clay PG, et al. Antiretroviral Adherence Level Necessary for HIV Viral Suppression Using Real-World Data. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2019;82(3):245–51.
- Oliveira L da S, Caixeta LM, Martins JLR, Segati KD, Moura RS, Daher MC, et al. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy and correlation with adverse effects and coinfections in people living with HIV/ AIDS in the municipality of Goiás State. Rev Soc Bras Med Trop. 2018;51(4):436–44.
- Motazedian N, Sayadi M, Firoozbakhtian A. Nonadherence to anti-retroviral medication in shiraz, 2014: A cross sectional study. Afr Health Sci. 2018;18(2):384–93.
- Betancur MN, Lins L, Oliveira IR de, Brites C. Quality of life, anxiety and depression in patients with HIV/AIDS who present poor adherence to antiretroviral therapy: a cross-sectional study in Salvador, Brazil. Brazilian J Infect Dis [Internet]. 2017;21(5):507–14. Available from: http://dx.doi. org/10.1016/j.bjid.2017.04.004
- Kim J, Lee E, Park BJ, Bang JH, Lee JY. Adherence to antiretroviral therapy and factors affecting low medication adherence among incident HIV-infected individuals during 2009-2016: A nationwide study. Sci Rep [Internet]. 2018;8(1):1–8. Available from:

- http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41598-018-21081-x
- Roman S, Altice FL, Copenhavera MM. HIV-Related Stigma, Motivation to Adhere to Antiretroviral Therapy, and Medication Adherence among HIV-Positive Methadone-Maintained Patients. Physiol Behav. 2018;176(1):139–48.
- Rosyad YS, Malini H, Sarfika R. The association between meaning in life and adherence to antiretroviral therapy (Art) of hiv-seropositive within men who have sex with men (msm); mixed method. Indian J Public Heal Res Dev. 2019;10(10):1333-7.
- Rosyad YS, Malini H, Sarfika R. Validity and reliability the meaning in life questionnaire (MLQ); Men who have sex with men at west Sumatera Indonesia. Ris Inf Kesehat. 2019;8(1):16–21.
- Morisky DE, Green LW, Levine DM. Concurrent and Predictive validity of a self-reported measure of medication adherence. Med Care. 1986;24:67– 74
- Moleong LJ. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya; 2011.
- Creswell J. Research design Pendekatan metode kuantatif, kualitatif, dan campuran. 1st ed. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar; 2016.
- Teddie C, Tashakkori A. Foundations of Mixed Methods Research: Integrating quantitative and Qualitative Approache in the Social and Behavioral Sciences. I. California: SAGE Publications; 2009.
- 17. Rosyad YS. Characteristic men who love sex with men HIV+ in GOs Taratak Jiwa hati West Sumaera Indonesia. Paeipex Indian Joaurnal Res. 2018;7(8):144–5.
- Oetomo D. Memberi Pada Suara yang Bisu. Kedua. Gusmian I, editor. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Marwa; 2003.
- Carroll. Sexuality Now Embracing Diversity. Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning; 2010.
- Sadock BJ, Sadock VA. Kaplan & Sadock Buku Ajar psikiatri Klinis. Jakarta: EGC Kedokteran; 2014.
- Sofia A. Battistini Garcia;, Guzman N. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) CD4+ Count [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL) United States: StatPearls Publishing Copyright © 2020, StatPearls Publishing LLC.; 2020. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK513289/

- 22. IOM (Institute of medicine). HIV and disability: Updating the social security listings. HIV and Disability: Updating the Social Security Listings. Washington, D.C: The National Academies Press; 2010. 1-200 p.
- 23. Bastaman HD. Logoterapi: Psikologi untuk menentukan makna hidup dan meraih hidup bermakna. Jakarta: Raya Grafindo Pusada; 2007.
- 24. Schultz D. Psikologi Pertumbuhan: Model-model Psikologi Sehat. Yogyakarta: Kanisius; 1997.
- 25. Purba R. Prosen pencarian makna hidup pada ODHA (Orang dengan HIV/AIDS). Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata Semarang; 2008.
- 26. Batthyany A, Netzer PR. Meaning in Life: Nature , Needs , and Myths. In: Meaning in positive and existensial psychology [Internet]. XVII. New York: Spinger Science+Business Media New York; 2014. p. 25-37. Available from: http://www.springer. com/9781493903078
- 27. Starck PL. Theory of Meaning. In: Middle Rage Theory for Nursing. Third Edit. New York: Springer Publishing Company, LLC; 2014. p. 87-108.

- 28. Stricker SM, Fox KA, Baggaley R, Negussie E, de Pee S, Grede N, et al. Retention in Care and Adherence to ART are Critical Elements of HIV Care Interventions. AIDS Behav. 2014;18:465-75.
- 29. WHO. Global helath Sector Strategy on HIV 2016-2021 Towards Ending AIDS [Internet]. Strategy o. Gevana: WHO Press; 2016. Available from: www.
- 30. Bangsberg DR, Kroetz DL, Deeks SG. Adherenceresistance Relationships to Combination HIV Antiretroviral Therapy. Curr HIV/AIDS Rep. 2007;(4):65-72.
- 31. Bangsberg DR. Less Than 95 % Adherence to Nonnucleoside Reverse-Transcriptase Inhibitor Therapy Can Lead to Viral Suppression [Internet]. Vol. 43. 2006. Available from: http://cid. oxfordjournals.org/
- 32. Mukumbang FC, Belle S Van, Marchal B, Wyk B Van. Exploring 'generative mechanisms' of the antiretroviral adherence club intervention using the realist approach: a scoping review of researchbased antiretroviral treatment adherence theories. BMC Public Health. 2017;1-14.

Met	art				
ORIGINA	ALITY REPORT				
2 SIMILA	3% ARITY INDEX	16% INTERNET SOURCES	15% PUBLICATIONS	4% STUDENT PA	PERS
PRIMAR'	Y SOURCES				
1	www.ajo				2%
2	WWW.SC Internet Sour				2%
3	bmcinfe Internet Sour	ctdis.biomedcer	ntral.com		2%
4	www.hir	ndawi.com			2%
5	"Selective Egocent	ng Zang, Xin He, e Disclosure of ric Support Net //AIDS", AIDS an	HIV Status in works of Peop		2%
6	uat-nurs	sing.ceconnectio	n.com		2%
7	Reis de anxiety	Narváez Betanc Oliveira, Carlos and depression S who present p	Brites. "Quality in patients wit	of life, th	1 %

antiretroviral therapy: a cross-sectional study

in Salvador, Brazil", The Brazilian Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2017

Publication

8	Submitted to Chapman University Student Paper	1 %
9	Submitted to University of the Western Cape Student Paper	1%
10	pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov Internet Source	1 %
11	worldwidescience.org Internet Source	1 %
12	Parisa Janjani, Mohammad Reza Majzoobi, Amir Sanjabi, Mojtaba Movahed et al. "Assessing the adherence to treatment among patients with cardiovascular diseases in Kermanshah, Iran", Health Promotion Perspectives, 2021	1 %
13	Submitted to Western Governors University Student Paper	1 %
14	docksci.com Internet Source	1 %
15	etd.uwc.ac.za Internet Source	1%
16	maladehall.biz Internet Source	1 %

17	Isabella Gerin de Oliveira Bomfim, Sigrid De Sousa Santos, Anamaria Alves Napoleão. "Adherence to Antiretroviral Therapy in People Living with HIV/AIDS: A Cross-Sectional Study", AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 2022 Publication	1%
18	journals.plos.org Internet Source	1 %
19	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	1 %
20	"Society of Behavioral Medicine 2019 Annual Meeting Abstracts", Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 2019 Publication	<1%
21	Kathy K. Byrd, John G. Hou, Ron Hazen, Heather Kirkham et al. "Antiretroviral Adherence Level Necessary for HIV Viral Suppression Using Real-World Data", JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 2019 Publication	<1%
22	Kolmodin MacDonell, Karen, Angela J. Jacques-Tiura, Sylvie Naar, and Maria Isabella Fernandez. "Predictors of Self-Reported Adherence to Antiretroviral Medication in a Multisite Study of Ethnic and Racial Minority	<1%

HIV-Positive Youth", Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 2015.

Publication

www.stikes-hi.ac.id
Internet Source

Liu, Hongjie, Yongfang Xu, Xinjin Lin, Jian Shi, and Shiyi Chen. "Associations between Perceived HIV Stigma and Quality of Life at the Dyadic Lvel: The Actor-Partner Interdependence Model", PLoS ONE, 2013.

Publication

S. C. Kalichman. "Association Between Health Literacy and HIV Treatment Adherence: Further Evidence from Objectively Measured Medication Adherence", Journal of the International Association of Physicians in AIDS Care (JIAPAC), 12/01/2008

<1%

<1%

Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography

Exclude matches

Off