

# Stigmatization People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA)

*by Jurnal Scan*

---

**Submission date:** 13-Jun-2021 07:16PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1605557092

**File name:** Rio\_Stigmatization\_People\_Living\_with\_HIV\_AIDS\_PLWHA.pdf (356.72K)

**Word count:** 2207

**Character count:** 11439

# Stigmatization People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA)

Rio Ady Erwansyah<sup>1</sup>, Moecharam<sup>1</sup>, Rizky Asta Pramesti<sup>1</sup>,  
Argo Winoto<sup>1</sup>, Miranti Dea D<sup>1</sup>, Moch Dadang S<sup>1</sup>, Ainur Rusdi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

## Abstract

People with HIV AIDS (PLWHA) often experience stigma, the stigma that occurs among them is verbal statement and the act of keeping PLWHA away from social activities, stigma can disrupt the social role of PLWHA. Stigma can come from anyone including health workers. PLWHA need actions to eliminate the stigma that occurs, so that PLWHA can live as other individuals without getting stigma. The purpose of the review literature is to identify the forms and sources of stigma that occur in PLWHA and efforts to eliminate stigma against PLWHA. The author finds journals that are relevant to the problem by using stigma keywords, health workers, HIV AIDS, and people with HIV AIDS. Journals were obtained from the Science Direct, Proquest, SagePub, and Scopus databases with 54 journals and 14 journals fulfilling the criteria for analysis. Journal analysis states that various efforts have been made to solve the problem of stigma against PLWHA, this effort includes the entry of HIV into health care work programs, the source of stigma from health workers requires special attention, because health workers should be promoters to eliminate stigma, necessary increasing the knowledge and expertise of health workers in handling and treating PLWHA. So that officers can become promoters in eliminating stigma against PLWHA

**Keywords:** HIV, AIDS, People with HIV AIDS (PLWHA), Stigma, Immunology.

## Introduction

Stigma One of the problems faced in making efforts to control Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in the community, this is due to the fear of being infected and the lack of knowledge about HIV AIDS. Unfair treatment (discrimination) and stigma are not only carried out by the community but also by health workers, stigmatization can be done intentionally or unintentionally. Various efforts have been made to solve the problem of stigma against people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA), these efforts include the inclusion of HIV programs in the Puskesmas work program, but with socialization and health counseling that have not been able to solve the existing problems<sup>1</sup>

Preventive efforts are very necessary because it can reduce the risk of HIV transmission, prevention efforts are considered most effective because they can prevent someone from being exposed to the risk of transmission, research on HIV treatment therapy has been carried out, one of which is Antiretroviral therapy (ART) can increase PLWHA life expectancy<sup>2</sup>

Handling HIV-AIDS problems is not enough only on health aspects, but also refers to social aspects. This is because, HIV-AIDS sufferers not only experience health problems, but also experience social problems. The social problem in question is the presence of stigma on PLWHA and family members, the forms of stigma that are obtained vary among others in the form of verbal statements and discrimination<sup>3</sup>

Stigma occurs not only from people in the surrounding environment, but also often carried out by health workers, who have an important role in advancing in the field of health services. Health workers should provide services to all people in need without distinguishing health and social status. Especially for

---

### Corresponding Author:

Rio Ady Erwansyah

Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya,  
Indonesia

e-mail: rio.ady.erwansyah-2017@fkp.unair.ac.id

nurses, they must also have value and self-confidence to provide services including PLWHA. Anxious feelings and worries that the nurse has can do stigmatization without the nurse noticing<sup>4</sup>

The stigma can have an impact on many things starting from the onset of depression, psychological distress, and anxiety which will eventually lead to PLWHA being unable to achieve its independence. Other research shows that PLWHA is reluctant to open an identity because it cannot be accepted by its environment, so that most PLWHA has a disruption of social interaction with the surrounding community<sup>5</sup>. Disparities occur in several places that cause PLWHA to get worse with its health status, which is reflected in the treatment received by PLWHA in the work environment and living environment<sup>6</sup>

The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review related to PLWHA's perception of the stigma they experienced. This study is expected to provide ideas for further research related to PLWHA's perception of the stigma experienced and can be used as a reference in efforts to handle PLWHA.

## Method

Study search strategies that are relevant to the topic are carried out using the ScienceDirect, Proquest, and SagePub databases restricted from 2000 to 2018. The keywords used are "stigma", "HIV", "AIDS", fulltext articles and abstracts reviewed to choose studies which matches the criteria. The inclusion criteria in this review are stigma in people with HIV/AIDS. Journal searches using the above keywords get 54 journals and articles that match the inclusion criteria there are 14 journals.

## Result

The journals reviewed in this study are qualitative research journals. The number of articles obtained in this review are 14 journals and all of them use qualitative research. The method used to obtain information is using in-depth interviews and FGD (focus group discussion).

The period of research used in these studies varies from 1 month to 1 year, the longer the time the study and the frequency of interviews on average provide good results for the information obtained. The longer the study, the more information that can be extracted, this is indicated by the frequency of frequent interviews and frequently scheduled group meetings.

The sampling method used in the study was 14 studies that had been carried out qualitatively. The sample in this study varied, for example age, in this study the age of the sample varied from teenagers to late adulthood. So that the data obtained is very diverse and covers all age lines.

Based on the description of 14 studies, it is shown that the handling of HIV-AIDS problems is not enough only on the health aspect, but also refers to the social aspects<sup>7</sup>. This is because, HIV-AIDS sufferers not only experience health problems, but also experience social problems<sup>8</sup>. The social problem in question is the existence of stigma on PLWHA and family members, the forms of stigma that are obtained vary among others in the form of verbal statements and discrimination<sup>9</sup>. Various efforts have been made to solve the problem of stigma against people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA), these efforts include the inclusion of HIV programs in health care work programs, but with the outreach and health counseling that has not been able to solve the existing problems<sup>10</sup>

## Discussion

The results of the review indicate that stigma raises health problems and social activities, 1 of 4 people with HIV are unaware of their HIV diagnosis, and almost half present with a CD4 count <350 cells/microliter<sup>11</sup>. 95% of informants reject their health status<sup>12</sup>. Stigma causes negative self-image and the occurrence of discrimination from the community causing interruption social PLWHA<sup>13</sup>. Increasing understanding of social support mechanisms contributes to HIV treatment behaviors from PLWHA and can fill knowledge gaps<sup>14</sup>. Family support and peer group support can increase the level of psychological response<sup>15</sup>.

Stigma and discrimination in health services carried out by health workers<sup>15</sup> is one of the obstacles to the quality of providing health services to patients<sup>15</sup> with HIV and AIDS, which in turn can reduce the health status of patients with HIV and AIDS, the stigma associated with HIV and AIDS is called a big problem and damages family life, social, and individual economics<sup>16</sup>. The stigma associated with HIV and AIDS is also considered a major barrier in the prevention, treatment and treatment of HIV and AIDS<sup>17</sup>

The stigma that occurs is influenced by several factors known as the power factor of the occurrence of stigma<sup>18</sup>. Power factors include four components

including social, political, economic and spiritual factors. Social factors are influenced by weak communication and social contact between health workers and patients. Politically, stigma occurs because there is no policy that regulates the handling of HIV and AIDS patients, and the consequences of stigma and discrimination in patients related to HIV and AIDS. Economic factors, the emergence of stigma and discrimination because of the lack of provision of universal precaution facilities, the absence of rewards and reward services, and no health insurance if contracting HIV and AIDS.<sup>19</sup>

### Conclusion

The results of a systematic review of research addressing the problem of HIV-AIDS is not enough only on health aspects, but also refers to social aspects. This is because, HIV-AIDS sufferers not only experience health problems, but also experience social problems. The social problem in question is the existence of stigma on PLWHA and family members, the forms of stigma that are obtained vary among others in the form of verbal statements and discrimination. Various efforts have been made to solve the problem of stigma against people with HIV AIDS (PLWHA), these efforts include the inclusion of HIV programs in health care work programs, but with the outreach and health counseling that has not been able to solve the existing problems.

**Conflict of Interest:** There are no ethical problems

**Financial support and sponsorship:** Authors

**Ethical Clearance:** The letter number passed the ethical review "1374-KEPK" Universitas Airlangga.

### References

- Cuca YP, Asher A, <sup>12</sup>Bonksky J, Kaihura A, Dawson-Rose C, Webel A. HIV Stigma and Social Capital in Women Living With HIV. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care.* 2017;28(1):45–54.
- Demirel OF, Mayda <sup>10</sup>Y, Yıldız N, Sağlam H, Koçak BT, Habip Z, et al. Self-stigma, depression, and anxiety levels of people living with HIV in Turkey. *Eur J Psychiatry.* 2018;(xx).
- Manhas KP, Mitchell I. (Dis)-Trust in transitioning ventilator-dependent children from hospital to homecare. *Nurs Ethics.* 2015;22(8):913–27.
- Elo S, Kyngäs H. The qualitative content analysis process. *J Adv Nurs.* 2008;62(1):107–15.
- Hill M, Huff A, Chumbler N. Variation in Networks and Forms of Support for Care-Seeking Across the HIV Care Continuum in the Rural Southeastern United States. *2017;00:1–9.*
- Kamitani E, Chen JL, Portillo C, Tokumoto J, Dawson-Rose C. Shortened and Culturally Appropriate HIV Stigma Scale for Asians Living with HIV in the United States: Psychometric Analysis. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care.* 2018;1–10.
- Kamitani E, Chen J, Portillo C, Tokumoto J, Dawson-rose C. Shortened and culturally appropriate HIV stigma scale for Asians living with HIV in the United States: Psychometric analysis. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care.* 2018; <sup>5</sup>
- Dardas LA, Simmons LA. The stigma of mental illness in Arab families: A concept analysis. *J Psychiatr Ment Health Nurs.* 2015;22(9):668–79.
- Zhang Y-<sup>9</sup>Fan Y-G, Dai S-Y, Li B-Z, Xu W-D, Hu L-F, et al. HIV/AIDS stigma among older PLWHA in south rural China. *Int J Nurs Pract.* 2015;21(3):221–8.
- Butt G. Stigma in the context of hepatitis C: Concept analysis. *J Adv Nurs.* 2008;62(6):712–24.
- Pereira H, Caldeira D, Monteiro S. Perceptions of HIV-Related Stigma in Portugal Among MSM With HIV Infection and an Undetectable Viral Load. *J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care.* 2017;29(3):439–53.
- Rice WS, Logie CH, Napoles <sup>4</sup>M, Walcott M, Abigail W, Kempf M, et al. Perceptions of intersectional stigma among diverse women living with HIV in the United States. *Soc Sci Med.* 2018;208(January):9–17.
- Spooner C, Saktiawati AMI, Lazuardi E, Worth H, Subron <sup>16</sup>YW, Padmawati RS. Impacts of stigma on HIV risk for women <sup>16</sup>who inject drugs in Java: A qualitative study. *Int J Drug Policy.* 2015;26(12):1244–50.
- Alvarenga WA, Galvão <sup>7</sup>MTG, Nascimento LC, Beretta MIR, Dupas G. Weakened social network: The experience of caregivers of the HIV-exposed infant. *Texto e Contexto Enferm.* 2015;24(3):775–83.
- Msn RV, Dsn SD. HIV/AIDS related stigma : Delivering appropriate nursing care. *2008;2003:59–66.*
- Logie CH, Williams CC, Wang Y, Marcus N, Kazemi M, Cioppa L, et al. Adapting stigma mechanism frameworks to explore complex

- pathways between intersectional stigma and HIV-related health outcomes among women living with HIV in Canada. 2019;
17. Charles B, Jeyaseelan L, Pandian AK, Sam AE, Thenmozhi M, Jayaseelan V. Association b<sub>20</sub>een stigma, depression and quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in South India - A community based cross sectional study. BMC Public Health. 2012;12(1):1.
18. Logie CH, Wang Y, Lacombe-Duncan A, Wagner AC, Kaida A, Conway T, et al. HIV-related stigma, racial discrimination, and gender discrimination: Pathways to physical and mental health-related quality of life among a national cohort of women living with HIV. Prev Med (Baltim). 2018;107:36–44.
19. Harapan H, Al S, Anwar S, Pratama<sub>13</sub>, Zia M, Novianty F, et al. ScienceDirect HIV-related stigmatized attitudes among health care providers in Aceh, Indonesia : The findings from a very low HIV case-load region §. 2015;1–8.

# Stigmatization People Living with HIV AIDS (PLWHA)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

13%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

7%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- |  |   |  |     |
|--|---|--|-----|
|  | 1 | amj.net.au   | 1 % |
|  |   | Internet Source  |     |
|  | 2 | scitepress.org   | 1 % |
|  |   | Internet Source  |     |
|  | 3 | www.semanticscholar.org  | 1 % |
|  |   | Internet Source  |     |
|  | 4 | J.M. Abbamonte, S. Ramlagan, T.K. Lee, N.V. Cristofari, S.M. Weiss, K. Peltzer, S. Sifunda, D.L. Jones. "Stigma interdependence among pregnant HIV-infected couples in a cluster randomized controlled trial from rural South Africa", Social Science & Medicine, 2020 | 1 % |
|  |   | Publication  |     |
|  | 5 | Suheir Awadalla, Bethan Davies, Cristine Glazebrook. "Using an online CBT-based intervention to improve academic performance in students with low mood: A pre-post study with historical control", Research Square, 2021   | 1 % |
|  |   | Publication  |     |

6	bmcgeriatr.biomedcentral.com Internet Source	1 %
7	doaj.org Internet Source	1 %
8	kont.zsf.jcu.cz Internet Source	1 %
9	Ozturk, Fatma, and Filiz Hisar. "Stigmatisation of tuberculosis patients", International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health, 2014. Publication	1 %
10	avesis.istanbulc.edu.tr Internet Source	1 %
11	www.journals.elsevier.com Internet Source	1 %
12	Submitted to Manchester Metropolitan University Student Paper	1 %
13	sinta.ristekdikti.go.id Internet Source	1 %
14	www.positivism.ph Internet Source	1 %
15	Nancy VanDevanter, Caroline G. Dorsen, Peter Messeri, Donna Shelley, Andresa Person. "Oral health care and smoking	1 %

cessation practices of interprofessional home care providers for their patients with HIV",  
*Journal of Interprofessional Care*, 2012

Publication

- 
- 16 Wechsberg, Wendee M., Sherry Deren, Bronwyn Myers, Irma Kirtadze, William A. Zule, Brittni Howard, and Nabila El-Bassel. "Gender-Specific HIV Prevention Interventions for Women Who Use Alcohol and Other Drugs : The Evolution of the Science and Future Directions", JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, 2015. 1 %
- Publication
- 
- 17 dx.doi.org 1 %
- Internet Source
- 
- 18 scielosp.org <1 %
- Internet Source
- 
- 19 top25.sciencedirect.com <1 %
- Internet Source
- 
- 20 journal.fkm.ui.ac.id <1 %
- Internet Source
- 

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches Off