

ABSTRACT

Background: According to the WHO, globally there are 38.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS. In Indonesia, 36,902 cases have been recorded, while in Jambi City in 2021, out of 6,894 people tested for HIV, 88 were found to be positive. The decline in quality of life is a major challenge faced by people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Coping strategies and quality of life post-diagnosis are crucial elements in the management of HIV/AIDS. This study aims to describe the coping strategies and quality of life of PLWHA at the Simpang Kawat Public Health Center in Jambi City.

Method: This research used a descriptive quantitative design with 93 participants selected through purposive sampling in December 2024. Data were collected using questionnaires on coping strategies and quality of life and analyzed using univariate analysis.

Results: The study showed that the majority of PLWHA had adaptive coping mechanisms, with 70 people (75.3%), and most had a moderate quality of life, with 92 people (98.9%).

Conclusion and Suggestions: Most PLWHA demonstrated adaptive coping strategies and a fairly good quality of life. To maintain and improve this condition, it is necessary to strengthen psychosocial support through counseling, family involvement, and peer groups. Nurses play a vital role in providing emotional support, education, and regular psychological monitoring.

Keywords: Coping Strategies, Quality of Life, PLWHA, Public Health Center.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Menurut WHO, secara global terdapat 38,4 juta orang yang terinfeksi HIV/AIDS. Di Indonesia tercatat 36.902 kasus, sedangkan di Kota Jambi pada tahun 2021, dari 6.894 orang yang dilakukan pemeriksaan HIV, sebanyak 88 orang dinyatakan positif. Menurunnya kualitas hidup menjadi tantangan utama yang dihadapi oleh ODHA. Strategi coping dan tingkat kualitas hidup pasca diagnosis menjadi elemen krusial dalam upaya penatalaksanaan HIV/AIDS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran strategi coping dan kualitas hidup ODHA di Puskesmas Simpang Kawat Kota Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kuantitatif dengan 93 orang yang dipilih melalui teknik purposive sampling pada Desember 2024. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar kuesioner strategi coping dan kualitas hidup dan dianalisis secara univariat.

Hasil: Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sebagian besar ODHA mempunyai mekanisme coping yang adaptif yaitu sebanyak 70 orang (75,3%) dan sebagian besar ODHA mempunyai kualitas hidup yang cukup yaitu sebanyak 92 orang (98,9%)

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar ODHA menunjukkan strategi coping adaptif dan kualitas hidup yang cukup baik.

Kata Kunci: Strategi Koping, Kualitas Hidup, ODHA, Puskesmas.