

Overview of the Triple Elimination Program for Pregnant Women in Makassar City

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Abstract. Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Syphilis, and Hepatitis B from infected pregnant women to the children they are carrying has an impact on the level of morbidity, disability, and even death of babies who require long-term health services at a large cost. Therefore, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, through Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 52 of 2017, has established a program to eliminate the transmission of HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B from mother to child or what is known as triple elimination. This research takes the theme of the faculty's superior focus in the field of Health and Medicine, which is in accordance with the researcher's field of expertise, namely epidemiology, public health and raises the theme of halal issues, where the triple elimination screening which is a government program is carried out with the aim of preventing the potential for disease transmission from pregnant women to the baby she was carrying from an early age. These three diseases include HIV, Syphilis and Hepatitis B, which are diseases that are closely related to deviant and risky sexual behavior. Housewives often contract this disease from their husbands' behavior. With this screening, it is also hoped that it can indirectly prevent risky sexual behavior of husbands in having sexual relations with multiple partners, and remaining faithful to their halal partners. This study aims to analyze the description of the triple elimination screening program for HIV, syphilis and hepatitis B in Makassar City. The research method is a descriptive survey using secondary data from the Makassar City Health Service during 2020 to 2022. The research results show that in 2020, of the 29,997 pregnant women who made K1 visits, 22,927 (76.4%) took an HIV test and 33 people (0.1%) among those who tested positive for HIV. There were 10,579 pregnant women (35.3%), and 17 of them (0.2%) were positive for syphilis. 15,558 (51.9%) pregnant women tested for hepatitis, and 297 (1.9) of them tested positive for hepatitis. In 2021 the number of K1 pregnant women increased to 31,021 mothers (76.3%) underwent an HIV test and 16 mothers (0.1%) were HIV positive, 17,646 (56.9%) mothers underwent a syphilis test and 15 (0.1%) who were positive for syphilis, of the 25,739 who underwent HIV testing, 407 (1.6%) were positive for hepatitis. In 2022, of the 29,790 K1 pregnant women, 29,601 (99.4%) of them were HIV positive and 22 of them (0.1%) were HIV positive. Of the 25,997 (87.3%) mothers who were screened for syphilis, 476 (1.8%) were positive for syphilis. Of the 16,704 (56%) mothers who tested for hepatitis, 16 mothers (0.1%) were positive for hepatitis. This shows that the role of pregnant women in participating in the triple elimination program is quite high, although it is not evenly distributed across all types of examinations.

Keywords: HIV, syphilis, hepatitis, triple elimination, pregnant women