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Analysis of disease perceptions and islamic sharia values of interest in using voluntary counseling and testing services in Langsa City Aceh Province

Analisis persepsi penyakit dan nilai syariat islami terhadap minat memanfaatkan pelayanan voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) di Kota Langsa Propinsi Aceh

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Abstract

Background: HIV/AIDS remains a significant global health issue, prompting community meetings to promote Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) clinics in Langsa City.

Objectives: This study aimed to analyze the perceptions of illness and Islamic Sharia values regarding interest in using VCT services.

Methods: This study was a mix-method approach with concurrent triangulation in Bungong Tulip VCT Clinic, Langsa City Regional Hospital. This six-months involved 42 participants, including health workers and religious leaders. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods used content analysis techniques.

Result: The results showed that Informants' view of threat and severity of the disease have an impact on their interest in using VCT services. Additionally, mass media and health worker promotions significantly influence user participation in VCT. However, perceptions of disease severity and islamic values did not affect informant decisions to utilize these services in Langsa.

Conclusion: Most respondents had a positive perception of the disease and Islamic values concerning VCT services. Nonetheless, perception of disease severity and Islamic law did not significantly influence the utilization of VCT clinic. It is recommended to develop and promote targeted health education initiatives that focus on awareness of disease severity and the importance of utilizing VCT services.

Keywords

Disease perception, HIV/AIDS, Islamic Sharia Value, Preventive, VCT Clinic

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: HIV/AIDS masih menjadi masalah kesehatan global yang signifikan sehingga mendorong diadakannya pertemuan masyarakat untuk mempromosikan Klinik Konseling dan Tes Sukarela di Kota Langsa.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis persepsi dan nilai syariat islam terhadap minat dalam menggunakan pelayanan Klinik Konseling dan Tes Sukarela.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan mix-method dengan triangulasi konkuren. Penelitian ini dilakukan selama 6 (enam) bulan di Klinik Bungong Tulip RSUD Kota Langsa. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan dianalisis menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik analisis isi.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pandangan informan tentang ancaman dan tingkat keparahan penyakit berdampak pada minat untuk menggunakan layanan VCT. Selain itu, media massa dan promosi petugas kesehatan secara signifikan memengaruhi partisipasi pengguna dalam VCT. Namun, persepsi tingkat keparahan penyakit dan nilai-nilai islam tidak memengaruhi keputusan informan untuk memanfaatkan layanan ini di Kota Langsa.

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Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi positif terhadap penyakit dan nilai-nilai Islam terkait layanan VCT. Meskipun demikian, persepsi tentang tingkat keparahan penyakit dan nilai Islami tidak secara signifikan memengaruhi pemanfaatan klinik VCT. Disarankan untuk mengembangkan dan mempromosikan inisiatif pendidikan kesehatan yang terarah yang berfokus pada kesadaran tentang tingkat keparahan penyakit dan pentingnya memanfaatkan layanan VCT.

Kata Kunci

Klinik VCT, Persepsi Penyakit, Nilai Syariat Islam

Introduction

Aquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a disease symptom that arises due to a decline in the body's immune system caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) found in the body, especially in the blood, sperm fluid, vaginal fluid and breast milk. AIDS is a significant global public health problem (Kesehatan, 2023). In Indonesia, the HIV epidemic has been ongoing for the past 30 years and is still focused on four groups of people: men who have sex with men, transgender people, female sex workers and injecting drug users. A national action plan was created to prevent and control HIV infection in Indonesia in the health sector and other sectors (McGovern et al., 2017). According to the latest data from the World Health Organization there were 39.9 million people are living with HIV worldwide. By the end of 2023, 30.7 million HIV-positive individuals worldwide accounted for 77% of all HIV-positive individuals receiving antiretroviral medication. Access to HIV therapy is essential for the global drive to eliminate AIDS. Individuals living with HIV who know their status, receive antiretroviral therapy (ART) directly, achieve and maintain an undetectable viral load, and avoid sharing HIV with their partners who do not have HIV can lead to long-lived healthy (HOU et al., 2024).

The government has planned and implemented various programs to reduce the number of patients with HIV/AIDS. One such programs is the implementation of voluntary counseling services or counseling for HIV/AIDS named Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). VCT provides psychological support, information and knowledge about HIV/AIDS, prevents HIV transmission, encourages people to change their behavior and receives treatment (Uzochukwu et al., 2021). Care, support, and treatment for HIV/AIDS are provided through VCT. High-quality VCT services not only provide people with access to a variety of services, but also effectively prevent HIV. VCT services can be used to change risky

behaviors and provide information about HIV prevention (Yedemie, 2021).

HIV/AIDS has become a health problem in Indonesia, including in Aceh Province. Aceh Province is one of the provinces with the veranda of Mecca, which is the icon of the implementation of Islamic law in Indonesia historically, it is a province with Islamic heritage (Hidayat, 2017). Health problems, which are closely related to the prohibitions in Islam, now occurring in Aceh Province. According to the Aceh Health Profile, Banda Aceh had the highest number of HIV cases, with 49 cases in the city. Langsa City had 23 cases, and Lhokseumawe City had 9 cases. HIV/AIDS cases are mostly found in urban areas rather than districts, even though the population is in urban areas. At the district level, Southeast Aceh and North Aceh each had 9 cases of HIV/AIDS. However, these cases are widespread (Dinas Kesehatan Aceh, 2023).

Langsa city is one of the areas in Aceh Province, which is the second largest area affected by HIV/AIDS. Langsa city has a diverse community composition, so there is a tendency toward social behavior transformation among the community. The sociocultural situation in Langsa City is one of the areas of Islamic law. On the basis of this "unfreedom" there is a tendency to carry out risky behavior of transmitting HIV/AIDS outside the Langsa City. Islamic cultural values, in general have been part of the Langsa people's lives for generations (Dinas Kesehatan Langsa, 2023). It is suspected that there is a tendency to reduce the application of Islamic values to social life in Langsa City. Based on this background the researcher was interested in analyzing the disease perception and Islamic Sharia values on interest in using Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services in Langsa City.

Method

This research was carried out using a quantitative and qualitative approach, where the quantitative

and qualitative approaches were carried out simultaneously (Concurrent Triangulation Strategy) and the data obtained were compared which could be combined and differentiated. A quantitative approach was used to describe disease perceptions and Islamic Sharia values regarding interest in using Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services in Langsa City. This research used a qualitative approach using narrative analysis techniques. A qualitative approach was used to analyze the influence of disease perceptions and Islamic Sharia values on interest in using Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services in Langsa City. The qualitative data used content analysis techniques for all information which data analysis consists of data collection, transcription, initial reading, context analysis, and interpretation of meaning.

This research was conducted at the Bungoeng Tulip VCT Clinic, Langsa City Regional Hospital, considering that it is a special unit for counseling HIV/AIDS sufferers in Langsa City, and there is a fluctuating trend in increasing VCT visits. This study was conducted from December 2023 to June 2024. The study population include as many as 42 patients who visited the Bungoeng Tulip VCT Clinic. All members of the population were used as samples in this study. The qualitative approach that participated in providing information in this research is shown in this table below.

Tabel 1. The research informant

Locus	Person	Information
Public	VCT's Patiens	1. Disease perception
		2. Islamic Sharia Values perception
VCT Clinic	Clinic Officer	Staff opinion regarding factors that encourage patients' interest in using VCT clinics

The informants were drawn into the sample on the basis of several factors including respondents who were willing to be interviewed, healthy not currently in certain medical treatment and able to communicate well in Indonesian. Primary and secondary data were collected in this study. Primary data are all obtained for research purposes sourced from respondents directly

through interviews guided by research questionnaires. Secondary data were obtained from documents related to research, such as the profile of the Bungoeng Tulip VCT Clinic, medical record notes regarding patient visits, and staffing data at the Langsa City Regional Hospital VCT Clinic. Data analysis was performed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The quantitative analyzed by using univariate analysis beside the qualitative data used content analysis techniques for all information which consists of data collection, transcription, initial reading, context analysis, and interpretation of meaning. Data obtained from the results of in-depth interviews with informants relating to perceptions of disease and the application of Islamic sharia values relating to the utilization of VCT services.

Result

The Characteristics of Respondents

Respondents involved in this research are based on inclusion characteristics, which can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Respondents' characteristics distribution

Characteristics	f	%
Sex		
Male	20	69
Female	9	31
Age		
Late teens	2	6,89
Early adulthood	8	27,58
Late adulthood	12	41,37
Early elderly	5	17,24
Late elderly	2	6,89
Educational Level		
Elementary school	1	2,04
Junior high school	2	6,89
Senior high school	21	72,41
Diploma	2	6,91
College	3	10,34
Occupational		
Laborer	5	17,2
Private employees	8	27,6
Civil employees	5	17,2
Enterpreneur	6	20,7
Housewife	5	17,2
Regional origin		
Langsa	28	96,6
Outside	1	3,4

Based on the research results listed in Table 2, it can be seen that the majority of patients who used VCT clinic facilities are men (69%) in late adulthood or aged 36-45 years old (41,37%). The majority of VCT clinic patients had completed high school education (72,41%) and work as private employees (27,6%). In general, the patients in VCT clinic were native Langsa residents (96,6%). To enrich the information in this research, it was also carried out in the community detailed in Table 3.

Table 3. The research informants

No.	Informants' Source	Sex	Educational Level
1 st	VCT users	Male	Senior high school
2 nd	VCT users	Male	Diploma
3 rd	VCT users	Female	Senior high school
4 th	VCT users	Male	College
5 th	VCT's Officer	Female	College
6 th	VCT's Officer	Female	Doctor
7 th	Religious	Male	College
8 th	Religious	Female	Doctor

Based on the research results, it was found that the respondents' disease susceptibility is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. The respondents' perception level

Perception Level	f	%
Disease Susceptibility		
Good	23	79,3
Fairly Good	6	20,7
Level of Disease Severity		
Good	19	65,5
Fairly Good	10	34,5
Perception of Disease Threat		
Good	27	93,6
Fairly Good	2	6,9
Perception of Islamic Sharia		
Good	18	62,1
Fairly Good	11	37,9

Table 5. The informants' perception about hiv/aids

Informant	Statement
1 st	"HIV/AIDS is a serious disease and difficult to cure, there is no cure yet. Don't let me get this disease"
2 nd	"As far as I know, there is no cure for AIDS, so this is a dangerous disease

for us. If we are infected, we will never be able to recover, and our lives are also at risk"

3rd "This disease is very serious, because it cannot be cured"

4th "As far as I know, people who have this disease can never be cured, and the body becomes susceptible to other diseases, the impact is very bad for our bodies"

Table 6. Informants' perception about disease susceptible

Informant	Statement
1 st	"In my opinion, someone can get this disease because of their own mistakes, maybe because they often have sex with people who are not their partners, for example prostitutes. So if we can strengthen our faith, God willing, we can be safe from this disease"
2 nd	"Anyone can be infected with AIDS, it doesn't look at our status, this disease can also be transmitted to us in many ways so we actually have to be vigilant, and most importantly our religion must be strong."
3 rd	"Once I heard a story from my friend, HIV/AIDS can attack anyone, I definitely always have contact with my husband, but I always ask my husband, who knows if there is something strange out there, so I always ask him"
4 th	"This disease is difficult to see physically. In my opinion anyone can easily be infected with this disease, it is also easy to transmit, and the sufferer's physical characteristics are not visible."

Table 4 shows that the majority of respondents have a good perception in disease susceptibility (79,3%), 65,5% of responden had good perception of disease severity, while the rest had a fairly good level perception of 34,5%, respondents who have a good perception of Islamic law values amount only 62,1% and respondents who have a fairly good perception are only 37,9%. Based on the results, informants stated that HIV/AIDS is a disease that cannot be cured. This

disease also has a severe impact on the body. It can be concluded that informants view HIV/AIDS as having a severe impact on the health of their sufferers. One of the factor that influences VCT utilization is the perception of risk, namely, that individuals who perceive that they are at risk of HIV/AIDS will influence their desire to utilize VCT (Sri Wahyuni et al., 2023). The lack of certainty of recovery from this disease is also a factor that affect the perception of severity. Informants also have their own perceptions of vulnerability to HIV/AIDS (Widsono & Nurfadhilah, 2020).

The study showed that informants viewed HIV/AIDS as a disease that is susceptible to infection. The informants viewed HIV/AIDS as being transmitted at any time from various sources. It can be concluded that the informants perception of susceptibility to this disease was good.

Perception of Disease Severity

Based on the results, it was found that informants stated that HIV/AIDS is a disease that cannot be cured. This disease also has a severe impact on the body. HIV/AIDS has a severe impact on patient health. The lack of certainty of recovery from this disease is also a factor that affects the perception of severity (Kusumaadhi et al., 2021).

Table 7. The informants' perception of disease severity

Informant	Statement
1 st	"There is no cure for HIV/AIDS until now, and no one has been cured of this disease eventhough it is not visible, but later when it gets serious, all of our illnesses can be affected".
2 nd	"In my opinion, HIV/AIDS has a very serious impact on our bodies, we become susceptible to other diseases, and this virus cannot be eliminated."
3 rd	"This disease is very serious, because it cannot be cured"
4 th	"As far as I know, people who have this disease can never be cured, and the body becomes susceptible to other diseases, the impact is very bad for our bodies"

Perception of Disease Threat

HIV/AIDS poses a threat to everyone. The majority of respondents answered questions regarding the

perception of disease severity. Based on the results of the study, it was found that, for the perception of disease threats, the majority of respondents were classified as good, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. The informants' perception of disease threat

Informant	Statement
1 st	"If we talk about the impact on health, HIV/AIDS has an extraordinary impact. We cannot be cured of this disease but we can easily transmit to other people, sometimes we ourselves don't even know that we can get this disease, it has dangerous impact on a person's life."
2 nd	"This disease is very aggressive, that's why I want to come to make sure, who knows I've been infected. Even if people don't ostracize us, we will definitely be shunned by others, especially if people already know we are infected, so don't let us get infected with this disease."
3 rd	"I have already said that AIDS is very dangerous, in my opinion the measles are very severe, we can get it from anywhere and anyone, and we can also transmit it to anyone, especially to those closest to us, such as our husbands or wives."
4 th	"In my opinion, the most severe impact of this disease is its social impact, although it has a very severe impact on health, but socially it is worse. We can be isolated in society because of this disease, so it is really a dilemma. If we know about this disease and other people know, we can be avoided, but if we don't know that we have been infected, we can infect other people, especially our wives, our children. So actually this disease is very threatening to us, but in my opinion it is better for us to make sure whether we have this disease or not"

Based on the interview results, it was found that all informants were aware that HIV/AIDS has an impact on individual health. In

addition, it has a social impact on the sufferers. HIV/AIDS poses a threat to society; therefore, any means must be taken to avoid this disease. The results of the analysis of information from various informants and respondents contained in the table indicate that HIV/AIDS poses a major threat to society. Most respondents believed that HIV/AIDS is a threatening disease. HIV/AIDS is vulnerable and has severe effects on life. Therefore, perception of the disease is believed to have an impact on society (Kandacong et al., 2019). Vulnerability, severity, and threat are factors that emphasize that HIV/AIDS is a serious disease that must be treated immediately by the community using the VCT clinic (Manurung, 2024).

Perception of Islamic Sharia Value

The implementation of Islamic law values is one of the efforts that has the potential to empower faith, thoughts and desires in carrying out daily activities. This is related to the motivation of HIV/AIDS sufferers to utilize VCT clinics to behave healthier (Fiana et al., 2021). Respondents' perceptions of Islamic Sharia values.

Table 9. The informants' perception about islamic sharia value in preventing hiv/aids

Informant	Statement
1 st	"Religious values can prevent us from HIV/AIDS, if we practice Islamic law, we will definitely be protected from diseases including HIV/AIDS. People who have HIV/AIDS are definitely far from religious values"
2 nd	"Islamic religion, if practiced correctly, will definitely protect us from dangerous things, including HIV/AIDS, earlier I said that we can avoid HIV/AIDS if we obey Islamic sharia"
3 rd	"I agree that Islamic religious values can protect us from HIV/AIDS. In my opinion, HIV/AIDS is a disease that Allah deliberately gave to His servants who do not want to follow His orders, for example, do not have sex carelessly, but still do it, in the end they can get AIDS"
4 th	"The Quran has said that if you violate Allah's commandments, Allah will surely punish you, so in my

opinion, AIDS is a punishment for those who violate what Allah has forbidden. If we obey Allah, Allah will surely protect us and we will not get AIDS"

Based on the information in the matrix, it can be concluded that the informant perceives that the value of Islamic law, with all its rules, creates benefits for its adherents. Islam creates rules that can prevent individuals from engaging in activities that can be risky for transmitting HIV/AIDS. The good perception of respondents towards the value of Islamic law keeps informants away from activities that are factors that cause HIV/AIDS. The value of Islamic law is believed to have special rules related to human interaction that protect humans from harmful impacts, especially health, which is in accordance with the statements of other informants.

Table 10. The informants' perception about islamic sharia value in preventing hiv/aids

Informant	Statement
7 st	"Indeed, Islam is a mercy for all nature, because it is a mercy that can definitely prevent humans from bad things. HIV/AIDS is a disease which is God's punishment which causes harm to humans. The Al-qur'an expressly states in Surah Al-Isra verse 32 which reads وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الزَّيْنَىٰ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فَحِشَةً وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا and do not come near adultery; indeed adultery is an abomination. A bad way is a person who has sex with a nonmahram, including Zina, while we both know that if we have sex, especially with a nonmahram, it have an impact on health, one of which is AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. So it is clear that Islamic teaching can prevent us from HIV/AIDS. Islamic law which is applied in Langsa especially in the Qanun all comes from the Qur'an, therefore if the Qanun is implemented then we can avoid the harmful things".
8 th	In fact, the Qanun implemented in

Langsa is the main source of the values of the Qur'an practiced. Islam strictly forbids from doing immoral activities, adultery, drunkenness are things that strictly prohibited by Allah, and its causing HIV/AIDS. The history in the Qur'an about the people of Sodom who were the prophet Luth people is an example of human civilization that violated the sunnatullah and finally punished by Allah, all of that is depicted in the Qur'an. Actually, Islam is already very good at regulating its people both on an individual and social scale, everything depends on its people, the Qanun referring to the Qur'an may not be implemented, or implemented only because of fear alone, not based on awareness, therefore human awareness must be increased coercionally and also be in line with instilling awareness continuously.

Based on the informant's information above, it can be concluded that Islam is full of values that teach its people to avoid HIV/AIDS. These values have been stated in the Holy Book and are taught to humans (Fiana et al., 2021). It is just that in its implementation that not all humans can carry it out. The values of Islamic law in principle regulate things that can prevent HIV/AIDS as well as the qanun produced which refers to the Qur'an. However, there is no direct technicality in the Qanun that is in accordance with health technicalities. The values of Islamic law in the qanun are still principal and are not yet able to formulate more technical matters in supporting the community to specifically utilize VCT services (RosLaili, 2019).

Interest In Utilizing VCT Services

Table 11. Informant Perceptions Interest in Using VCT

Informant	Statement
1 st	"If you ask me why I went to this VCT clinic, it's because yesterday my friend informed me that there is a way for us to find out whether we have AIDS or not. I came to the VCT at the hospital because I am afraid

of this disease. I am worried that I have been infected, because if I have been infected, the impact will be extraordinary, it cannot be cured, and I can also be isolated, so I came here solely because I am afraid that I have been infected."

2nd "HIV/AIDS can infect at any time, we don't know whether we met, got acquainted with, or were injected or given an IV yesterday, so be on guard. If we are infected, it can be dangerous, not only for us but also our families, that's what worries me."

3rd "I'm just here to be safe, otherwise we might get hit by someone else, my husband for example. So if we already know it will be safer"

4th " I came to this VCT on my wife's recommendation so that we all know that we are free from HIV/AIDS. Because if we are not aware and do not know that we have been infected, it can damage everyone."

Based on the results above, it was found that the informant's interest in visiting the VCT clinic was due to their perception of the disease. The perception of the threat of disease to life is a dominant factor behind informants coming to VCT. In addition, family factors were one of the driving factors that encouraged informants to visit VCT clinics. In addition to perceptions of disease threat, reinforcing factors originating from the family to ensure going to the VCT clinic were factors that also emerged in the research results. This is an external factor that triggers individuals to utilize health services. The perceptions of benefits and barriers did not emerge as driving factors in the utilization of VCT (Astiriyawanti, 2020).

One of the driving factors that emphasizes this condition is that of the driving factor from internal medicine specialists who recommend going to the VCT clinic to ensure health conditions. This factor strongly supports the utilization of VCT clinics in addition to the two factors mentioned above. The ability of health workers is not only in the VCT clinic, but is a separate concern that must be considered in improving VCT services. Improving the

knowledge and skills of healthcare workers is necessary to improve the utilization of VCT services is better (Sapsuha & Handayani, 2021).

Discussion

Perceptions of Disease Susceptibility

HIV/AIDS can easily attack anyone who does not maintain their health condition through activities that are risk factors for HIV/AIDS. This disease is not associated with age, because anyone can be at risk of contracting it, including those closest to them. Perception of disease susceptibility is one of the factors that influences informants' utilization of VCT clinics. This model states that health behavior is influenced by six factors; perceived susceptibility to disease (perceived susceptibility), perceived seriousness of health threats (perceived seriousness), perceived benefits and barriers to change health behavior (perceived benefits and barriers), self-efficacy, and driving factors (cues to action) (Al Rahmad et al., 2019; Mozzi et al., 2018).

This is supported by the results of the researcher's interviews with several informants, where most of the informants think that HIV is a type of virus that attacks the human immune system and will cause AIDS and can attack anyone. One thing that influences the consideration for using VCT is the perception of risk, namely individuals who have the perception that they are at risk of HIV/AIDS will influence the desire to use VCT clinic (Annisa Septiani Aresta & Wati Jumaiyah, 2019). The informants have almost the same views about HIV/AIDS. The study showed that informants viewed HIV/AIDS as a disease that is susceptible to infection. The informants viewed HIV/AIDS as being transmitted at any time from various sources. It can be concluded that the informants perception of susceptibility to this disease was good.

Perception of Disease Severity

HIV/AIDS is a disease that is dangerous for society, cannot be cured and can have a negative impact on humans' physical condition. Therefore, it is important to determine the perception level of disease severity. This is presented in Table 7. The respondents viewed HIV/AIDS as having a severe impact on themselves if they were infected. Based on the results of the interviews with informants, the following results were obtained: If we look at the influence of perception of severity on the

interest in utilizing VCT, the results show that the perception of disease severity does not affect informants in utilizing VCT services. When connected with the respondents' partial answers, it can be seen that informants do not yet have a good perception of severity due to a lack of knowledge (Maelissa, 2020). Based on the results, it was found that informants stated that HIV/AIDS is a disease that cannot be cured. This disease also has a severe impact on the body. HIV/AIDS has a severe impact on patient health. The lack of certainty of recovery from this disease is also a factor that affects the perception of severity (Kusumaadhi et al., 2021).

Perception of Disease Threat

HIV/AIDS poses a threat to everyone. The majority of respondents answered questions regarding the perception of disease severity. Based on the results of the study, it was found that, for the perception of disease threats, the majority of respondents were classified as good, as shown in Table 9. It can be concluded that respondents view that HIV/AIDS poses a serious threat to life if an individual has been infected with HIV/AIDS. Interviews conducted with informants revealed results in accordance with the following matrix:

Based on the interview results, it was found that all informants were aware that HIV/AIDS has an impact on individual health. In addition, it has a social impact on the sufferers. HIV/AIDS poses a threat to society; therefore, any means must be taken to avoid this disease. The results of the analysis of information from various informants and respondents contained in the table indicate that HIV/AIDS poses a major threat to society. Most respondents believed that HIV/AIDS is a threatening disease. HIV/AIDS is vulnerable and has severe effects on life. Therefore, perception of the disease is believed to have an impact on society (Kandacong et al., 2019). Vulnerability, severity, and threat are factors that emphasize that HIV/AIDS is a serious disease that must be treated immediately by the community using the VCT clinic (Manurung, 2024).

Perception of Islamic Sharia Value

The implementation of Islamic law values is one of the efforts that has the potential to empower faith, thoughts and desires in carrying out daily activities. This is related to the motivation of HIV/AIDS sufferers to utilize VCT clinics to behave healthier

(Fiana et al., 2021). Respondents' perceptions of Islamic Sharia values. The results showed that respondents had a good perception of Islamic legal values. Islamic law values are believed to provide reinforcement for respondents who are not infected with the HIV/AIDS virus and have all its risk factors. Islamic law values provide rules that become rails for adherents to carry out activities that are far from the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS (Riyadi, 2022). Based on the information in the matrix, it can be concluded that the informant perceives that the value of Islamic law, with all its rules, creates benefits for its adherents. Islam creates rules that can prevent individuals from engaging in activities that can be risky for transmitting HIV/AIDS. The good perception of respondents towards the value of Islamic law keeps informants away from activities that are factors that cause HIV/AIDS. The value of Islamic law is believed to have special rules related to human interaction that protect humans from harmful impacts, especially health, which is in accordance with the statements of other informants.

Interest In Utilizing VCT Services

Based on the results above, it was found that the informant's interest in visiting the VCT clinic was due to their perception of the disease. The perception of the threat of disease to life is a dominant factor behind informants coming to VCT. In addition, family factors were one of the driving factors that encouraged informants to visit VCT clinics. In addition to perceptions of disease threat, reinforcing factors originating from the family to ensure going to the VCT clinic were factors that also emerged in the research results. This is an external factor that triggers individuals to utilize health services. The perceptions of benefits and barriers did not emerge as driving factors in the utilization of VCT (Astiriyawanti, 2020). One of the driving factors that emphasizes this condition is that of the driving factor from internal medicine specialists who recommend going to the VCT clinic to ensure health conditions. This factor strongly supports the utilization of VCT clinics in addition to the two factors mentioned above. The ability of health workers is not only in the VCT clinic, but is a separate concern that must be considered in improving VCT services. Improving the knowledge and skills of healthcare workers is necessary to improve the utilization of VCT services is better (Sapsuha & Handayani, 2021).

Conclusion

Low knowledge is a factor that causes respondents' perceptions of disease severity to be poor. Meanwhile, the absence of Islamic Sharia values directly stated in the Qanun regulations in Langsa City is a factor that does not affect the interest in utilizing VCT services. Another factor that influences the community to come is the factor of the officers; doctors' appeal to utilize VCT services is an external driving factor that influences the utilization of VCT services.

In addition, media factors encourage informants to utilize VCT services. Media is an external driving factor that influences informants to utilize VCT services. Knowledge is an internal factor that can influence the utilization of VCT services.

Declaration Conflict Of Interest

There are no potential conflicts of interest of either the authors or the institution in connection with the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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