



LITERATURE REVIEW: HIV PREVENTION IN WOMEN SEX PRODUCER WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Many behaviors are carried out by FSW in preventing HIV/AIDS, namely not using condoms, taking antibiotics to prevent HIV disease, washing the vagina with toothpaste, squatting after having sexual intercourse with customers, drinking herbal/special ingredients to clean vital areas. Lack of knowledge and economic factors are one of the factors causing the emergence of HIV/AIDS. **Purpose:** this study aims to determine HIV/AIDS prevention behavior among female sex workers with physical disabilities. **Method:** Literature Review with the PRISMA approach. Literature search using electronic database such as PubMed, Google Scholar and Science Direct. Literature review was conducted on international journals published in the last 5 years, available in full text. **Results:** A total of 3.112.416 articles were identified. Fifteen articles that have been analyzed the results show that the knowledge of FSW about STIs and HIV/AIDS has sufficient knowledge and low education, are in the age range of 26-35 years, but in FSW with disabilities there is still stigma and discrimination and sexual violence, workers with disabilities experience stigma and discrimination in the workplace, online-based education using HIV/AIDS prevention videos for people with speech impairments is effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of people with speech impairments in preventing risky behavior, people with disabilities are affected by poverty, which includes lack of access to education, health and income so that women with disabilities are at higher risk of being exposed to HIV. **Discussion:** The vulnerability of female sex workers with physical disabilities will increase the number of HIV/AIDS cases. The gap between women sex workers and physical disabilities requires advocacy at local and national levels to support health service improvements. **Conclusion:** persons with disabilities are diverse and their HIV risk varies from individual sexual behavior to contextual factors such as poverty, lack of access to health and education, and experiences of violence.

Keywords: Women sex workers, disability, behavior

INTRODUCTION

The degree of public health needs to be maintained and the quality of life must be constantly improved and protected from disturbances that may become risks or health

problems. In order to achieve this expectation, various policies in the health sector have been pursued, one of which is the effort to address the problem of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS. STI is also



called a venereal disease which is a disease that is easily transmitted through sexual intercourse, with its characteristics that there are causes and abnormalities that occur in the genital area, which can be in the form of inflammation and discharge which can be transmitted through sexual intercourse. The percentage of HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia at the age of 25-49 years is 68%, based on gender it is found in men by 71% and 29% in women, based on risk factors for heterosexual 57%, homosexual 33.2%, bisexual 1.9%, perinatal 1.5%, unknown 4.5%, others 0.2%. The percentage of sexually transmitted infections (STI) cases based on the syndromic approach totaled 22,797 cases, while based on laboratory examinations there were 42,810 cases, based on risk groups sequentially namely FSW (7,397), MSM (6,997), married couples (5,696), PS customers (2,601), waria (684), IDU (60), and PPS (47) (Ministry of Health, 2022). The Jember District Office reported that the number of HIV/AIDS cases had increased from 596 cases (2020) to 794 cases (2022), an increase of 43%. Meanwhile, there were 113 STI cases during the 2021-2022 period with and without symptoms (asymptomatic).

FSW are one of the high-risk groups that are the cause of the high rate of HIV/AIDS. A high prevalence of STIs in a population somewhere is an early sign of the risk of spreading HIV even though HIV prevalence is still very low. One of the high risk factors for STI-HIV transmission is the large number of customers served by a FSW. The greater the number of customers, the greater the possibility of contracting HIV and vice versa if the WPS has been infected with STI-HIV, the more customers will be infected with it. On the other hand, the small number of customers can weaken FSW's negotiating power for condom use because they are afraid of losing customers, in addition to assumptions about taking antibiotics and

herbs (herbs/pills) to prevent HIV/AIDS, washing the vagina with toothpaste and warm water, squatting after sexual intercourse, and so on. There are still many FSW who continue to carry out their sexual activities in an unsafe manner due to several factors, namely, low education and economy.

Based on the existing phenomenon, among the FSW there are some persons with disabilities. According to Law No. 8 of 2016, what is meant by persons with disabilities are any person who experiences physical, intellectual, mental/ or sensory limitations for a long time in interacting with the environment may experience obstacles and difficulties to participate fully and effectively with citizens. Other countries based on equal rights.

With the limitations of persons with disabilities, they think it is difficult to get a job, public services and that there is discrimination from either the family or society. This is one of the factors for people with disabilities to think short of being able to make money and make ends meet. This is in accordance with a research journal entitled disability and socio-economic impact of mental disorder in the state of Punjab, India: Finding from a national mental health survey, 2015-2016 (Chavan BS et al, 2018) with research results namely, mental illness has a tremendous socio-economic impact on families, and largely cripples family productivity. Supported by a research journal entitled employment and economic outcomes of persons with mental illness and disability: impact of the great recession in the United States (Donna D McAlpine, 2021) with the results of research that people with disabilities are a vulnerable group to get jobs amidst the shocks of the economic crisis. The relationship between HIV and disability has not received special attention, although persons with disabilities are found among all key populations at higher risk of exposure to



HIV/AIDS. This gap puts persons with disabilities in a vulnerable position and can result in an inability to negotiate safer sex. although persons with disabilities are found among all key populations at higher risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS. This gap puts persons with disabilities in a vulnerable position and can result in an inability to negotiate safer sex. although persons with disabilities are found among all key populations at higher risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS. This gap puts persons with disabilities in a vulnerable position and can result in an inability to negotiate safer sex.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research is descriptive research using the literature review method, which is a series of studies relating to library data collection methods or research where the object of research is obtained through a variety of bibliographical information from books or scientific journals, which aims to determine the development of a particular topic. and identify a theory or method from several articles with relevant topics (Cahyono et al, 2019).

The research design uses literature study, which is a process or activity of

collecting data from various literature such as books and journals to compare the results of one study with another (Manjilati, 2017)

Research searches were carried out using various electronic databases such as PubMed, Science Direct, Google Scholar, with the keywords "social-economic impact, disability, behavior of sex workers".

Article selection criteria were based on inclusion criteria based on PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes) analysis, namely with the provisions that P was a female sex worker with a physical disability, I was knowledge of STI-HIV/AIDS prevention, C was individual perception, and O was HIV/AIDS prevention behavior

INCLUSION-EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Inclusion criteria in the literature search included articles reviewed which were research articles in international and national journals published for at least the last 5 years, available in full text in English, Indonesian and in accordance with the research title. The exclusion criteria were all articles that did not meet the inclusion criteria. Appropriate literature is then selected based on the related topic.



Table 1. Scientific Article Review Results

ID Number	Writer	Journal Title/ Year	objective	Population and Sample	Research Method	Results and Discussion
ID 1	Santa Maria Pangaribuan (2017)	Description of the level of knowledge of women commercial sex workers about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)	This study aims to determine the knowledge of women commercial sex workers about Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).	The research population was 327 people The sample used the quota sampling technique as many as 85 samples	This research method is descriptive	The results showed that 44 respondents (51.76%) had sufficient knowledge, 32 respondents (37.65%) had good knowledge, and 9 respondents (10.59%) had insufficient knowledge.
ID 2	Fitrianingsih et al, 2018	Factors influencing HIV/AIDS prevention behavior among housewives (IRT)	This study aims to analyze the factors that influence HIV/AIDS prevention behavior	The sample of this research is 100 respondents	This research method is descriptive	The results of the study used univariate analysis which showed that the majority of 37% housewives were in the age range of 26-35 years, 94% were Muslim, 46% were self-employed, 88% of wives did not carry out HIV/AIDS tests, and 95% of husbands did not carry out checks. HIV/AIDS. Bivariate analysis results show that there is a relationship between knowledge (p value 0.023) and education (p value 0.004) on prevention behavior
ID 3	Suryagustina et al (2019)	Counseling on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) for female sex workers at the localization km.12 Palangka Raya	This study aims to increase the knowledge of women sex workers so that they are able to prevent the transmission of STIs both for themselves and for the community in the	The sample of this research is 25 respondents	The method used is in the form of lectures, discussions, questions and answers, and pre-post test evaluation	The results showed that there was an increase in FSW regarding STIs as evidenced by the pre-test data of 32% lacking knowledge, 64% sufficient knowledge and 4% good knowledge After being given post-test data



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			localization km.12 Palangka Raya			counseling, 56% had good knowledge, 44% had sufficient knowledge, and there was no lack of knowledge, in other words, there was an effect of health education on the level of knowledge of respondents.
ID 4	Melyana R. Pugu et al (2022)	Rural women and disabilities in the provinces of Papua and West Papua (an analysis of international relations in the implementation of special autonomy for Papua)	Get an overview and analysis related to rural women and disabilities in the provinces of Papua and West Papua during the implementation of the Papua Special Autonomy which was analyzed using the concepts and theories of feminism in international relations	Rural women and disabilities in the provinces of Papua and West Papua in the special implementation of Papuan autonomy	This research method uses qualitative	The results of this study are workers with disabilities get stigma and discrimination in the workplace, where 30.99% of respondents have high stigma, 40.85% of respondents have high negative attitudes, 38.03% of respondents with high discrimination and 38, 3% of respondents with a low perception of fairness towards workers with disabilities
ID 5	Ella Ayu Septia Mustika et al (2022)	Stigma of workers against persons with disabilities in the workplace	This study aims to find out the description of workers' stigma towards workers with disabilities in the workplace	The population of this study were workers who were working for at least three months with a total sample of 71 people	This study used a descriptive method with a cross- sectional study design	The results of this study found that online-based education using HIV/AIDS prevention videos for speech-impaired people was effective in increasing the knowledge and attitudes of speech- impaired people in preventing risky behavior.
ID 6	Sri Wahyuni (2022)	The effectiveness of online-based HIV/AIDS	The purpose of this study was to analyze online- based HIV/AIDS	Sampling using random sampling with a sample of	This research method uses pre-post test	The results of this study are adolescents with and without



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		prevention education on HIV/AIDS risk health behavior in persons with speech impairments	prevention education about HIV/AIDS risk health behavior in mute people	30 people in each group	control group design	disabilities who say their discomfort comes from not knowing what to anticipate or how to communicate effectively with persons with disabilities.
ID 7	Sally Lindsay and Sara Cancelliere (2017)	A model for developing disability confidence	The purpose of this study was to explore how self-confidence is related to adolescents with disabilities	Using purposive sampling The sample consisted of 30 youth, aged 15-21 years, 16 youth without disabilities, and 14 persons with disabilities	This research method uses interpretive qualitative which involves in-depth qualitative interviews	The results of this study are that persons with disabilities are affected by multidimensional poverty, which includes lack of access to education, health and income so that women with disabilities are at higher risk of being exposed to HIV
ID 8	Jill Hannas Hancock (2020)	Understanding the vulnerability of people with disabilities to HIV: Who is at risk?	The purpose of this study was to determine HIV/AIDS vulnerability among persons with disabilities (based on age, gender, sexual orientation, type of disability, and geographical location), in addition to knowing what factors drive HIV risk and barriers to accessing services for persons with disabilities.	Using random sampling	This study uses a descriptive method	The results of this study were that most of the 960 participants took an HIV test during the observation period (95%) and experienced changes in their knowledge of HIV status (71%).
ID 9	Katrina F Ortblad et al (2019)	Is knowledge of HIV status associated with sexual behavior? A fixed effects analysis of a cohort of	This study aims to substantially strengthen the evidence regarding the effect of knowledge of HIV status on the	The population is all FSW in Kampala of 13,000 FSW with a total sample of 960 people	This method uses controlled trials	The result of this study is that the complex two-way relationship between HIV and disability is poorly understood (people with disabilities are



ID Number	Writer	Journal Title/ Year	objective	Population and Sample	Research Method	Results and Discussion
		female sex workers in urban Uganda	sexual behavior of FSWs			vulnerable to HIV infection and people with HIV are increasingly disabled).
ID 10	Katie D Schenk et al (2018)	“Even the fowl has felling”: access to HIV information and services among persons with disabilities in Ghana, Uganda, and Zambia	The aim of this study was to find out access to and use of HIV information and services among persons with disabilities	Conducted a total of 21 KII key interviews with government officials of Uganda, Ghana and Zambia, and service providers/program managers for HIV services (Ghana 4; Uganda 5; Zambia 6) including national and local DPOs	This research method uses qualitative analysis of multi-country exploration situations in Uganda, Zambia and Ghana	The results of this study are compared with employees without disabilities, they report lower pay levels, job security, and flexibility; more negative treatment by management and lower job satisfaction
ID 11	Lisa Schur et al (2017)	Disability at work: a look back and forward	The purpose of this research is to find out new evidence about employment barriers and differences in the workplace faced by employees with disabilities	The population in this study are employees with and without disabilities	The analytical method uses a general social survey	The results of this study are from 1636 unique records and 32 documents, education programs and policies regarding HIV are needed for both service providers and individuals with IDD.
ID 12	James KH Jung et al (2017)	The intersection of intellectual and developmental disabilities and HIV : a scoping review	The purpose of this study was to find out the available literature on individuals with IDD regarding HIV prevalence, use of health services, prevention and risks.	Adults with IDD	Scoping review	Most studies identify poor understanding of HIV and high-risk behaviors, such as inconsistent condom use, among individuals with IDD. While HIV education programs are effective for this population, no studies have identified educational interventions for their providers



ID Number	Writer	Journal Title/ Year	objective	Population and Sample	Research Method	Results and Discussion
ID 13	Parinita Bhattacharjee, et al (2019)	HIV prevention program cascades: insights from HIV monitoring program for female sex workers in Kenya	The aim of this research is to improve HIV prevention interventions with women sex workers and the use of this approach for decision making at the national, subnational and implementation levels in Kenya.	The sample is 4393 WPS and 92 implementing partners	Using the program results survey method to 4393 FSW and routine program monitoring data collected by 92 implementing partners	The results of this study were 90% of FSW received education and peer contact 85% received condoms and 48% received condoms as needed and reported their use consistently with the cascade prevention policy strategy by paying attention to the points of the area to be developed as well as zoning and access restrictions for FSW
ID 14	Sushena Reza-Paul, et al (2020)	Delivering community-led integrated HIV and sexual and reproductive health services for sex workers: a mixed methods evaluation of the DIFFER study in Mysore, South India	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the DIFFER project in terms of absorption of access and fees for reproductive health services among sex workers in Mysore, India.	458 participants	Using mixed methods to evaluate interventions, qualitative in the form of interviews, FGDs and quantitative in the form of statistical analysis of services	The results of this study were condom use, STI screening and cervical cancer increased from 11.6% to 56% (aOR 9.85, p<0.001) and HIV testing in the last 3 months increased from 16.3% to 73.3% (aOR 7.15, p<0.001)
ID 15	Elizabeth Fearon, et al (2019)	How can programs better support female sex workers to avoid HIV infection in Zimbabwe? a prevention cascade analysis	The aim of this study was to apply a prevention cascade framework to examine coverage and prevention factors related to condoms or adherence of FSWs	611 WPS	The method used was a respondent-based survey from the location of the intervention pragmatic cluster randomized trial in HIV-negative women	The results of this study were as many as 54.7% of women reported adherence to using condoms, although it was easy to access condoms, not all of them were obedient to using condoms.

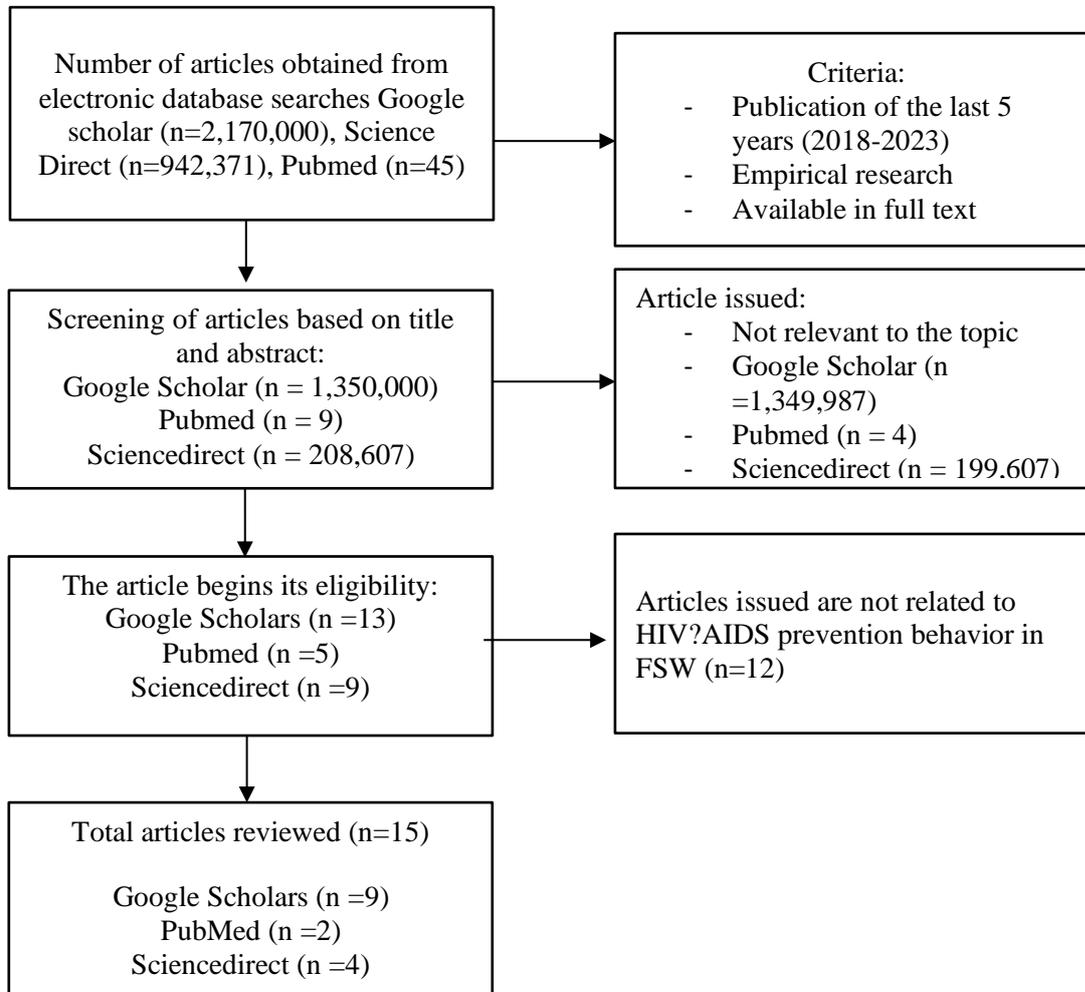


Figure 1. PRISMA flowchart

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