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STRESSOR AND COPING STRATEGIES OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (PLWHA): A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background: A person living with HIV / AIDS bargains with stressors such as discrimination, stigma depression, and several psychological impacts. The stressors experienced by people with HIV/ AIDS will certainly have an impact on daily activities, welfare, and management of medications which in general will have an impact on the quality of life. To deal with these stressors, it is necessary to have good and proper coping from within the PLWHA. Coping strategies need to be owned and carried out by PLWHA in order to respond adaptively to the stressor conditions experienced. **Purpose:** The aim of this review is to describe the stress experienced and the coping strategies used among PLWHA. **Methods:** This literature review used keywords in the search for international references are coping strategy, stressor, HIV-AIDS. Inclusion criteria: selection of titles that are relevant to the formulation of the problem and objectives, full-text articles in English, articles published from 2019 to 2021. The exclusion criteria used were coping strategy articles that did not involve HIV patients. Search references from electronic database sources namely ProQuest, CINAHL, and ScienceDirect. Six articles that are deemed worthy of analysis are then discussed or analyzed. **Results:** Age, gender and sexual orientation have contributed to the emerging stressor among PLWHA. The internal and external coping strategies focusing on the problem are important for PLWHA in handling the stressor. **Conclusion:** People with HIV-AIDS have many stressors in their lives, but they also have proper coping strategies depending on their internal and external conditions.

Keywords: Stressor, Coping Strategies, HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

Misinformation and perception related to HIV/AIDS cause the public to view the sufferer as a negative person. This negative assessment can lead to an assessment of stigma and discrimination, which is often a predisposing factor for the causes of stressors reporting PLWHA(1).

A person living with HIV / AIDS bargains with stressors such as discrimination, stigma depression, and several psychological impacts. The stressors experienced by people with HIV/ AIDS will certainly have an impact on daily activities, welfare, management of medications which in general will have an impact on the quality of life(2). Quality of life is a major component in evaluating the psychological well-being of PLWHA. This is because the quality of life can reflect the value system of goals, standards, and expectations of

a person and the absence of functional difficulties in carrying out daily activities.(3,4).

Data shown by UNAIDS (2020) shows that 1.7 million were facing with HIV in 2019. 690 million person died because of AIDS in the same year. Of the 25 countries for which data related to discrimination in this disease was collected, it was found that there were still over 50% of HIV sufferers experiencing discrimination. In Indonesia alone, there are 330,000 confirmed cases of HIV incidence and around 62.6% of people in Indonesia still behave discriminatively against PLWHA(5)(6,7).

A stressor is felt to provide an advantage when in a minimum dose and amount, this can increase motivation and excitement. The statement will be inversely proportional if the stressor is not properly managed, mistakes and the inability to resolve

the stressor can increase the risk or danger to the health and well-being of an individual(8,9).

People with HIV-AIDS also experience psychosocial problems. Psychosocial problems in some people with HIV/AIDS can trigger stressors. This results in the inability of HIV-AIDS sufferers to reach health services and support that are already available so that it has an impact on the physiology and emotion of HIV sufferers(1,10).

The complexity of the problems experienced by HIV-positive sufferers may have an effect on decreasing quality of life. PLWHA tend to choose to use maladaptive coping mechanisms in solving the problems they face. Of course, this will certainly worsen the condition of the patient's body(3,11).

To deal with these stressors, it is necessary to have good and proper coping from within the PLWHA. Coping strategies need to be owned and carried out by PLWHA in order to respond adaptively to the stressor conditions experienced(12).

There are two focuses on coping strategies proposed by Lazarus and Folkman 1984, namely, focus on problems and focus on emotions. Stroppa 2008 added a new coping strategy, namely religious/spiritual coping. Focus on the problem means direct action taken to solve the problem. Focusing on emotions means an effort to address emotional function modification without trying to change the problem directly. This focus includes a positive response, accepting responsibility, self-controlling, distancing, and escape avoidance. A spiritual-focused coping strategy is an individual's way of believing that he can cope with life's stresses and problems. Pargament said that spiritual coping is closely related to the relationship between humans and the creator when experiencing problems (13).

The aim of this review is to describe the stressor experienced and the coping strategies used among PLWHA.

METHOD

This literature review uses the narrative conceptual synthesis method. The steps carried out in this literature review are as follows: 1) Formulation of the problem. What is the coping strategy in HIV-AIDS patients who experience stressors? Keywords in the search for international references are coping strategy, stressor, HIV-AIDS. 2) Inclusion criteria: selection of titles that are relevant to the formulation of the problem and objectives, full-text articles in English, articles published from 2019 to 2021. The exclusion criteria used were coping strategy articles that did not involve HIV patients. 3) Search references from electronic database sources namely ProQuest (136 articles), CINAHL (89 articles) and ScienceDirect (62 articles). 4) Six articles that are deemed worthy of analysis are then discussed or analyzed.

RESULTS

Research from Emmanuel (2019) with the aim of identifying coping strategies as a predictor of the quality of life of PLWHA with a cross-sectional design model in 200 samples found that quality of life was influenced by the coping strategies used. Furthermore, the researcher said that the environmental aspect of the quality of life is the domain that has the highest value, while the spiritual aspect is the lowest. Coping strategies give a valuable role in determining quality of life of PLWHA. The researcher also presents that the coping strategies used are , active coping, distraction, denial, emotion use, planning, instrument support, venting, behavior disengagement, positive reframing, humor, spiritual/religion and self-blame(3).

A cross-sectional study established by Ezeh in Nigeria, found that PLWHA acting one dysfunctional coping domain or another around more than 60 percent. It was showed different prevalence rates on the four main domains of dysfunctional coping come from the Brief-cope Scale, utilized to assess dysfunctional coping. The analysis revealed a correlation between rejection of coping and period of HIV transmission. The dysfunctional

coping is usual emerge among PLWHA. The dysfunctional management could be an predisposing factor of health status among PLWHA. Therefore, the coping strategies should integrate with the treatment to increase PLWHA physical plus psychological well-being(14).

Meanwhile, another cross-sectional research established at Jugal Hospital, Eastern Ethiopia, showed that women confirmed a higher stigma of disclosing HIV status rather than men and coping strategies types used differed between men and women. The overall result by Berger stigma scale perceived stigma score means did not differ statistically within men and women. Female respondent confirmed higher than male in term of stigma (p-value of 0.006). Concerning maladaptive coping strategies, men used the substance more frequently than women. However, women used behavioral disengagement and self-distraction more frequently than men. Men utilized lower level of adaptive coping strategies than women. Furthermore, woman were found to use coping that focused more on emotion than males. The conclusion obtained from this study is that treatments to assist PLWHA must come into gender differences in relation to perceived stigma(15)

Research conducted by Sabina and colleagues in Nepal found that the correlation of perceived social support with quality of life was significant and partly mediated by problem-focused coping strategies. The stigma internalized in PLWHA significantly moderates the mediating impact of coping strategies on the relationship of perceived social support with quality of life.. Internal stigma was found to moderate the effect of mediation in overcoming problems that focus on the correlation between social supports with quality of life. Increasing problem-focused coping as well as the presence of social support may be useful for improving the quality of life among PLWHA who report high stigma(16)

In the study of stigma and discrimination as well as coping strategies carried out in the city of Medan, North Sumatra, 4 coping themes were obtained,

namely 1) Have experienced stigma and discrimination from health workers, 2) Have experienced psychological impacts, 3) Continue to continue treatment to health services, 4) Expectations on health services. Furthermore, it was concluded that PLWHA in the city of Medan still have positive coping in facing stigma and discrimination so they can continue to receive treatment in health services(1).

Research that has been conducted in China is related to the relationship between perceptions and self stigma, coping, stress, in addition the quality of life of PLWHA. Self-stigma has a direct negative impact on quality of life. In addition, self-stigma has an indirect effect on quality of life through positive treatment that is reduced by increased internal stress. Multilevel managements to decrease perceived plus internalized stigma with stress, and also perceived stress because of the programs to increase positive coping. It can increasae the quality of life of PLWHA. Multidiscipline managements that both increase positive coping with stress reduction and internal stigma have the potential to be more efficacious in improving quality of life than activities that rely only on one domain of stigma decrement among PLWHA. These results indicate that coping and positive perceptions of stress indirectly affect the correlation between acceptance and internalization of stigma and quality of life. The findings suggest that multilevel managements focused at reducing stigma, perceptions of perceived and internalized stress and increasing positive coping can improve the quality of life of PLWHA. It is important to have integrated managements programs focus on adaptive coping in order to reducing stress and stigma (17).

DISCUSSION

Coping strategies are strategies that individuals use to deal with accepted changes. If the coping strategy is successful, then that person will be able to adapt to the changes they experience. Coping strategies can be applied, from the very beginning of the

stressor and people are aware of the impact of these stressors. The results of a literature review conducted in six articles, it can be found that a number of coping strategies are implemented, especially in the case of PLWHA. HIV sufferers generally experience pressure or stress both from within (stress and depression) and from without (stigma and discrimination) to their illness. A number of issues related to coping strategies include age, sex, and sexual orientation, dysfunctional coping (negative coping), as well as various coping techniques and domains that are implemented(18)(19).

The age of PLWHA has an influence on the choice of coping strategies, where young PLWHA tend to have problems in communicating with their caregivers (both doctors and nurses) and regularity in anti-viral drug therapy, so a special ping strategy is needed(12). Meanwhile, it is easier for PLWHA to manage coping strategies. Adult patients with an older age range are more confident and obedient to disease treatment, feel respectfull, in addition welcomed by society. However, these patients also still realized that there was still discrimination and prejudice against PLWHA. Elderly people who are sensitive to feelings actually use stealth as another term of coping method, which is represented among elderly willing to accept plus defend themselves(20)(21).

Gender differences also affect coping styles and methods. Women use emotional coping strategies more often. Other examples of coping that are often used by women are spiritual approaches and social support. Male PLWHA more than female sufferer to utilize illegal substances as their coping. Male PLWHA prefer to behave with high risk than women Women show higher rates of adaptive coping than men. Where women are more feasibly to utilize adaptive coping strategies such as planning or religious practice (15).

In risk groups, such as homosexuals, there are several coping strategies that can be applied depending on social conditions and beliefs towards religion, such as support peer community, the return of their lives to

religious teachings (repentance), and support from people close to them (22).

Wrong coping mechanisms or dysfunctional coping or negative coping is one of the issues that often occur in PLWHA. Examples of dysfunctional coping include neglect of anxiety, stress, substance use, running away from medication, etc. Dysfunctional coping management can be a conclusion to the health of PLWHA and have an important effect on their health outcomes. Therefore, it is recommended that the management of coping strategies be integrated into HIV patient care interventions to improve the psychological and physical health of PLWHA (14,23). Conversely, positive coping indirectly has a good impact on reducing stress levels and the quality of life of PLWHA (17)

Studies of active coping strategies in all 4 domains of Quality of Live (physical, emotional, spiritual, and social) and exacerbating behavioral release generally show good results. The physical domain has a significant positive correlation with active coping, ventilation, emotional support, planning, positive framing, and religion. Letting go of behavior and blaming yourself has a negative impact, indicating that someone is positive. The mindset and planning of activities together with emotional support can improve the quality of the physical aspect. Along with active coping, emotional and religious support also increased psychological status, while substance abuse, behavioral abandonment, and self-blame decreased the domain scores significantly. Researchers found that emotional support improved psychological health. Spirituality reflects positive emotions and enhances life quality. Commitment in religion plays a role in improving disease prevention, overcoming disease, and recovery. Active coping, emotional support, positive framing, instrumental support, and humor make the social aspect of the subject better. The domain of the social environment in those who are active and have positive attitude framing. This suggests that active people can get the most out of the facilities available. On the other hand, the release of behavior and substance

abuse can abstain from coping, by utilizing the resources and facilities provided for PLWHA (21,24,25).

A coping strategy that focuses on problems, can partially mediate the association between perceived social supports with quality of life among PLWHA. Furthermore, this mediation effect varies depending on the level of internalized stigma. Perceived social support from family, friends, and loved ones, as well as problem-focused coping strategies, should be increased among PLWHA to increase quality of life, especially important for those who report high levels. (16)

Factors related to coping strategies in facing various stresses internally and externally, PLWHA is expected to maintain positive coping in facing these challenges. Nurses, healthcare providers and citizens are expected not to stigmatize and discriminate for PLWHA, considering that this has an impact on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention programs(1,26).

Coping strategies have very good impact among PLWHA. Best coping strategies contribute on resiliency and agility of them. It is also increase the adherence of HIV medication(27). Best coping strategies also assist them to improve life expectancy either quality of life(28).

CONCLUSION

PLWA have many stressors they are face on their lives. Stressor experienced by PLWHA can come from various sources, but the majority is due to stigma and discrimination. The coping strategy carried out by PLWHA varies depending on its internal and external conditions. Coping strategies need to be implemented to achieve a good quality of life.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this review literature study.

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