

# Analysis Use Of Condom In Jondul Pekanbaru City 2018

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**Abstract** Sexually transmitted diseases are one of the reproductive tract infections (ISR) whose main mode of transmission is through sexual intercourse. The purpose of this study is to analyze condom use in the area of Jondul City Pekanbaru. This study used a qualitative method that was carried out in August-September 2018. Data analysis carried out was prior analysis in the field, analysis during the field and analysis after in the field. The informants in this study were 9 people taken from the principle of adequacy. From the results of this study obtained that the CSWs already know about condoms and the benefits of using condoms, however, they rarely know the terms STIs or STDs. CSWs do not agree to contact if customers do not want to use condoms. The motivation for using condoms is for fear of contracting the disease. Condoms have been provided by the local health center. However, the CSWs do not use condoms that have been given and prefer to use condoms that they buy themselves at the pharmacy. The type of condom used in the Jondul location is a male condom. It is suggested to health workers to prioritize health promotion efforts on the use of condoms to sex workers to reduce PMS numbers.

**Key words:** Behavior of Using Condom

**Abstrak** Penyakit Menular Seksual merupakan salah satu Infeksi Saluran Reproduksi (ISR) yang cara penularannya utamanya adalah melalui hubungan kelamin. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk menganalisis penggunaan kondom di Daerah Lokasi Jondul Kota Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang dilakukan pada bulan Agustus-September 2018. Analisa data yang dilakukan adalah analisa sebelum di lapangan, analisa selama di lapangan dan analisa setelah di lapangan. Informan dalam penelitian 9 orang yang diambil dari prinsip kesesuaian dan kecukupan (adequacy). Hasil penelitian diperoleh yaitu Pekerja Seks Komersial (PSK) sudah mengetahui tentang penggunaan kondom, namun demikian mereka jarang mengenal istilah IMS maupun PMS. PSK tidak menyetujui untuk berhubungan jika pelanggan tidak mau menggunakan kondom. Motivasi penggunaan kondom adalah karena takut tertular penyakit menular seksual. Kondom sudah disediakan oleh Puskesmas setempat. Namun demikian PSK tidak menggunakan kondom yang sudah disediakan dan lebih memilih untuk menggunakan kondom yang dibeli sendiri di apotik dengan alasan belum ingin mempunyai anak. Jenis kondom yang digunakan adalah kondom pria. Disarankan kepada tenaga kesehatan agar lebih memprioritaskan upaya promosi kesehatan tentang penggunaan kondom kepada PSK untuk menekan angka PMS.

**Kata kunci :** Perilaku Penggunaan Kondom

## Introduction

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are sexually transmitted diseases (sexual relations). Various types of risks in this infectious disease will experience an increase if having sexual intercourse with couples who switch between both vaginal, oral, and anal (Kusmiran, 2011).

STDs are one of the Reproductive Channel Infection (ISR) whose main modes of transmission are through sexual intercourse. The incidence of STDs is still relatively high with medical complications such as infertility, disorders of pregnancy, disability, impaired growth, cancer and even deaths that require countermeasures so as to increase health costs. Besides that due to the influence of several factors, the pattern of infection of some STDs changes and some diseases are resistant to antibiotics (Pinem, 2009).

According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2017a), sexually transmitted diseases have spread throughout the world. The highest incidence of sexually transmitted diseases is recorded in South and Southeast Asia, followed by Sahara, Latin America, and Caribbean. STIs by viruses also occur millions every

year, including HIV, herpes virus, human papilloma virus, and hepatitis B virus. In America, the number of women who suffer from chlamydial infections is 3 times higher than men. In terms of chlamydial infection, the highest age group that contributes the most is women aged 15-24 years.

Based on the Ministry of Health report (2017a) recorded the incidence of STIs in Asia in 2016 was reported to reach 131 million people, for Southeast Asia alone, there were around 7.39 million cases of Chlamydia trachomatis; 8.37 million cases of gonorrhea, and 11.77 million cases of syphilis. Reports on the incidence of sexually transmitted infections have appeared in Indonesia. Several reports show that the prevalence of gonorrhea and Chlamydia trachomatis infection is high between 20% -35%. The incidence of HIV / AIDS infection is also a concern because of the increasing number of occurrences that continue to grow over time. The number of patients suffering from HIV / AIDS is described as an iceberg phenomenon, namely the number of patients who are reported to be much smaller than the actual number. From this it can be illustrated that the number of HIV / AIDS sufferers in Indonesia is not yet known with certainty (Ministry of Health, 2017a).

In Indonesia, the number of HIV cases in 2013 was reported to be 29,037 cases with AIDS as many as 12,214 cases. This number increased to 32,711 cases for HIV cases and 8,754 cases of AIDS in 2014. Cases of HIV in 2015 were 30,935 cases and 9,215 cases of AIDS. In 2016, this number experienced a significant increase of 41,250 cases of HIV and 10,146 cases of AIDS. In 2017 there were 48,300 cases of HIV and 9,280 cases of AIDS. Whereas in the first quarter of 2018 there were 10,506 HIV cases and 4,298 AIDS cases (Ministry of Health, 2018).

The number of HIV cases in Riau Province experienced an increase of 412 cases in 2013, 550 cases in 2014, 586 cases in 2015, 822 cases in 2016 and 711 cases in 2017. For AIDS cases, there were 171 cases in 2014 251 cases in 2015. This number increased to 371 cases in 2016 and 383 cases in 2017.

According to Syam (2010) Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) are one of the jobs that experience bad social construction and are full of stigma until categorized as community waste. These commercial sex workers are the most vulnerable community groups from many sides. They are most vulnerable to contracting various diseases, one of them is HIV - AIDS, which is a deadly disease as a result of mutually sexual partners (Syam, 2010).

Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) and their customers are someone who is very high risk of transmitting HIV / AIDS due to unsafe sexual behavior. Commercial sex customers are one of the causes of the spread of STDs, including HIV / AIDS when having sexual relations without using condoms. This unprotected sex is the biggest way of transmitting HIV / AIDS in Indonesia. CSWs contribute 15.9% as a group at risk of being infected with HIV / AIDS (Ministry of Health, 2017).

Condoms act as protective devices for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Condom use is one of the tools that can be used by commercial sex workers and their customers to prevent or reduce the mode of transmission of several STDs caused by sexual intercourse (Suherman, 2013).

Based on research conducted by Raisyifa (2010) entitled "Factors Related to the Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections in Commercial Sex Workers at the Teleju Pekanbaru Location", CSWs who have worked longer than 8.5 months have good STI prevention measures with using condoms rather than new workers. This is due to they are more able to recognize the risks they will get from serving different guests and diseases that

arise. In addition, there is a meaningful relationship between attitudes and knowledge with the use of condoms. In a study conducted by Kenderwis (2010) entitled "The Ability to Offer Commercial Sex Workers in the Use of Condoms to Prevent HIV / AIDS Transmission on the Cross-Sumatra Road in Langkat Regency, North Sumatra Province", 45% of CSWs offer condom use to their customers. %, 60% of them stated that if the customer did not want to use condoms, the prostitute would still ask the customer to use a condom, and if the customer refused, 54% of the prostitutes stated that they would not have sexual intercourse, Jatmiko (2010) stated that the high use of condoms in high-risk sex activities, the greater the effect in preventing HIV transmission Using condoms properly and quality condom materials reduces the risk of condom use failure to prevent HIV transmission The number of CSWs in Indonesia according to the Ministry of Social Affairs in 2017 reached 40,000. Number of CSWs in Riau Province that is 894 people, with details of Pekanbaru City as many as 125 people, Dumai City 49 people, Kuantan Singingi 7 people, Indragiri Hilir 30 people, Indragiri Hulu 69 people in Kampar District 68 people PSK (Ministry of Social Affairs Riau Province). According to data from the Ministry of Health (2018), the number of CSWs in the city of Pekanbaru who have been tested for HIV is 306 CSWs, and 4 of them (1.3%) have tested positive for HIV. One of the locations of commercial sex workers in the city of Pekanbaru is the area of Jondul's location in Rejosari Village, Tenayan Raya District, Pekanbaru City. Data from the Pekanbaru City Social Service in 2016 revealed that the number of sex workers in the Jondul Location area up to 2016 totaled 36 people and increased to 42 workers in 2017. In January-August 2018 the number of sex workers was 80 people. The sex worker serves customers who want sex transactions. Area Location Jondul is a housing complex consisting of boarding houses that provide sex transactions to customers, and housing which is a residential place for commercial sex workers. To get to Jondul Location area can be reached by road approximately 8 km from Pekanbaru city center. Based on preliminary interviews that have been carried out in the Jondul Location area of 10 sex workers, 70% said they always offered condoms to customers. But if the customer refuses, 80% of sex workers will continue to have sex. According to some CSWs, condoms have been provided by their superiors. CSWs who serve customers without using condoms can cause an increase in sexually transmitted diseases. Based on the above background, researchers are interested in conducting research on "Analysis of Condom Use in the Area of Pekanbaru City in 2018".

## **The Methods**

This type of research is qualitative with in-depth interviews. A qualitative approach is an approach that emphasizes its analysis more with deductive and inductive inference processes and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationships between observed phenomena, using scientific logic. This approach aims to objectively describe a situation by in-depth interviews on the analysis of condom use in the area of Jondul City in Pekanbaru. This research was carried out in the area of Jondul Location, Pekanbaru City. Research time was from August to September 2018. The selection of subjects in this study was carried out purposively ie the subjects were selected in accordance with the principles of suitability and adequacy. Informants in this study consisted of key informants, key informants and supporting informants. The main informants were 5 commercial sex workers in the Jondul Location area. The key informant is 1 pimp and supporting informant, 2 customers and 1 person from Rejosari Health Center. The criteria of the informants selected in this study are

based on the willingness to be interviewed, to know the problem clearly, to be trustworthy and to be a good source of data, able to express opinions properly and correctly.

## Result and Discussion

### 1) Knowledge

Based on the results of the study, CSWs generally knew about condoms and the benefits of using condoms, but they rarely knew the terms STIs or STDs. All CSWs and customers know how to use condoms and the diseases they cause if they don't use condoms, for example HIV / AIDS.

According to Notoatmodjo (2010) knowledge or cognitive is a very important aspect of the formation of one's actions. So one's knowledge of condom use or condom function can affect a person's behavior in using condoms. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) or Reproductive Channel Infection (ISR) whose modes of transmission through sexual intercourse can be reduced and prevented by the use of contraceptives. The most practical and effective contraceptive to prevent transmission of reproductive tract infections (ISR) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) is condoms (Kusmiran, 2011).

This is consistent with research conducted by Utami (2010) revealing that most CSWs already know that condom use can prevent infectious diseases, but they still do not use condoms in sexual transactions. The research conducted by Budiarti (2015) with the title "The Relationship Between Predisposing Factors and Condom Using Behavior to Prevent STIs in the Work Area of Sangkrah Public Health Center in Surakarta City" shows that there is a relationship between knowledge to prevent STIs with condom use. The results of the study by Marlina (2010) state that informant knowledge is generally still low and there are still many false informant opinions regarding condom use. The results of research conducted by Kismiyati (2014) showed that a small proportion of sex workers had good and comprehensive knowledge.

Researchers argue that condoms are the easiest contraceptive to find, do not need a doctor's prescription, do not need to be monitored and also prevent transmission of venereal diseases. Condoms are very effective to be used as contraceptives that can prevent transmission of venereal diseases when used correctly and correctly.

### 2) Attitude

From the results of in-depth interviews with 5 (five) main informants, the results showed that the prostitutes refused to relate if the customers did not want to use condoms. Condom use is the awareness of each CSW. If there are customers who are willing to pay more than usual if you don't use condoms, sex workers refuse to have sex.

Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object, which already involves the opinions and emotions involved. Attitude is also a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of the specific motive (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Actual attitudes show a connotation of the suitability of reactions to certain stimuli which in everyday life are emotional reactions to social stimuli. Attitude has not been an act or activity, but it predisposes to an act of behavior. That attitude is still a closed reaction, not an open reaction. Factors that form attitudes include personal experience, the influence of others who are considered important, cultural influences, mass media, education and religious institutions, and the influence of emotional factors. But a

person's attitude is not static, can change depending on the conditions and factors that influence. The attitude of someone who agrees in something will affect the formation of behavior. For example, for someone who agrees to use condoms, he will behave using a condom (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Research conducted by Marlina (2010), only 16.6% of the 30 respondents who used condoms consistently, generally changed their minds when clients gave more money not to use condoms. Interestingly, regular condom supplies are given by their bosses. But the level of condom utilization is low due to client refusal, gender imbalance and money offer. Research conducted by Budiono (2012) shows that attitudes in the negotiation of Sexual Worker Women (WPS) are related to the practice of using condoms. The results of research by Ninik (2012) revealed that the attitudes of subjects to STI prevention efforts are good, but the practice of FSW to prevent STIs is still lacking, they are not 100% using protective equipment (condoms) when engaging in sexual activity.

According to researchers, the attitude of CSWs who reject customers if they do not want to use condoms is good enough to reduce the rate of transmission of the disease. Firm attitude and not tempted by higher pay is based on knowledge and fear because they do not want to be infected with sexually transmitted diseases.

### 3) Motivation

Based on the results of research that has been done, CSWs want to use condoms for fear of getting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV / AIDS.

Motivation is a psychological process that reflects the interaction between attitudes, needs, perceptions and decisions that occur in a person that is caused by factors in a person itself which are called insternal and external factors (Kadarisman, 2012). Motivation becomes related to work productivity because motivation is the cause, distributor and supporter of human behavior, so that they want to work hard and enthusiastically achieve optimal results (Hasibuan, 2013). Motivation is a psychological process that reflects the interaction between attitudes, needs, perceptions and decisions that occur in a person that is caused by factors in a person itself which are called internal and external factors. The motivation for using condoms can be influenced by knowledge so that it forms behaviors that want to use condoms.

Research conducted by Matahari (2012) revealed that the motivation for using condoms plays a role in customer attitudes and behavior to use condoms. Research by Irwansyah (2014) revealed that WPS's lack of motivation in negotiating the use of condoms was due to financial / money problems, alcohol consumption, loyal partners, and comfort in having sex.

According to researchers the motivation of sex workers and customers is based on the fear of sexually transmitted diseases. Because there is no definite guarantee that commercial sex workers and customers are equally clean from infectious diseases. They don't want to take long-term risks.

### 4) Availability of condoms

Based on the results of the study, it was found that condoms had been provided by the local health center and distributed to brothel owners at the Jondul location or when the puskesmas were conducting field visits. The condom is then distributed to CSWs. However, there are some CSWs who do not want to use condoms that have been given by the Health Office and prefer to use condoms that they buy themselves at the pharmacy because the condoms distributed by the DHO are not slippery and cause abrasions accompanied by pain.



According to Notoatmodjo (2010) one factor in the formation of behavior is the supporting environmental conditions. Availability is a match between demand and supply. Availability can also be interpreted as the readiness of a facility both in labor, goods, capital and budget to be operated within the time specified. The high level of knowledge and attitudes will not be a good behavior if there is no availability of facilities / infrastructure needed, which means that although knowledge and attitudes are high, but if there are no condoms available, sex workers and customers will not be able to use condoms.

Research by Marlina (2010) revealed that regular condom supplies were provided by their bosses. But the level of condom utilization is still weak due to client refusal. The results of research conducted by Kismiyati (2014) showed that all informants strongly agreed to condom use during sexual activity, but did not guarantee consistency in condom use due to violence from customers affected by alcohol, financial factors, trust and feelings factors and fraud from customers. There are still a small number of sex workers who do not use condoms during sexual intercourse, namely on girlfriends and customers who pay dearly. Efforts in condom negotiations are carried out by seducing, frightening customers by saying they suffer from illness, using female condoms clandestinely, and washing the customer's penis using bath soap, toothpaste and wet tissue. The role of pimps and health workers in Tanjung Elmo Localization is very supportive in terms of providing condoms, encouraging their subordinates to always use condoms, monitoring condoms every month. The availability and wearing of condoms in Tanjung Elmo Localization have sufficient willingness. Conclusion Most of the informants used condoms while serving customers, but a small proportion still did not use condoms because of constraints in the field.

According to the assumption of the researchers, the conditions of the CSWs in the Jondul location have supported condom use because the sex workers have got their own condom stock even though there are some who do not want to use the condom and prefer to buy it themselves at the pharmacy.

#### 5) Type of Condoms

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the type of condom used in the Jondul Location is a male condom. Male condoms are obtained from local health centers or from pharmacies. This is because the stock of condoms that are widely circulated in the community are male condoms.

According to Sulistyawati (2011), condoms are divided into two, namely condoms for men and condoms for women. The complaint that arises in female condom use is that a married couple can feel the inner ring of the condom, the outer ring is pressing into the woman's vagina, the sheath of the condom is carried and moves with the penis, and the outer ring of the condom moves in with the penis during sexual intercourse. The positive aspect of female condom use is that it allows women to protect themselves from HIV and sexually transmitted diseases without having to rely on their male partners. In male condoms, condoms must be placed before the penis approaches the female genitalia because the HIV virus can be found in preejaculation fluid. Contrary to current beliefs, sperm cannot be found in preejaculation fluid.

Research by Marlina (2010) reveals that condoms used in lokalisasi are condoms provided to customers or condoms for men. This is because male condoms are a type of condom that is widely circulated and easy to use. Condom use for CSW customers is a type of condom used for men.

Side effects in a small number of cases have an allergic reaction to rubber condoms. Three techniques that can increase the success of condom use and that must be conveyed to women and their partners. Male condoms are condoms used by men. Some of the benefits of male condoms are cheap, easy to obtain (no doctor's prescription required), do not require supervision and reduce the possibility of venereal disease transmission.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of research on the analysis of condom use at the Jondul Location of Pekanbaru City, can it be concluded that:

- 1) CSWs in general already know about condoms and the benefits of using condoms, but they rarely know the terms STIs or STDs. All CSWs and customers know how to use condoms and the diseases they cause if they don't use condoms, for example HIV / AIDS. CSWs refuse to contact if customers do not want to use condoms. Condom use is the awareness of each CSW. If there are customers who are willing to pay more than usual if you don't use condoms, sex workers refuse to have sex.
- 2) CSWs want to use condoms for fear of contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV / AIDS. Condoms have been provided by the local health center and distributed to brothel owners at the Jondul location or when the puskesmas carry out field visits. The condom is then distributed to CSWs. However, there are some CSWs who do not want to use condoms that have been given by the Health Office and prefer to use condoms that they buy themselves in pharmacies. The type of condom used in the Jondul location is a male condom. Based on condom use behavior, commercial sex workers want to use condoms and even want to buy the condoms themselves and provide them for customers. For the Pekanbaru City Health Office, it is suggested to the Pekanbaru City Health Office to add the number of related Human Resources (HR) in handling sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and to provide condoms for women, to conduct regular evaluations or through coordination meetings for all parties involved in the implementation sexually transmitted disease prevention program activities in the Pekanbaru City Health Office to find out all obstacles or problems faced so that the implementation of program activities can run effectively and efficiently. As well as completing condom stock for women and providing complete medical equipment for PMS examinations such as blood tests, IVA test and examination of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) .
- 3) For the Office of Social Affairs, Pekanbaru City Social Service is expected to complete data on the number of prostitutes in the city of Pekanbaru so that the prostitutes can be given health promotion in the form of coaching and counseling to prevent the increase in the number of sexually transmitted diseases and provide assistance to sex workers who are indicated to have PMS. For PJ Rejosari Health Center in Pekanbaru City, it is recommended for PJ Rejosari Health Center in Pekanbaru City to conduct a sexually transmitted disease prevention program that has not been implemented and re-implemented so that the activities are carried out thoroughly and can coordinate with the Pekanbaru City Health Office for example the implementation of IVA test activities, the implementation of blood tests and examinations Periodic STIs, dissemination of women's condom use and the dissemination of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) to commercial sex workers in Pekanbaru City's Jondul location every month.

- 4) For Further Researchers For further researchers, the existence of this research can be used as reference material to conduct similar research and further in the same field using other variables such as pimping and peers in the use of condoms and conducting research with the interview process and Forum Group Discussion (FGD) is outside the working hours of commercial sex workers so that the results of the information obtained are more maximal.

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