

"Determinants of Pregnant Women's Knowledge About the Prevention of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Transmission from Mother to Child at RSUD Ngudi Waluyo, Wlingi, Blitar Regency"

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The transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) from mother to child is one of the main causes of HIV infection in children. Transmission can occur during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding. The knowledge of pregnant women is a critical factor in preventing HIV transmission to their babies. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the level of knowledge among pregnant women regarding the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child at Ngudi Waluyo Regional Public Hospital, Wlingi, Blitar Regency. This research used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The sample consisted of 24 respondents selected through total sampling. A questionnaire was used as the research instrument, and data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed a significant relationship between education ($p = 0.020$), age ($p = 0.002$), and socio-economic status ($p = 0.035$) with knowledge. Access to health services ($p = 0.251$) and family support ($p = 0.127$) were not significantly related. Multivariate analysis revealed that education was the dominant factor influencing the knowledge of pregnant women ($Exp(B) = 3.737$). It is concluded that the knowledge of pregnant women is influenced by educational background. Therefore, increasing education and encouraging family involvement are essential in helping pregnant women understand the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Pregnant Women, HIV, Transmission Prevention.*