

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF RISK FACTORS FOR ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY FAILURE IN CHILDREN WITH HIV AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK GENERAL HOSPITAL BANDAR LAMPUNG IN 2024.

BY

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Background: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is an infection that causes a decline in the immune system, making the body more vulnerable to diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends viral load (VL) testing using a cutoff point of 1000 copiesRNA/ml to assess the effectiveness of antiretroviral (ARV) therapy. The aim of this study is to identify the risk factors for ARV therapy failure in children diagnosed with HIV at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek General Hospital, Bandar Lampung, in 2024.

Methods: This study used a cross-sectional design with data collected from medical records and a medication adherence questionnaire. The study was conducted at Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Regional General Hospital from July to December 2024. The research sample consisted of all children living with HIV who received treatment at the VCT clinic of Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Regional General Hospital in 2024, totaling 50 samples. Bivariate statistical analysis was performed using the Chi-Square test with Fisher's alternative, and multivariate analysis was conducted using logistic regression.

Results: In this study, 6 (12%) out of 50 samples experienced virological therapy failure. There was a significant association with medication adherence ($p\text{-value}=0.000$), while no association was found with the clinical stage of HIV at diagnosis ($p\text{-value}=0.575$), age at diagnosis ($p\text{-value}=0.069$), and nutritional status ($p\text{-value}=0.201$). Multivariate analysis showed that medication adherence was the most significant factor ($p\text{-value}=0.003$; OR = 20.000).

Conclusion: Noncompliance with medication is a risk factor for antiretroviral therapy failure in children with HIV.

Keywords: Viral load, HIV, Children

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR RISIKO PENYEBAB KEGAGALAN TERAPI ANTIRETROVIRAL PADA PASIEN ANAK PENGIDAP HIV DI RSUD Dr. H. ABDUL MOELOEK BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2024

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Latar Belakang: *Human Immunodeficiency Virus* (HIV) merupakan infeksi yang menyebabkan sistem kekebalan tubuh menurun sehingga rentan terhadap penyakit. *World Health Organization* (WHO) merekomendasikan pemeriksaan *viral load* (VL) menggunakan *cut off point* 1000 copiesRNA/ml untuk melihat keberhasilan terapi antiretroviral (ARV). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor risiko kegagalan terapi ARV pada anak yang terdiagnosis HIV di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Bandar Lampung pada tahun 2024.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan pengambilan data menggunakan rekam medis dan kuesioner kepatuhan minum obat. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek pada bulan Juli – Desember 2024. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari seluruh anak pengidap HIV yang berobat di poli VCT RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek pada tahun 2024 berjumlah 50 sampel. Uji statistik bivariat menggunakan *Chi-Square* dengan alternatif *fisher* dan uji statistik multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Pada penelitian ini, 6 (12%) dari 50 sampel mengalami gagal terapi virologi. Terdapat hubungan antara kepatuhan minum obat (*p*-value=0,000) sedangkan stadium klinis HIV saat terdiagnosis (*p*-value=0,575), usia saat terdiagnosis (*p*-value=0,069), dan status gizi (*p*-value=0,201) tidak terdapat hubungan. Hasil multivariat didapatkan kepatuhan minum obat merupakan faktor terbesar (*p*-value= 0,003; OR= 20,000)

Simpulan: Ketidakpatuhan minum obat merupakan faktor risiko kejadian gagal terapi antiretroviral pada pasien anak pengidap HIV.

Kata Kunci: *Viral load*, HIV, Anak