

## ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kes jangkitan HIV/AIDS di Malaysia menyebabkan bilangan kanak-kanak yang kematian ibu bapa akibat HIV/AIDS semakin meningkat. Timbul pelbagai isu melibatkan penjagaan dan pengurusan kes kanak-kanak tersebut berdasarkan keperluan mereka. Kajian ini bertujuan mengenal pasti tahap, hubungan dan sumbangan antara pengetahuan HIV/AIDS, stigma terhadap yatim AIDS dan tekanan persekitaran institusi ke atas pengurusan kes kanak-kanak HIV/AIDS dalam kalangan penjaga di institusi perlindungan. Kajian ini merupakan satu bentuk kajian keratan rentas yang dijalankan ke atas 140 responden di tujuh buah institusi menggunakan kaedah kuantitatif. Alat ujian diambil daripada *Hennepin County Case Management Survey*, *HIV Knowledge Questionnaire* (HIV-KQ-18), *Measuring The Degree of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination in Health Facilities and Providers*, *Manual Measuring HIV Stigma and Discrimination Among Health Facility Staff Questionnaire* dan *HSE Management Tools*. Kajian menunjukkan bahawa tahap pengurusan kes adalah pada tahap tinggi manakala tahap pengetahuan HIV/AIDS, stigma terhadap yatim AIDS dan tekanan adalah pada tahap sederhana. Analisis korelasi pearson menunjukkan hasil dapatan i) tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan HIV/AIDS dengan pengurusan kes,  $r(140) = -.099$   $k > 0.05$ , ii) terdapat hubungan negatif yang signifikan antara stigma dengan pengurusan kes,  $r(140) = -0.261$   $k < 0.01$ , iii) terdapat hubungan signifikan antara tekanan persekitaran dengan pengurusan kes,  $r(140) = .193$   $k < 0.05$ , iv) terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan HIV/AIDS dengan stigma,  $r(140) = .269$   $k < 0.01$ , v) tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan HIV/AIDS dengan tekanan persekitaran  $r(140) = 0.11$   $k > 0.05$ , dan vi) terdapat hubungan signifikan antara stigma dengan tekanan persekitaran,  $r(140) = 0.73$   $k < 0.01$ . Hasil kajian menunjukkan stigma terhadap yatim AIDS dan tekanan persekitaran memberi sumbangan ke atas pengurusan kes kanak-kanak HIV/AIDS di institusi perlindungan. Stigma dan pandangan berupaya mempengaruhi ketelusan perkhidmatan bantuan terhadap kanak-kanak HIV/AIDS. Kajian ini mencadangkan perlunya penjaga yang mengurus kanak-kanak HIV/AIDS di institusi dibekalkan latihan dan kompetensi pengurusan kes kerja sosial bagi menyediakan perkhidmatan tanpa diskriminasi.

## ABSTRACT

HIV/AIDS with infection in Malaysia caused the increasing of children with parental died. This situation led to a variety of issues involving the care of children based on their needs. The objectives of the study was to identify the level, relationships and contributions of HIV/AIDS knowledge, stigma towards orphans with AIDS and environmental stress on the management of HIV/AIDS children case among caregiver in the protection institution. The study was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted on 140 caregivers using quantitative methods. Measurement tools were used from Hennepin County Case Management Survey, *HIV Knowledge Questionnaire* (HIV-KQ-18), *Measuring The Degree of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination in Health Facilities and Providers*, *Manual Measuring HIV Stigma and Discrimination Among Health Facility Staff Questionnaire* dan *HSE Management Tools*. The results indicated the level of case management is at a high level while the level of HIV/AIDS knowledge, stigma toward orphan with AIDS and environmental stress is at moderate level. Pearson Correlation analysis showed the there were :i) no significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge with case management,  $r(140)=-.099$   $k>0.05$ , ii) significant negative relationship between stigma and case management,  $r(140)=-0.261$   $k<0.01$ , iii) significant relationship between environmental stress with case management,  $r(140)=.193$   $k<0.05$ , iv) significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and stigma  $r(140)=.269$   $k<0.01$ , v) no significant relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge and environmental stress  $r(140)=0.11$   $k>0.05$  and vi) significant relationship between stigma and environmental stress  $r(140)=0.73$   $k<0.01$ . The results manifest the stigma toward orphan with AIDS and environmental stress influencing the effectiveness of management of HIV/AIDS children cases in protection institutions and capable to affecting the transparency of services to HIV/AIDS children. The study concludes that caregivers who take care of children with HIV/AIDS from the perspective of social work in an institution requires training and competence of social work case management in providing stigma-free services.