

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Stigma membuat ODHA menyembunyikan status HIV positifnya dan malu untuk memeriksakan kesehatannya yang bisa berakibat meningkatnya risiko kematian ODHA dan penularan HIV/AIDS di masyarakat. Orang berstigma terhadap ODHA disebabkan karena kurangnya pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS. **Tujuan:** mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS dengan stigma masyarakat terhadap ODHA. **Metode penelitian:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif deskriptif korelasi. Sampel adalah masyarakat usia 20-59 tahun yang terdapat di tiga dusun Desa Bingkeng Kecamatan Dayeuhluhur Kabupaten Cilacap tahun 2023 sebanyak 92 orang yang diambil dengan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan uji *chi square*. **Hasil penelitian:** analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Chi square* didapatkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,001 < \alpha = 0,05$ artinya terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan stigma. **Kesimpulan:** terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang HIV/AIDS dengan stigma masyarakat terhadap ODHA di Desa Bingkeng Kecamatan Dayeuhluhur Kabupaten Cilacap tahun 2023

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, HIV/AIDS, Stigma

ABSTRACT

Background: Stigma makes people living with HIV hide their positive HIV status and are embarrassed to have their health checked which can result in an increased risk of death for people living with HIV and transmission of HIV/AIDS in the community. People are stigmatized against PLWHA due to a lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS. **Objective:** to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the community's stigma towards PLHIV. **Research method:** This type of research is quantitative descriptive correlation. The sample is people aged 20-59 years in three hamlets of Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency in 2023 as many as 92 people who were taken using cluster random sampling technique. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi square test. **Research results:** statistical analysis using the Chi square test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$ meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and stigma. **Conclusion:** there is a significant relationship between knowledge about HIV/AIDS and the community's stigma towards PLHIV in Bingkeng Village, Dayeuhluhur District, Cilacap Regency in 2023.

Keyword : Knowledge, HIV/AIDS, Stigma

