

GAMBARAN HASIL SKRINING TRIPLE ELIMINASI (HIV, SIFILIS, HEPATITIS B) PADA IBU HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS BINANGUN KABUPATEN CILACAP TAHUN 2024

*Overview Of Triple Elimination Screening Results (HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B)
In Pregnant Women At Binangun Health Center Cilacap District Year 2024*

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Skrining Triple Eliminasi adalah program pemerintah sebagai upaya untuk mengeliminasi infeksi tiga penyakit menular langsung dari ibu ke anak yaitu infeksi HIV/AIDS, Sifilis dan Hepatitis B yang terintegrasi langsung dalam program Kesehatan ibu dan anak. **Tujuan:** mengetahui gambaran hasil skrining pemeriksaan Triple Eliminasi (HIV, Sifilis, Hepatitis B) pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Binangun tahun 2024. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*, dengan jumlah populasi 532 ibu hamil sejak bulan Januari sampai Oktober 2024. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan lembar isian, data yang di ambil berasal dari rekam medik ibu hamil yang melakukan skrining Triple Eliminasi. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar terdeteksi HIV non reaktif sebesar 99,62%, HIV reaktif terdeteksi pada umur tidak berisiko 0,38%, dengan paritas nulipara 0,19%, Primipara 0,19%. Sifilis non reaktif sebesar 100%. Hepatitis B non reaktif 98,12%, Hepatitis B reaktif 1,98% terdeteksi pada umur tidak berisiko 1,58%, umur berisiko 0,4%, dengan paritas primipara 0,198%, multipara 1,38%, Grande multipara 0,4%. **Kesimpulan:** sebagian besar ibu hamil HIV non reaktif 99,62%, Sifilis non reaktif 100%, Hepatitis B non reaktif 98,12%. **Kata Kunci:** Ibu hamil, Skrining, Triple Eliminasi.

ABSTRACT

Background: Triple Elimination Screening is a government program as an effort to eliminate infection with three infectious diseases directly from mother to child, namely HIV/AIDS, Syphilis and Hepatitis B infections which are integrated directly into the maternal and child health program. **Objective:** to understand the results of the Triple Elimination screening examination (HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B) in pregnant women at the Binangun Community Health Center in 2024. **Method:** This research uses quantitative descriptive research methods. The sampling technique used total sampling, with a total population of 532 pregnant women from January to October 2024. The research instrument used a fill-in sheet, the data taken came from the medical records of pregnant women who underwent Triple Elimination screening. **Results:** The results of the study showed that the majority of non-reactive HIV was detected at 99.62%, reactive HIV was detected at ages not at risk 0.38%, with nulliparous parity 0.19%, Primipara 0.19%. Nonreactive syphilis is 100%. Non-reactive Hepatitis B 98.12%. reactive Hepatitis B 1.98% was detected by the majority in ages not at risk 1.58%, ages at risk 0.4%, with parity primipara 0.198%, multipara 1.38%, Grande multipara 0.4%. **Conclusion:** the majority of pregnant women are non-reactive for HIV 99.62%, Syphilis non-reactive 100%, Hepatitis B non-reactive 98.12% **Keywords:** Pregnant women, Screening, Triple Elimination.