

Analysis Factors Affect Pregnant Mother Prevention Of Mother To Child Transmission Of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) In Balowerti Public Health Center Kediri

ABSTRACT

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HIV / AIDS infection in mothers can cause transmission to children, especially through childbirth. Efforts to overcome to prevent transmission between mothers to babies born through prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) programs. The purpose of this study is the influence of attitudes, perceptions of control, subjective norms and husband's support for the behavior of Pregnant Women doing Prevention Of Mother Child Child Transmission Of HIV / Aids (PMTCT) in Balowerti public health center kediri. The research design used in the study was observational. The population studied was all pregnant women at the Balowerti Health Center in Kediri City, with a simple random sampling technique, a sample of 96 respondents was obtained. The independent variables studied were attitudes, perceptions of control, subjective norms and husband support, with the dependent variable pregnant women doing (PMTCT). Data analysis using the Logistic Regression test at $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the results of the Logistic Regression test showed that the attitude variable p value 0.024, perception p value 0.001, subjective norm p value 0.649 and husband support p value 0.000. So pregnant women do PMTCT are significantly influenced by attitude, perceived control, subjective norms and husband's support. Pregnant women do PMTCT together influenced by attitudes, perceptions of control, subjective norms and husband support and can be influenced by other factors. A very influential factor in pregnant women to do PMTCT is positive perception of control. Because with a high positive perception, it greatly influences the motivation of pregnant women to do PMTCT to be high.

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INTRODUCTION

HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a virus that attacks white blood cells in the body (lymphocytes) which cause a decrease in human immunity. AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is a collection of disease symptoms due to decreased immunity due to being attacked by the HIV virus (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). The existence of people with HIV-AIDS is like an iceberg phenomenon where the number of sufferers found is far less than the population infected. The HIV-AIDS control program has three main objectives namely what is known as "three zeros", namely zero new infection, zero death relate. In HIV / AIDS endemic areas, maternal interest in implementing PMTCT is still low, one of the causes is the low support from the husband and negative perceptions of PMTCT. *Prevention Mother to Child Transmission* (PMTCT) Prevention of HIV Transmission from Mother to Child (PPIA), is a government program to prevent the transmission of the HIV / AIDS virus from mother to baby. The program prevents transmission to women of childbearing age, HIV positive pregnancies, transmission from pregnant women to their babies (Depkes RI, 2008).

In Kediri District, from 1996 to 2016, 1144 HIV cases were found, 456 cases (39.86%) of which were found to be in AIDS. Whereas in the group of pregnant women during 2016 there were 16047 pregnant women with HIV positive as many as 16 pregnant women (0.10%) (Health Office, 2016). Based on data from the Kediri City Health Office in 2013, 63 cases of HIV / AIDS were found in Kediri City, 2 of which were pregnant with HIV positive after voluntary HIV testing and counseling. The PMTCT data shows that the achievement of PMTCT in Balowerti City Health Center in 2015 up to March ,pregnant women do PMTCT was 63 people. Whereas in 2019 from August to November pregnant women do PMTCT was 128 people.

.This research applies Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). This theory states that individual behavior beliefs, normative beliefs and control beliefs respectively determine behavior. Attitudes, subjective norms and behavioral perceptions collectively influence individual behavioral intentions and actual behavior when decisions in an action are voluntary and under individual control. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there are influences on attitudes, subjective norms, behavioral perceptions and husband's support for pregnant women in conducting PMTCT.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design used in the study was observational. The approach used was cross sectional. The independent variables in this study were attitudes, perceptions of behavioral control, subjective norms, and husband support. While for the dependent variable namely Pregnant Women doing PMTCT. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling with a sample of 96 pregnant women (Trimester I - II).

RESULTS

Data Characteristics of Respondents

1. Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Tabel 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics by Age at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Age of Respondents	total	Persentase
20 – 30	48	50
31 – 35	35	36,5
> 35	13	13,5
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table 1. above it can be seen that half of the respondents 48 people (50%) have ages between 20-30 years.

2. Characteristics of Respondents based on education

Tabel.2. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education in Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Education of Respondents	total	Persentase
Not finish school	8	8,3
Primary school	30	31,2
Secondary school	48	50
College	10	10,5
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table 2. above it can be seen that half of the respondents as many as 48 people (50%) have a secondary education level (medium first school - middle medium over).

3. Characteristics of Respondents based on Job

Tabel.3. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of Respondents by job Balowerti At the health center in 2020.

Responden Job	total	Persentase
Housewife	48	50
Government employees	5	5,2
Private entrepreneur	18	18,8
entrepreneur	25	26
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table .3. above it can be seen that half of the respondents as many as 48 people (50%) have jobs as housewives.

4. Characteristics of Respondents based on Parity

Tabel 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on parity in Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Responden parity	total	Persentase
Primipara	39	40,6
Multipara	43	44,8
Grande multipara	14	14,6
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table.4. above it can be seen that almost half of the respondents as many as 43 people (44.8%) had given birth as many as 2 times (multipara)

5. Characteristics of Respondents based on Pregnancy Checks

Tabel 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on pregnancy checks at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Pregnancy test	total	Persentase
Do pregnancy checks	22	22,9
Do not pregnancy checks	74	77,1
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table.5. above it can be seen that more than half of the respondents as many as 74 people (77.1%) did not do a pregnancy check.

Variable Characteristic Data

1. Attitude

Tabel.6. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of attitude variables at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

attitude	total	Persentase
Positif	52	54,2
Negatif	44	45,8
Total	96	100

According to the primary data in table 6. above, it can be seen that more than half of the respondents, 52 people (54.2%) have a positive attitude towards Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT).

2. Control Perception

Tabel 7. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of control perception variables at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Control Perception	total	Persentase
Positif	61	63,5
Negatif	35	36,5
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table.7. above it can be seen that more than half of the respondents as many as 61 people (63.5%) have a positive perception of the Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

3. Subjective norms

Tabel 8. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of subjective norm variables at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

subjective norm	total	Persentase
Positif	64	66,7
Negatif	32	33,3
Total	96	100

According to the primary data in table 8. above, it can be seen that more than half of the respondents, 64 people (66.7%) have positive subjective norms on Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT).

4. Husband's support

Tabel 9. Frequency Distribution Characteristics of husband support variables at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

husband support	total	Persentase
Good	42	43,8
Enough	28	29,2
Less	26	27,1
Total	96	100

According to the primary data in table 9. above it can be seen that almost half of the respondents as many as 42 people (43.8%) have good husband support for the Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

5. Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

Tabel 10. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics of Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) variables at Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

PMTCT	total	Persentase
Akan Melakukan	57	59,4
Tidak akan melakukan	39	40,6
Total	96	100

According to the primary data contained in table 10. above it can be seen that more than half of the respondents as many as 57 people (59.4%) will do Prevention Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT).

Analisis Bivariat

1. Cross Tabulation between Educational Data and PMTCT Actions

Tabel 11 Cross Tabulation Data Between Education Data Against PMTCT Puskesmas Balowerti in 2020.

Education	PMTCT				Jumlah		C	P
	Will do		Tidak Akan Melakukan					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
No school	0	0	8	100	8	100	0,528	0,000
primary school	9	30	21	70	30	100		
secondary school	38	79,16	10	20,84	48	100		
College	10	100	0	0	10	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Seen from table 11. above it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a secondary education level and will carry out PMTCT of 38 people (39.6%). Based on the value of $p = 0.011$, it can be concluded that the level of education has a statistically significant relationship to the PMTCT variable. Contingent coefficient value (C) = 0.528 which shows the amount of closeness between attitude variable and PMTCT variable.

2. Cross Tabulation between Parity Data and PMTCT Measures

Tabel 12 Cross Tabulation Data Between Variable Parity Against PMTCT in Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Paritas	PMTCT				Total		C	P
	Will do		Not Will do					
	N	%	n	%	N	%		
Primipara	11	28,2	28	71,8	39	100	0,473	0,000
Multipara	33	76,74	10	23,26	43	100		
Grandemultipara	13	92,85	1	7,15	14	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Seen from table 12. above it can be seen that the majority of respondents have multipara parity categories and will do PMTCT as many as 33 people (34.3%). Based on the value of $p = 0,000$, it can be concluded that parity has a statistically significant relationship to the PMTCT variable. Contingent coefficient value (C) = 0.473 which shows the closeness between parity and PMTCT variables.

3. Cross tabulation between attitude variables towards PMTCT actions

Tabel 13 Cross Tabulation Data Between Variables Attitudes Towards PMTCT Balowerti Health Center 2020.

Health Center 2020:								
Attitudes	PMTCT						C	P
	Will do		Not Will do		Total			
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Positif	37	71,15	15	28,85	52	100	0,252	0,011
Negatif	20	45,45	24	54,55	44	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Dilihat dari tabel 13. di atas maka dapat diketahui bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki sikap yang positif dan akan melakukan PMTCT yaitu sebanyak 37 orang (38,54%). Berdasarkan nilai $p = 0,011$ maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa variabel sikap secara statistik memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap variabel PMTCT. Nilai contingen coefficienty (C) = 0,252 yang menunjukan besar keeratan antara variabel sikap dengan variabel PMTCT.

4. Cross Tabulation between Perception Variables and PMTCT Measures

Tabel 14 Cross Tabulation Data Between Variable Perceptions of PMTCT in Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Health Center in 2020.								
Perceptions	PMTCT				Total		C	P
	Will do		Not Will do					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Positif	45	73,77	16	26,23	61	100	0,361	0,000
Negatif	12	34,28	23	65,72	35	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Seen from table 14. above it can be seen that the majority of respondents have a positive perception and will do PMTCT as many as 45 people (46.87%). Based on the value of $p = 0,000$, it can be concluded that the perception variable has a statistically significant relationship to the PMTCT variable. Contingent coefficient value (C) = 0.361 which shows the closeness between the perception variable and PMTCT variable.

5. Cross Tabulation Between Subjective Norm Variables and PMTCT Measures

Tabel 15 Cross Tabulation Data Between Subjective Norm Variables and PMTCT in Balowerti Health Center in 2020..

Health Center in 2020..								
Subjective Norm	PMTCT				Total		C	P
	Will do		Not Will do					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Positif	46	71,87	18	28,13	64	100	0,339	0,000
Negatif	11	34,37	21	65,63	32	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Seen from table 15. above it can be seen that most respondents have positive subjective norms and will do PMTCT as many as 46 people (47.91%). Based on the value of $p = 0,000$, it can be concluded that the subjective norm variable has a statistically significant relationship to the PMTCT variable. Contingent coefficient value (C) = 0.339 which shows the amount of closeness between subjective norm variables and PMTCT variables

6. Cross tabulation between husband's support variables and PMTCT actions

Tabel 16 Cross Tabulation Data Between Variables of Husband's Support for PMTCT in Balowerti Health Center in 2020.

Husband's Support	PMTCT				Total		C	P
	Will do		Not Will do					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Good	37	88,09	5	11,91	42	100	0,518	0,000
Enough	16	57,14	12	42,86	28	100		
Less	4	15,38	22	84,62	26	100		
Total	57	59,37	39	40,63	96	100		

Seen from table 16. above it can be seen that the majority of respondents have good husband support and will conduct PMTCT as many as 37 people (38.54%). Based on the value of $p = 0,000$, it can be concluded that the husband's support variable has a statistically significant relationship to the PMTCT variable. Contingent coefficient value (C) = 0.518 which shows the amount of closeness between husband's support variable and PMTCT variable.

Analisis Multivariat

1. Model Summary Test

Tabel 17 (model summary)

Step	-2 log likelihood	Cox & Snell R square	Nagelkerke R square
1	68.674 ^a	.470	.635

Based on research data that has been done, then the significance of the model test (model summary) is then performed to find out the percentage of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Seen from table 17. above, the results of the statistical model summary test above can be seen that the value of Cox & Snell R square is 0.470 which means that the PMTCT variable is influenced by attitudes, perceptions, subjective norms and husband's support by 47%. While the remaining 53% is influenced by other factors.

2. Logistic regression test

Tabel 19. Result Logistic regression test

Variabel independen	Exp (B)	CI (95%)		P value
		Lower	Upper	
Attitude	4,331	1,125	15,436	0,024
Perception	12,904	2,942	56,594	0,001
Subjective norms	1,360	0,362	5,104	0,649
Husband's support	10,036	3,672	27,427	0,000
N observasi	96			

After testing the significance of the model, the logistic regression test is then performed to find out the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Seen from table 19. above the attitude variable is known that has a value of $P = 0.024$ ($\alpha < 0.05$) which means that the attitude variable has a statistically significant effect on the PMTCT variable. Exp value (B) = 4.331 which shows that respondents with a positive attitude are 4.3 times more likely to have a PMTCT compared to respondents who have a negative attitude.

In the perception variable it is known that the value of $p = 0.001$ ($\alpha < 0.05$) which can be interpreted that the perception variable has a statistically significant influence on the variable PMTCT. Exp value (B) = 12,904 which shows that respondents with positive perceptions have a 13 times greater chance of performing PMTCT compared to respondents who have negative perceptions.

Subjective norm variables are known to have a value of $p = 0.649$ ($\alpha > 0.05$) which means that subjective norm variables do not have a statistically significant effect on PMTCT variables. Exp value (B) = 1.360 which shows that respondents who are bound to positive subjective norms have a 1.3 times greater chance of doing PMTCT compared to respondents who are bound to negative subjective norms.

. In the husband's support variable it is known that the value of $p = 0,000$ ($\alpha < 0.05$) which means that the husband's support variable has a statistically significant effect on the PMTCT variable. Exp value (B) = 10,036 which shows that respondents who received support from their husbands had a 10 times greater chance of conducting PMTCT compared to respondents who did not get support from their husbands.

DISCUSSION

A. The attitude of pregnant women to do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center, Kediri City

Based on the data of research results obtained, the variable attitudes of pregnant women do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Public Health Center, Kediri, that most respondents have a positive attitude and will do PMTCT as many as 37 people (38, 54%). Conversely, as many as 20 people (20.8%) of respondents with a negative attitude will do the PMTCT examination.

This research is in line with Halim's research. Y et.al. (2016) showed that the majority (59.3%) of respondents had a supportive attitude and (40.7%) were less supportive of pregnant women doing HIV / AIDS screening. Supported by the research of Mujayanah, et al. (2014) showed that of the 60 respondents examined, respondents who had a negative attitude were 27 respondents (45.0%), but there were still 33 respondents (55.0%) who were positive towards PMTCT

One of the problems in implementing PMTCT is the emergence of negative attitudes of pregnant women towards its implementation. This condition arises because of the negative stigma towards HIV / AIDS sufferers so that encouraging pregnant women to feel lazy to carry out PMTCT is a suspicion of HIV / AIDS sufferers, so it is feared that it will give a negative public view of pregnant women. influenced by the knowledge of pregnant women about VCT services. According to Ajzen (2005), background factors, such as age, sex, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, mood, personality traits, and knowledge affect individual attitudes and behaviors towards something. This is in line with the characteristics of respondents, the majority of respondents are housewives with poor knowledge about PMTCT services.

B. Perception control of pregnant women to conduct prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center, Kediri City

Berdasarkan data hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan didapatkan variabel persepsi ibu hamil Based on data from research results obtained, the variable perception of pregnant women doing prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center, Kediri City, that most respondents have a positive perception and will do PMTCT as many as 45 people (46, 87%). conversely as many as 12 people (12.5%) of respondents with negative perceptions would conduct PMTCT examinations

. The results of this study are in line with research by Monica, et al. (2019) Perception of behavioral control in this study is the belief of respondents to access VCT services based on consideration of internal factors such as the ability possessed and the information obtained. The majority of housewives had the perception of behavioral control in the category of being able to access VCT (69.2%), while those who had the perception of behavioral control in the category of being unable were 30.8%.

Based on Fathimah's research (2014), perception of behavioral control is indirectly influenced by the strength of factors in facilitating or inhibiting a person's behavior. The strength that can facilitate or hinder a person's behavior in behavior is the ability of how he perceives the level of difficulty or ease to display a behavior. As an assumption that to make someone think that

he is able to face the obstacles he experienced to do or not do VCT. So that intervention efforts can be done by providing knowledge about VCT.

C. Norma subjective pregnant women do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center, Kediri City

Based on research data that has been done, it is found that subjective norm variables of pregnant women do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Public Health Center in Kediri, that most respondents have positive subjective norms and will carry out 46 PMTCTs 47.91%). Conversely, as many as 11 people (11.45%) of respondents with negative subjective norms would conduct PMTCT examinations

. This is in line with research conducted by Meilisa et al (2010), that subjective norms do not have a significant relationship with one's intention to be aware of health. There are other factors that indirectly affect subjective norms, namely the environment in which a person lives which influences cultural elements

So that interventions that can be done by health workers is to provide support and motivation to pregnant women through the people closest to the respondent regarding the benefits of PMTCT examinations for pregnant women. This is in line with Purwaningsih (2011), environmental factors may be one of the driving factors that make respondents feel a strong seriousness towards HIV / AIDS so that they can motivate themselves to utilize PMTCT services. According to Kwan et al (2012), the majority of patients feel disappointed about the queues that often occur in getting health care. It is assumed that patient satisfaction with health services provided by health workers indirectly encourages individuals to utilize health services. This means that if health workers can provide satisfaction with the services that patients get, then indirectly health workers have succeeded in providing motivation to patients.

D. Supporting the husband of pregnant women in conducting prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center, Kediri City

Based on research data that has been done, it is found that the variables of support for pregnant mothers do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Public Health Center in Kediri, that most respondents of pregnant women have good husband support and will do PMTCT as many as 37 people (38.54%), as many as 16 people (16.66%) respondents of pregnant women with adequate husband support, and 4 people (4.16%) with less husband support will conduct PMTCT examinations. The results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Legiati, et. al (2012) entitled The Behavior of Pregnant Women for HIV Tests in Bandarharjo and Tanjung Mas Sub-Districts in Semarang City where 42.8% of respondents did not receive support from their husbands. In Nurhayati's research. 2016. Most of the respondents had poor husband support, namely 29 respondents (63.0%) and those who received husband support in the good category were 17 respondents (37.0%).

Husband support for pregnant women to implement PMTCT is very important, most husbands especially those at high risk do not provide support to their wives to carry out PMTCT, this is related to the perception that pregnant women who carry out PMTCT are from high-risk groups, even preventing pregnant women from carrying out PMTCT thus causes the interest of pregnant women to implement PMTCT is low (Dharma, 2013). Husband's support is influenced by many factors including the status of the mother's work as a housewife, many husbands who hand over household problems in full to their wives who become housewives because they are considered to have a lot of free time (Handayani, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Proverawati (2012), parity influences the husband's perspective on his wife's busy life, so for husbands who have low parity wives assume their wives are not busy and tend to allow their wives to fulfill their pregnancy needs independently.

E. The influence of attitudes, perceptions of control, subjective norms and husband's support for pregnant women do prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV / AIDS (PMTCT) in Balowerti Health Center in Kediri City

Based on the research results obtained by the results of the statistical model summary test is known that the value of Cox & Snell R square of 0.470 which means that the PMTCT variable is influenced by attitudes, perceptions, subjective norms and husband support by 47%. While the remaining 53% is influenced by other factors.

CONCLUSION

In the Logistic Regression test results $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained shows that the attitude variable p value 0.024, perception p value 0.001, subjective norm p value 0.649 and husband support p value 0.000. So pregnant women undergoing PMTCT are significantly influenced by attitude, perceived control, subjective norms and husband's support. And has been tested simultaneously with the results of pregnant women doing PMTCT jointly - influenced by attitudes, perceptions of control, subjective norms and husband support and can be influenced by other factors. A very influential factor in pregnant women undergoing PMTCT is positive perception of control. Because with a high positive perception, it greatly influences the motivation of pregnant women to do PMTCT to be high.

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