

Systematic literature review as a method to identify HIV/AIDS policies of Asian governments

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Abstract

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) managing policies to solve HIV/AIDS problems affect the formation of policies and opinions. To recognize a sound public policy, its implementation must be effective and meet the community's needs. Therefore, in implementing policies for managing HIV/AIDS, proper and correct communication is needed. The method used in this study was a systematic literature review (SLR). The purpose of a systematic literature review is to evaluate and interpret all available research evidence relevant to a particular question. Thus, a systematic literature review is a process of answering relevant research questions by identifying, selecting, and synthesizing references. Based on the search process, articles discussing managing of HIV/AIDS by the government from 2019 to 2022 were considered, and out of 1,306 articles found, only 95 (7.3%) were included. Results of the search process referred to SLR, and it can be concluded that the method of handling HIV/AIDS by the government is minimal, with implemented treatment models not clearly described. The government must play an active role in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS so that patients can have access to good healthcare services and lead healthy lives.

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Key words: HIV/AIDS, policy, systematic literature review, government.

Introduction

Policy implementation is an important stage in the public policy process, because it explains the policy-making process in society, providing information needed to make decisions about certain problems. A discussion about social problems, such as poverty, health, child labor, etc., is the beginning of modern policy analysis [1]. Therefore, the role of policy implementation is continuously required in the realization of practice to solve social problems affecting the formation of policies and opinions. One of the policy developments used in explaining the development

of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) by Vass in "A Social Perspective" (1986), explore the current social and medical conditions [2]. This helps to clarify and analyze the issues, whereas the stages of development of social problems are often difficult to classify and identify [1].

The development of time influences social changes, one of which is lifestyle change. Although this social change, according to Durkheim, focuses more on the progress of mankind, change in lifestyle affects an individual's behavior. Adjustments in modern lifestyles are not perceived as changes in progress, but rather as changes in behaviors, such as increasing free-sex behavior. This increase in sex-free

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behavior is affecting the lives of teenagers, contributing to the development of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and AIDS [3].

In order to recognize a good public policy, its implementation must be appropriate and meet the needs of the community. According to Wayne Parsons' book, "Public Policy" [4], implementation is a process of interaction between goal setting and actions taken to achieve these goals. It is linked to policy and its effects; therefore, implementation will be less effective when relationships between all various agents involved in enforcing a policy create an implementation deficit. Hence, to develop the implementation of a policy, Goggin *et al.* established a "communication model" to analyze the implementation between layers of a government.

HIV and AIDS are still the leading cause of death and decrease in work effectiveness among people in productive age. This was stated in an independent commission report entitled, "Redefining AIDS in Asia – Crafting an Effective Response", where AIDS in Asia occurs mainly in people aged 15-44 years [5]. Data from the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) show that HIV/AIDS is still the main cause of death and the reason for a decrease in work effectiveness among the productive age. The weakening of the effectiveness of people in the productive age contributes to an increase in unemployment and poverty rates. By preventing HIV/AIDS, an increase in the number of infections and deaths can be avoided, preventing economic losses and saving from poverty [6].

Increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence is a serious problem for public healthcare, and its impact can be felt at all levels of society. Based on the UNICEF report [6], the obstacles in HIV/AIDS prevention efforts are attitudes and culture. In addition, the limited prevention services and implementation at different provincial and district levels impact the efforts to control the disease.

The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections can have serious future health consequences if they do not receive intensive attention and treatment. Therefore, the problem of HIV/AIDS is part of the healthcare system in which programs are needed to control and provide treatment as well as good management of the public service system.

Most AIDS programs do not specifically address the obstacles in HIV/AIDS services [4]. To suppress the incidence of HIV/AIDS, it is very important to implement effective control by paying attention to policies/programs, which follow the needs of a target community. Since the policy is a legal regulation for all parties involved, the availability of a budget for the implementation of HIV/AIDS control programs is politically guaranteed. This is in line with a statement by George C. Edwards III and Ira Sharkansky in Suwitri [7] that public policy is a government action in the form of public relations programs.

Literature review

For evaluating scientific literature, systematic literature review methods range from highly formal, quantitative information syntheses to subjective summaries of observa-

tional data. The purpose of a systematic literature review is to evaluate and interpret all available research evidence relevant to a particular question. The process is similar to primary scientific research and involves careful and systematic collection, measurement, and synthesis of data (research papers). The term, "systematic review" is used to indicate a careful review process, and is referred to as "meta-analysis" often used synonymously, but having a more specific meaning relating to the combining and quantitative summarizing of results from several studies [8]. Thus, a systematic literature review is a process to answer relevant research questions by identifying, selecting, and synthesizing references.

Public policy is related to various fields of science as a public field, one of which is public health. In its development in the 19th century, public policy was used in discussing early social problems, which were said to be the beginning of modern policy analysis [1]. A health problem studied was the development of AIDS as a social problem by Anthony A. Vass in 1986. Vass utilized the Fuller and Myers model to explore social and medical conditions. Although Vass believed that the model was valid for studying AIDS, he provided some objections [9]. In 2010, Gerston stated that public policies are made and implemented at all levels of a government; therefore, the responsibilities of policy-makers are different at each level, according to the authority [10]. In this case, the policy is the main decision, commitment, and action implemented by a policy-holder or authorized party. In addition, Gerston explained that policy is a combination of key decisions, commitments, and actions taken by influential holders, officials, or authorities [10]. Thomas R. Dye in Howlett and Ramesh [11] suggested public policy concerns as "what government did, why they did, and what difference it made", which means that public policy is all that governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes.

It can be concluded that public policy is directed at solving public problems, which contain objectives, values, and their implementation, where public policy is executed by non-private government agencies, and public policy concerns actions taken by the government or non-government sector.

Material and methods

Research object

The object of this research was the governmental control of HIV/AIDS during the COVID-19 pandemic that affected people with HIV/AIDS, where appropriate action was needed in dealing with HIV/AIDS [12].

Research method

RQ1: Research question: What was the handling of HIV/AIDS by the government in 2019-2022? Motivation: Identify the most significant articles discussing the government's managing of HIV/AIDS.

RQ2: Research question: What were the problems found in the government's handling of HIV/AIDS? Motivation: Identify articles, which discussed the problems found in the government's HIV/AIDS managing.

RQ3: Research question: What methods were used in handling HIV/AIDS by the government? Motivation: Identification of methods used in managing HIV/AIDS by the government.

Search process

A search process was employed to obtain relevant sources to answer the research question (RQ) and related references. The source search was carried out using a search engine with the site address <https://www.elsevier.com/en-xs>.

Inclusion criteria

1. Time range used 2019-2022.
2. Data obtained through <https://www.elsevier.com/en-xs>.
3. Studies related only to the handling of HIV/AIDS by the government.
4. Data used were included in the subject area of nursing and health professions.

Quality assessment

Data obtained in this SLR research were evaluated based on quality assessment criteria, as follows:

1. QA1: Journal articles published between 2019-2022 in the form of research articles.
2. QA2: Did the journal articles discuss the government's handling of HIV/AIDS?
3. QA3: Did the articles discuss the methods of handling HIV/AIDS by the government?

Each article paper was assessed with an answer: 1. Yes (V): Research articles containing problems and methods of HIV/AIDS handling by the government; 2. No (X): Articles that did not discuss problems and methods of handling HIV/AIDS by the government.

Flowchart of the study selection process see: Figure 1.

Data collection

Data collection was the stage of collecting research data, both primary and secondary data.

Primary data

Primary data are information obtained at the time of research collected during interviews, surveys, and observations. In this SLR study, primary data were obtained from journal articles at <https://www.elsevier.com/en-xs>. Elsevier is a site that publishes high-standard journal articles and empowers smarter research, facilitating this research in its entirety. Data presented by Elsevier followed the requirements of the current study.

Secondary data

After obtaining primary data, secondary data were acquired from <https://www.elsevier.com/en-xs>. Literature studies related to systematic literature review were selected by conducting an assessment from <https://www.elsevier.com/en-xs>. Data obtained were stored and documented.

Subsequently, data were filtered by the year of study by selecting the 2019-2022 range based on RQ1 to determine articles on the HIV/AIDS handling by the government in these years. Filter results showed that there were 1,233 research articles related to the handling of HIV/AIDS by the government between 2019 and 2022. Of the 1,233 studies, 203 were published in 2022, 393 in 2021, 351 in 2020, and 286 in 2019.

Data in this study were collected and analyzed from research articles on the handling of HIV/AIDS by the government between 2019 and 2022 (RQ1). Journal articles, which contained problems found in handling HIV/AIDS (RQ2) as well as methods used in handling HIV/AIDS (RQ3) and protocol deviations were all considered.

Results

Search process results

The results of the search process are presented in Table 1, Table 2 [13-24] and Figure 2.

Discussion

Atlas Ti.8 was applied to process the results of the grouping procedure based on the publication title. Then, the articles were selected based on the subject area of nursing and

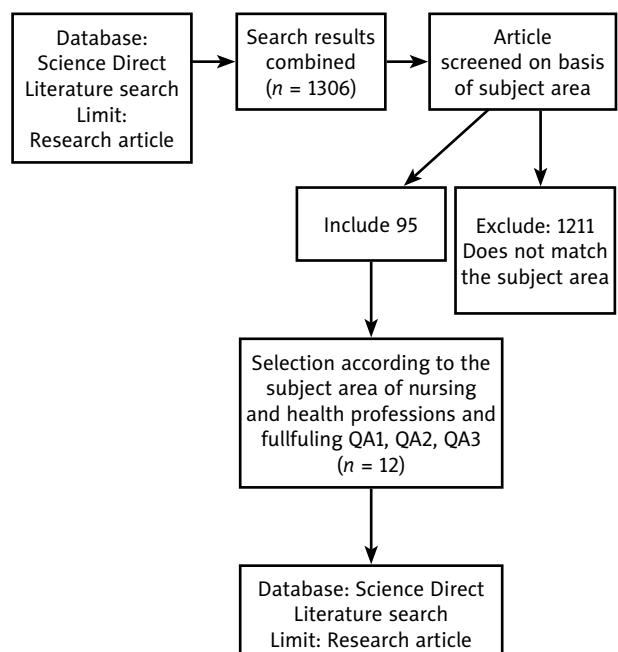


Figure 1. Flowchart of the study selection process

Table 1. Grouping by the titles

No.	Publication title	Total
1	<i>International Journal of Drug Policy</i>	84
2	<i>Social Science & Medicine</i>	67
3	<i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i>	35
4	<i>The Lancet HIV</i>	34
5	<i>The Lancet Global Health</i>	32
6	<i>Drug and Alcohol Dependence</i>	29
7	Vaccine	27
8	<i>Helijon</i>	26
9	<i>eClinicalMedicine</i>	26
10	<i>Journal of Adolescent Health</i>	23
11	<i>Children and Youth Services Review</i>	21
12	<i>World Development</i>	19
13	<i>The Lancet</i>	19
14	<i>International Journal of Africa Nursing Sciences</i>	16
15	<i>The Lancet of Infectious Diseases</i>	14
16	<i>Preventive Medicine</i>	12
17	<i>Evaluation and Program Planning</i>	10
18	<i>Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare</i>	9
19	<i>Journal of Virus Eradication</i>	9
20	<i>Psychiatry Research</i>	8
21	<i>Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment</i>	8
22	<i>Chaos, Solitons & Fractals</i>	8
23	<i>Child Abuse & Neglect</i>	8
24	<i>Indian Journal of Tuberculosis</i>	8
25	<i>Social Sciences & Humanities Open</i>	8

health professions; therefore, 12 articles were obtained, which matched the research questions (Figure 3).

RQ1. Articles, which discussed the government's handling of HIV/AIDS

Based on the results of the search process, there were 1,306 articles considered. After being selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as the subject area of nursing and health professions, 95 research articles matched the selection based on the quality assessment. The results of the quality assessment were grouped into the dominant treatment used in HIV/ AIDS by the government to answer research questions (Table 3).

Based on the 95 articles from the results of the search process, classified according to the research questions, 12 articles were found, which answered research question 1 (RQ1). As for the 12 articles, the most published in 2019 were 6 articles. The articles followed RQ1 and discussed: (1) Effective intervention for improving quality of life and immune competence of PLWH who lack time to participate in a structured exercise regimen; (2) The model with a view of enhancing utilization and the quality of PMTCT services; (3) To inform the development of an intervention to provide "best practice" care and support to vulnerable children; (4) The unmet need for family planning in women VCT clients was very high and attention was not given at VCT centers in the study area; (5) This research recommended health workers to provide counseling plus module; (6) The 4D framework has potential as an evaluation tool for decision-makers in the improvement of the public health data collection process; (7) Knowledge about MTCT and PMTCT was lacking, and patients were reluctant towards routine HIV testing. The need for collective and focused efforts for educational programs and further research was highlighted; (8) Data suggested that trauma is associated with much of the morbidity and mortality experienced by women living with HIV (WLHIV). Study supports the implementation and investigation of trauma-informed approaches in healthcare for WLHIV; (9) Program of mother-to-child transmission for three diseases using an integrated approach proved to be viable and effective; (10) Recommendations for health institutions and other stakeholders to promote institutional delivery and providing health education on the importance of disclosing HIV status; (11) Barri-

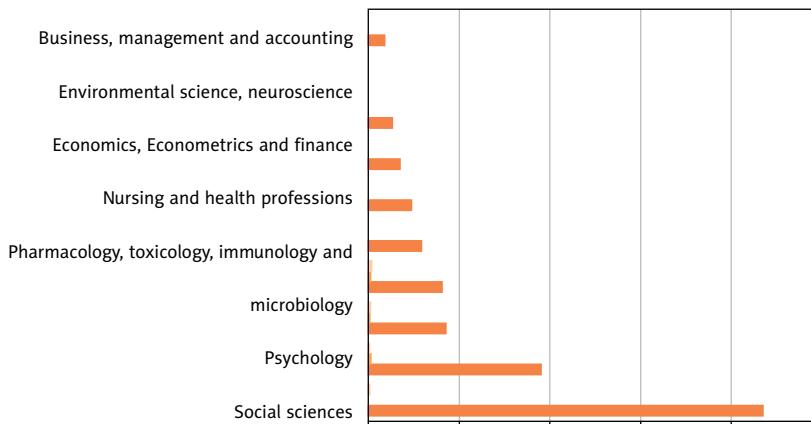
**Figure 2.** Grouping according to subject area

Table 2. Quality assessment results from the subject area of nursing and health professions

No.	Author(s) [Ref.]	Title	Year	QA 1	QA 2	QA 3	Conclusions
1	Ghayomzadeh <i>et al.</i> [13]	Effect of a short-term lifestyle modification program on quality of life, anthropometric characteristics, and CD4 T cell count of HIV infected patients in Tehran/Iran: A randomized controlled trial	2019	V	V	V	An LMP can be safely used as an effective intervention to improve the quality of life and immune competence of PLWH, who lack time to participate in a structured exercise regimen
2	Moyo and Mavhandu-Mudzusi [14]	A model for enhancing prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission in a low resource setting	2021	V	V	V	The model will act as a reference framework for midwives and program planners, with a view to enhance the utilization and quality of PMTCT services
3	Frood and Purssell [15]	“Barriers to” and “Recommendations for” providing care and support for children living as AIDS orphans in township communities in the Eastern Cape South Africa: A cluster analysis	2020	V	V	X	Significant clusters emerged, and the “barriers to” and “recommendations for” were identified in this research, which could be used to inform the development of an intervention to provide “best practice” care and support to these vulnerable children living in township communities
4	Yedemie [16]	The need for family planning among female clients of HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers in northeast Ethiopia: Integration of family planning with VCT	2021	V	V	X	The unmet need for family planning in women VCT clients was very high, and attention was not given at VCT centers in the study area
5	Suardana <i>et al.</i> [17]	The effect of communication family patterns on prevention effort HIV/AIDS transmission	2019	V	V	V	This research found the effect of communication patterns in families on pre-prevention efforts of the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Open communication with family could prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to family members. This research recommend health workers to provide counseling plus module
6	Chen <i>et al.</i> [18]	Application of a four dimensional framework to evaluate the quality of the HIV/AIDS data collection process in China	2021	V	V	X	The findings generated knowledge about the quality of the CRIMS data collection process. The 4D framework has potential as an evaluation tool for decision-makers on the improvement of the public health data collection process
7	Irfan <i>et al.</i> [19]	Knowledge and attitude of pregnant women regarding HIV transmission, prevention and associated factors in Karachi, Pakistan – A cross-sectional study	2019	V	V	X	This study showed that the majority of the pregnant women in Karachi are unaware of MTCT and PMTCT, and they are reluctant towards routine HIV testing. Thus, we see the need for collective and focused efforts for educational programs and further research

Table 2. Cont.

No.	Author(s) [Ref.]	Title	Year	QA 1	QA 2	QA 3	Conclusions
8	Cuca <i>et al.</i> [20]	The Association of Trauma with the Physical, Behavioral, And Social Health of Women Living with HIV: Pathways to Guide Trauma-Informed Health Care Interventions	2019	V	V	X	Data suggested that trauma is associated with much of the morbidity and mortality experienced by WLHIV. The results of this study support the implementation and investigation of trauma-informed approaches to healthcare for WLHIV
9	Wu <i>et al.</i> [21]	Mother-to-child transmission prevention of human immunodeficiency virus, syphilis, and hepatitis B virus	2019	V	V	V	The prevention program of mother-to-child transmission for three diseases by using an integrated approach proved to be viable and effective. The model may be of interest to other countries
10	Tolossa <i>et al.</i> [22]	Magnitude and factors associated with lost to follow-up among women under option B+ PMTCT program at East Wollega public health facilities, western Ethiopia	2020	V	V	X	The magnitude of loss to follow-up as comparable with previous studies, and the highest number of loss to follow-up occurred during postpartum. Thus, we recommend health institutions and other stakeholders to promote institutional delivery and providing health education on the importance of disclosing HIV status
11	Ezhova <i>et al.</i> [23]	Barriers to older adults seeking sexual health advice and treatment: A scoping review	2020	V	V	X	Providers to recognize sexuality in older age and provide older people the opportunity to open up regarding their sexual health and experiences
12	Chiou <i>et al.</i> [24]	Experiential learning of HIV self-test among student nurses: A qualitative study	2019	V	V	V	The results can be used to guide HIV-related education courses and prevention programs. Experiential learning has the potential to improve HIV pre- and post-test counselling, as nurses develop both clinical knowledge and personal insight of the testing process

V – research articles that were selected because they followed the research question and displayed sufficient data. X – research articles that were not selected due to not following the research question of the study

ers to seeking and receiving advice and treatment for sexual health in advanced life exist, and are both related to cultural and social factors; (12) The results can be used to guide HIV-related education courses and prevention programs.

Lack of publications, which discuss the problem of handling HIV/AIDS by the government leads to a deficiency of socialization in programs to handle HIV/AIDS. When the socialization of HIV/AIDS management is minimal, the public's attention towards the handling of HIV/AIDS is also very low, as even the public does not know about HIV/AIDS programs or services implemented by the government.

When there is weak socialization in the handling of HIV/AIDS, community participation is minimal due to ignorance and lack of coordination to mobilize the public to participate in the efforts. Thus, one of the obstacles in managing HIV/AIDS may be the lack of socialization by the government and coordination with the community in the attempts to handle HIV/AIDS.

RQ2. What were the problems found in the government's handling of HIV/AIDS?

From the results of the search process, 12 articles were considered following RQ2 that discussed problems in handling HIV/AIDS. The obstacles reported in these articles

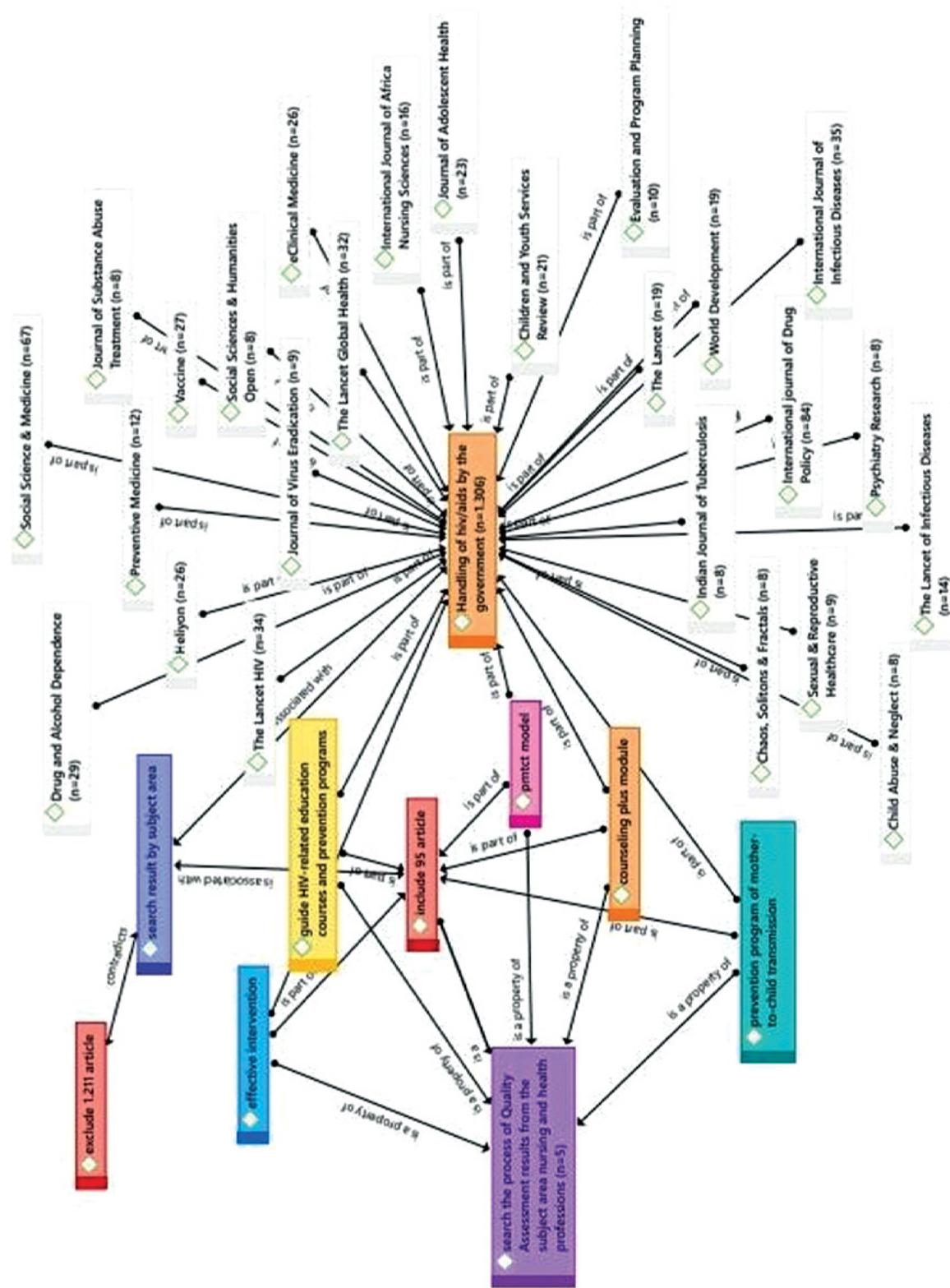


Figure 3. Source retrieved with Atlas Ti.8, 2022

Table 3. Distribution of articles on HIV/AIDS management by the government

No.	Year of article publishing	Total
1	2019	6
2	2020	3
3	2021	3
4	2022	-

included interventions, handling models, services, module recommendations, and evaluation tools for decision-makers. Educational programs, policy implementation, and treatment are all related to cultural and social factors, guiding HIV-related education courses and prevention programs.

RQ3. What methods were used in handling HIV/AIDS by the government?

Of the 12 articles passing the search process, only 5 articles examined the government's management of HIV/AIDS-associated problems.

Ghayomzadeh *et al.* [13]: Effective intervention: With regards to the environmental factors influencing structured exercise program adherence, this study used an LMP, including physical and mental recreational sports activities, along with a series of educational classes about healthy lifestyles, which allowed the instructor to train participants according to their routine lifestyle. The results of the investigation indicated that a mixed model of counseling as well as unstructured physical and mental recreational sports activities can improve the total and all sub-scales QoL of PLWH. The results demonstrated that a focused LMP consisting of fun-based physical and mental activities, coupled with moderate lifestyle modification, can be used successfully for managing some of the side effects of HIV infection treatment in PLWH, such as minimizing body fat and increasing and preserving lean body mass.

Moyo and Mavhandu-Mudzusi [14]: PMTCT model: Walker and Avant (2018) defined a concept analysis as the mechanism to identify a set of characteristics, which are important to provide meaning to a particular concept. In this case, concept analysis was the basis for developing a PMTCT model. The concept chosen for this model was PMTCT service delivery in the context of systems theory. PMTCT services were viewed from a systems perspective, with different opinions on the systems approach to healthcare delivery identified by different authors (Anderson, 2016; Clarkson *et al.*, 2018). These components of systems theory created the basis for the development of this model. The PMTCT model consisted of various elements, including context, inputs, processes, and outputs (improved access and utilization of PMTCT services, and reduced pediatric HIV infection), as depicted diagrammatically in Figure 3. All of these elements have their sub-elements. This model was based on the philosophical assumptions of systems theory (Anderson, 2016, Byskov *et al.*, 2019), supposing that if PMTCT services are viewed as a sys-

tem and have good resources, the quality of services will increase. Systems theory was used as a starting point for developing the PMTCT model. The healthcare system was considered an open system influenced by environmental factors. To achieve efficiency in the provision of PMTCT services, a supportive environment must be established. The healthcare system as a whole can enhance or hinder the provision and utilization of PMTCT services due to various structural or service-related challenges. Nurses, who constitute the largest number of healthcare providers, play an important role in midwifery and PMTCT settings, and therefore need empowerment – something this model can deliver. Developed standards of care, implementation of quality assurance, and continuous improvement of activities' quality in PMTCT settings will improve PMTCT health outcomes. A well-resourced PMTCT healthcare environment is critical in improving access to and utilization of related services. Output is correlated with tangible products, results, goods, or services produced by the system [25]. It was predicted that if human and material resources are adequately allocated under the inputs (as outlined in the proposed model), the process will also be carried out according to the established WHO and Zimbabwean standards. The resulting outputs improved the quality of care of PMTCT services, increased the access and utilization of PMTCT services, and decreased under-five mortality rates. The developed model can significantly contribute to the development of a body of knowledge in midwifery care and nursing fraternity in general. This model can be used in any PMTCT or HIV-related health setting in Zimbabwe and other sub-Saharan countries. Moreover, the implementation of this model would support the establishment of a helpful environment that facilitates the effective utilization of PMTCT services. Currently, such environment in Zimbabwe is not possible due to economic crisis, which has brought the health sector to an end, as Chingono (2019) noted. Therefore, this model can assist policy-makers, program managers, and midwives in planning and mobilizing resources for the PMTCT program. Utilization of this model can strengthen the PMTCT program and significantly contribute to the control of the HIV epidemic. In addition, this model can be utilized in influencing the midwifery curriculum.

Suardanaa *et al.* [17]: Counseling plus module: Communication is the ability to listen sympathetically. Listening with sympathy is characterized by 1. Understanding of the feelings, which accompany the message conveyed; 2. Attentive listening; 3. Do not interrupt the discussion or comment in the middle; 4. Pay attention to the speaker; 5. Communication is important, not alone; important is also the speaker. Access to HIV treatment is one of the problems faced by people living with HIV/AIDS. Another significant problem is stigma and discrimination from family, acquaintances, and community members. Fear of stigma and discrimination is one of the main reasons that many people are reluctant to engage in VCT. The results of counseling at the VCT clinic found that patients only came to the VCT

clinic after experiencing indicators affecting their physical conditions. As long as they were capable of doing various activities, they were still not ready to undergo HIV testing.

This study found the effect of communication patterns within the family on efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission at the VCT clinic of the Mangusada Hospital, Baudung Regency. Open communication within the family can prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS to family members. Using this method of counseling between patients and healthcare workers can provide available information and understanding of the disease. This finding showed that there are still many prevention methods, which need to be implemented, especially involving relatives of HIV/AIDS-infected people in the process of therapy.

Wua *et al.* [21]: Prevention program of mother-to-child transmission: Successful implementation of the prevention of mother-to-child transmission program cannot be separated from the Chinese government's national policy as well as economic and political support for the MTCT intervention. In general, government-oriented multi-sectoral cooperation is the foundation of PMTCT. In February 2011, China publicized the "National Protocol for the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV, Syphilis, and HBV," which established the government's response strategy, intervention measures, and organizational and management requirements as well as provided guidance for the implementation of comprehensive MTCT prevention of the three diseases in all Chinese regions. In addition, in Hunan, the local government included PMTCT-related indicators, such as the MTCT rate, in the performance assessment of healthcare providers. The potential limitations of the PMTCT program in Hunan should be considered. First, there is still room for improvement in the PMTCT program regarding service providers, internal communications, and human resources and facilities. Lack of well-trained service providers and limited regular communication channels between different health departments can harm the PMTCT program implementation. Furthermore, service capacity in private hospitals is a blind spot for government-oriented multi-sector collaboration. This constraint requires further evidence-based support in policy. Second, early screening for the three diseases in the first and second trimesters should be improved, especially for pregnant women who choose to deliver without hospitalization. In this program, although the total testing rate for the three diseases among pregnant women who chose to deliver without hospitalization increased gradually from 2010 to 2016, more than 40% of these pregnant women were not tested for HIV, syphilis, and HBV in 2016, which could lead to missed opportunities for early intervention. Of note, national protocols do not require to collect the initial level of testing. However, the new protocol for the triple-disease PMTCT issued by the Hunan Provincial Health and Family Planning Commission in 2017, considered the coverage of testing in early pregnancy as an indicator for government performance checks. Third, the proportion of antenatal or normative therapy among pregnant women

infected with HIV and syphilis should be strengthened. In 2016, nearly 30% of HIV-infected mothers did not receive antiretroviral therapy before delivery. In addition, about 40% of syphilis-positive mothers did not receive normative therapy. The PMTCT program for HIV, syphilis, and HBV with an integrated approach has proven to be feasible and effective. This study can help guide future health policy-makers in the prevention of infectious diseases spreading by vertical transmission, providing referential experience to other countries seeking to better integrate HIV, syphilis, and HBV services into the broader maternal and child health' context.

Chioua *et al.* [24]: Guide to HIV-related education courses and prevention programs: Nine themes related to student nurse EL during HIV self-testing were extracted. In the pre-test stage, participants wondered about the possible sources of HIV infection in their lives and decided to complete the test privately or accompanied by another person to prepare themselves psychologically for the test results. At the post-test stage, some participants doubted the results. All participants stated that they gained a better understanding of the impact of HIV self-testing, and the needs of those undergoing self-testing. This study showed that when nursing students undertook HIV self-testing, they experienced the emotions of their patients in clinical practice. Therefore, this type of EL can play an important role in developing HIV-related empathy among nursing students; thereby, enabling them to provide quality care for patients undergoing this process in their clinical practice. Also, this study adds to the evidence, based on the effectiveness of EL in nursing and healthcare education.

Based on the results of the 5 articles' analysis after the search process, a discussion on the handling of HIV/AIDS was observed, but the treatment model implemented was not specifically described. The HIV/AIDS epidemic must be faced and handled appropriately to prevent and halt the spreading of the disease further. In this case, the government must play an active role in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS patients, so that the community has the right to live a healthy life and obtain proper healthcare services.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the search process, several conclusions can be drawn. The search of articles in the current SLR conducted by the authors in journals published from 2019 to 2022 was done from the Elsevier website. Based on the results of the search process, of the 1,306 articles identified in the search process, there were only 95 (7.3%) articles on the handling of HIV/AIDS by the government from 2019 to 2022. Therefore, based on the results of the analysis, it is concluded that the methods of handling HIV/AIDS implemented by the government are very minimal. In five articles, which fulfilled the search process criteria and quality assessment, the subject area considered was nursing and health professions, discussing effective intervention, PMTCT model, counseling plus module, prevention of mother-to-child

transmission program, and guide to HIV-related education courses and prevention programs.

Disclosures

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4. Conflicts of interest: None.

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