

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN BIDAN TENTANG DETEKSI DINI HIV/AIDS PADA IBU
HAMIL DENGAN IMPLEMENTASI ASUHAN KEBIDANAN DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS CIMANGGU I CILACAP JAWA TENGAH**

*The Relationship Between Midwives' Knowledge of Early Detection of HIV/AIDS in Pregnant
Women and the Implementation of Midwifery Care in the Working Area of Cimanggu I Public
Health Center, Cilacap, Central Java*

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: HIV/AIDS tetap menjadi isu kesehatan serius di Indonesia, termasuk di kalangan ibu hamil, dengan angka penularan yang tinggi dan pencatatan data yang masih inkonsisten. Peran bidan sangat penting dalam deteksi dini dan pencegahan penularan HIV dari ibu ke anak, namun masih terdapat kesenjangan antara pengetahuan dan praktik asuhan kebidanan. Pelatihan berkelanjutan dan dukungan lingkungan yang positif sangat dibutuhkan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas dan kualitas pelayanan kebidanan terkait HIV/AIDS. **Metode:** Penelitian ini **menggunakan** metode kuantitatif. Sampel terdiri dari 30 bidan. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan bidan tentang deteksi dini HIV/AIDS pada ibu hamil mayoritas dalam kategori cukup (76,7%), implementasi asuhan kebidanan mayoritas dalam kategori cukup efektif (56,7%), dan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan bidan tentang deteksi dini HIV/AIDS pada ibu hamil dengan implementasi asuhan kebidanan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Cimanggu I Cilacap Jawa Tengah dengan nilai *p-value* sebesar $0,007 < 0,05$. **Kesimpulan:** pengetahuan bidan tentang deteksi dini HIV/AIDS berhubungan dengan dan implementasi asuhan kebidanan.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Bidan, Deteksi Dini, HIV/AIDS, Asuhan Kebidanan

ABSTRACT

Background: HIV/AIDS remains a serious public health issue in Indonesia, particularly among pregnant women, with high transmission rates and inconsistent data recording. Midwives play a crucial role in early detection and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. However, there are still gaps between knowledge and actual midwifery practices. Continuous training and a supportive environment are essential to improve the effectiveness and quality of midwifery services related to HIV/AIDS. **Method:** This research employed a quantitative method. The sample consisted of 30 midwives. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed through univariate and bivariate analyses using the chi-square test. **Results:** The study showed that the majority of midwives' knowledge regarding early detection of HIV/AIDS in pregnant women was in the moderate category (76.7%). Most midwives' implementation of midwifery care was categorized as moderately effective (56.7%). A significant relationship was found between midwives' knowledge of early detection of HIV/AIDS in pregnant women and the implementation of midwifery care in the working area of Cimanggu I Public Health Center, Cilacap, Central Java, with a *p-value* of 0.007 (< 0.05). **Conclusion:** Midwives' knowledge of early detection of HIV/AIDS is significantly related to the implementation of midwifery care.

Keywords: Knowledge, Midwives, Early Detection, HIV/AIDS, Midwifery Care