

TRANSFORMASI SOSIAL: PARTISIPASI WANITA HAMIL DALAM PEMERIKSAAN HIV MELALUI PARTISIPATIF ACTION RESEARCH

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
<p>Article History: Received 16/02/2026. Revised - Accepted 10/03/2026.</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Pemberdayaan Skrining HIV Penelitian Aksi Partisipatif Transformasi Sosial Wanita Hamil</p>	<p>Latar Belakang. Perawatan antenatal merupakan titik awal penting untuk test HIV, namun kurang 20% wanita hamil di lokasi penelitian diperiksa status HIVnya. Penelitian aksi partisipatif dapat mendorong transformasi sosial dan meningkatkan partisipasi wanita hamil dalam test HIV. Tujuan. Mengembangkan model holistik yang mengintegrasikan test HIV, partisipasi, dan pemberdayaan komunitas. Metode. Studi kualitatif dengan pendekatan Penelitian Aksi Partisipatif, melibatkan 35 partisipan yang dipilih secara purposif. Penelitian mengembangkan kerangka kerja yang mengintegrasikan advokasi, edukasi, dan dukungan komunitas disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan wanita hamil, termasuk suami, pemangku kepentingan program, tenaga kesehatan, dan pemimpin komunitas. Dilakukan di dua kecamatan dengan pengumpulan data menggunakan diskusi kelompok terfokus, wawancara mendalam, dan observasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan NVivo. Hasil. Sepuluh tema diidentifikasi, termasuk: partisipasi wanita hamil dalam program Pencegahan Penularan HIV dari Ibu ke Anak; dukungan pasangan; peran tenaga kesehatan; pengelolaan layanan antenatal; penggunaan tes HIV oleh wanita hamil; kebijakan; hambatan partisipasi; tanggapan pemimpin masyarakat; kegiatan organisasi; dan faktor pendukung atau penghambat. Kesimpulan. Penelitian merumuskan strategi partisipasi untuk tes HIV dikalangan wanita hamil, yaitu advokasi, peningkatan kapasitas, penyediaan logistik, edukasi, dukungan pasangan, dan jangkauan komunitas. Implikasi. Rumusan strategi partisipasi spesifik untuk komunitas yang diteliti, memberikan panduan praktis bagi program-program pengujian HIV yang ditujukan meningkatkan keterlibatan masyarakat.</p>
	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p><i>Background. Antenatal care is an important starting point for HIV testing, but less than 20% of pregnant women in the study location were tested for HIV status. Participatory action research can encourage social transformation and increase the participation of pregnant women in HIV testing. Objective. To develop a holistic model that integrates HIV testing, participation, and community empowerment. Method. Qualitative study using a Participatory Action Research approach, involving 35 participants selected purposively. The research developed a framework that integrated advocacy, education, and community support tailored to the needs of pregnant women, including husbands, programme stakeholders, health workers, and community leaders. It was conducted in two sub-districts with data collection using focus group discussions,</i></p>

in-depth interviews, and observations. Data were analysed using Nvivo Results. Ten themes were identified, including: participation of pregnant women in programmes for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; support from partners; the role of health workers; management of antenatal services; use of HIV testing by pregnant women; policies; barriers to participation; responses from community leaders; organisational activities; and facilitating or hindering factors. Conclusion. The study formulated participation strategies for HIV testing among pregnant women, namely advocacy, capacity building, logistical support, education, partner support, and community outreach. Implications. The formulation of specific participation strategies for the communities studied provides practical guidance for HIV testing programmes aimed at increasing community involvement.

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