

ABSTRAK

Triple Eliminasi merupakan Program Kementerian Kesehatan RI untuk mencegah penularan HIV, Hepatitis B, dan Sifilis dari ibu ke anak melalui deteksi dini pada masa kehamilan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan HBsAg, Anti-HIV, dan Sifilis pada ibu hamil di RSAB Harapan Kita Jakarta. Penelitian deskriptif ini menggunakan data sekunder hasil laboratorium terhadap 103 ibu hamil periode Agustus 2024-Maret 2025.

Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan 5 ibu hamil (4,8%) HBsAg Reaktif, 1 ibu hamil (1%) Anti-HIV Reaktif, dan 1 ibu hamil (1%) Sifilis Reaktif. Infeksi lebih banyak ditemukan pada kelompok usia 20-35 tahun dan Trimester ketiga kehamilan. *Double Infection* terdeteksi pada 1 ibu hamil (1%) berupa koinfeksi Anti-HIV dan Sifilis, sedangkan *Triple Infection* tidak ditemukan (0%).

Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya pemeriksaan Triple Eliminasi sebagai bagian dari *antenatal care* untuk mendeteksi dini dan mencegah transmisi vertikal. Hasil penelitian diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi dalam evaluasi program Kesehatan ibu serta meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat, khususnya ibu hamil, mengenai urgensi pemeriksaan Laboratorium untuk melindungi Kesehatan ibu dan bayi.

Kata Kunci : HBsAg, HIV, Sifilis, Triple Eliminasi, Ibu Hamil
Kepustakaan : 40
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ABSTRACT

Triple Elimination is a program initiated by the Indonesia Ministry of Health to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Syphilis through early detection during pregnancy. This study aimed to describe the results of HBsAg, Anti-HIV, and Syphilis screening among pregnant women at RSAB Harapan Kita Jakarta. A descriptive design was applied using secondary laboratory data from 103 pregnant women during the period of August 2024-March 2025.

The results showed that 5 mothers (4.5%) were HBsAg Reactive, 1 mother (1%) was Anti-HIV Reactive, and 1 mother (1%) was Syphilis Reactive. Most infection were identified in women aged 20-35 years and in the third Trimester of pregnancy. One case (1%) of Double Infection involving Anti-HIV and Syphilis was found, while no Triple Infection was detected (0%).

These findings highlight the importance of antenatal care to ensure early detection and prevention of vertical transmission. The results are expected to serve as a reference for evaluating maternal health programs and to raise public awareness, particularly among pregnant women, of the significance of laboratory examinations to safeguard maternal and child health.

Keywords : HBsAg, HIV, Syphilis, Triple Elimination, Pregnant Women
Libraries : 40
Year : 2013-2024