



The Effectiveness of Peer Group Support to Increase Health Related Quality of Life among Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Patients: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: The quality of life (QoL) of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) patients affects the health condition of HIV/AIDS patients and can cause the condition to worsen, the role of peer groups is very important in increasing the morale of the patients.

AIM: This review aims to analyze the effectiveness of Peer Group Support to Increase Health Related to QoL among HIV/AIDS patients.

METHODS: A systematic review conducted on September–December 2020 using five electronic databases (Scopus, Science Direct, CINAHL, PubMed, and ProQuest). The study mean was quasi-experimental and randomized control and trial design. The Center for Review and Dissemination and the Joanna Briggs Institute Guideline used to assess quality and PRISMA checklist to guide this review. Title, abstract, full-text, and methodology were assessed for the eligibility of the studies, and result synthesis was analyzed using narrative for every themes.

RESULTS: Twenty three studies were found and met inclusion criteria in the review after risk of bias had assessed. The entire article discusses the benefits of peer group support in improving the QoL of HIV/AIDS patients, including: (1) Being a storyteller; (2) provide mutual motivation; (3) success story; (4) increase resilience; (5) preventing negative stigma; and (6) improve patient's feelings so that immunity continues to improve.

Conclusion: Based on the summary of the study, it shows that peer group support is very useful in improving the QoL of HIV/AIDS patients, because it can monitor each other's health conditions.

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Introduction

People with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) still show high rates and antiretroviral (ARV) treatment is still not 100% [1]. Adherence to irregular use of ARVs will increase the amount of virus in the patient's body [2], as a result the viral load will show high numbers and CD4 counts will decrease and have an impact on a progressive decrease in body immunity [3]. The decrease in immunity that occurs has an impact on the worsening of the disease, the mistake of many opportunistic infections and will make the quality of life (QoL) of the patient worse, thus affecting on the daily conditions of the patients [4]. The QoL of HIV sufferers must be considered properly because sufferers must constantly adhere to treatment therapy [5].

The largest HIV-infected population in the world is on the African continent (25.7 million people), then in Southeast Asia (3.8 million), and in America (3.5 million) while the lowest was in the Western Pacific with 1.9 million people. The high population of people infected with HIV in Southeast Asia requires Indonesia to be more aware of the spread and transmission of

this virus. Data on HIV acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases in Indonesia continues to increase from year to year. The five provinces with the highest number of HIV cases are East Java, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, and Papua, where in 2017 the most HIV cases were also owned by these five provinces. The provinces with the highest number of AIDS cases are Central Java, Papua, East Java, DKI Jakarta, and Riau Islands. AIDS cases in Central Java are about 22% of the total cases in Indonesia. The trend of the highest HIV and AIDS cases from 2017 to 2019 is still the same, which is mostly on the island of Java [6].

Lacks of knowledge in the community and in the family causing people with HIV/AIDS are often ostracized and get discriminatory behavior from society and families. People living with HIV will cause serious problems, namely, physical, social, emotional, and family problems which deny that their family members are sick. Some families choose to avoid and isolate their families because they feel ashamed to have infected family members. In HIV/AIDS patients need family support and treatment so that the patient's QoL improves, but if the family actually shows an attitude of rejection and does not care about the patient's condition

and the family does not provide support to the patient, as a result, the patient will judge himself negatively and not optimally in handling the disease so that they can worsen the patient's health. QoL in HIV/AIDS patients is very important to note because this infectious disease is chronic and progressive so that it has a broad impact on all aspects of life, such as physical, psychological, social, and spiritual. One of the psychosocial problems that arise is the lack of family support, social support such as peer support, which is sometimes more difficult for patients to face so that it can affect the QoL [7], [8].

Peer Group Support is effective in forming positive behaviors and new values in individuals who are members; support from peer groups has been shown to increase patient morale in the treatment process [9]. The peer support approach so far has not been integrated with patient care in hospitals, so it is necessary to do research to develop peer group support models in increasing ARVs, increasing immunity, reducing OIs, and improving the QoL of patients. Peer support is an intervention that has a positive effect on QoL among those in clinical Stages 3 and 4. This intervention costs relatively low costs, and it is highly recommended that the health system continue to improve with peer support starting with anti-retroviral therapy (ART) [10].

HIV/AIDS sufferers who continue to experience an increase and are not given appropriate and continuous interventions will make the number of cases increase, because the factors ranging from promotive to rehabilitative must work together well. Promotional and preventive prevention must be continuously improved so that no new cases emerge. Curative action must be increased to improve ART and improve the quality of patients, because OI and immunity can still be well controlled. Meanwhile, rehabilitation efforts are used to increase coping and resilience of patients who frequently enter and leave the hospital. So far, the participation of community support is an important thing needed by sufferers because they will have enthusiasm in life therapy that they have to do. The participation of peer groups is very important, peer groups which are special groups with the same conditions will make them support each other.

This systematic review aims to analyze the effectiveness of peer group support to Increase health related QoL among HIV/AIDS patients.

Methods

Protocol and registration

A comprehensive summary in the form of a *systematic review* on "The effectiveness of Peer Group Support to Increase Health Related QoL Among HIV/AIDS Patients." The protocol and evaluation of *systematic reviews* use the *PRISMA checklist* to

determine the selection of studies that were found and adjusted for redundant the *systematic review*.

Database to be searched

The *systematic review* is a comprehensive summary of many research studies that are determined based on a specific theme. The literature search was conducted in January–February 2021. The data used in this study were secondary data obtained from research conducted by the previous researchers. The secondary data sources obtained were well-reputed international journal articles with predetermined themes. Five online library databases were used from high to moderate quality namely *PubMed*, *Science Direct*, *Scopus*, *Springer*, and *Proquest*.

Criteria

PICOS framework was employed for the search strategy [11]. It consists of:

1. **Population:** The population that will be analyzed is based on the theme specified in the *systematic review*
2. **Intervention:** A management action on the subject analyzed is based on a predetermined theme in a *systematic review*
3. **Comparator:** Another intervention/ measurement is used as a comparison
4. **Outcomes:** The results obtained from the study are analyzed according to the theme defined in the *systematic review*
5. **Study design:** The research design used in the article is the reviewed article.

From the diagram above (Figure 1), the journal analysis is on the sheet. Following is the table of outcomes resulted from the journal's review:

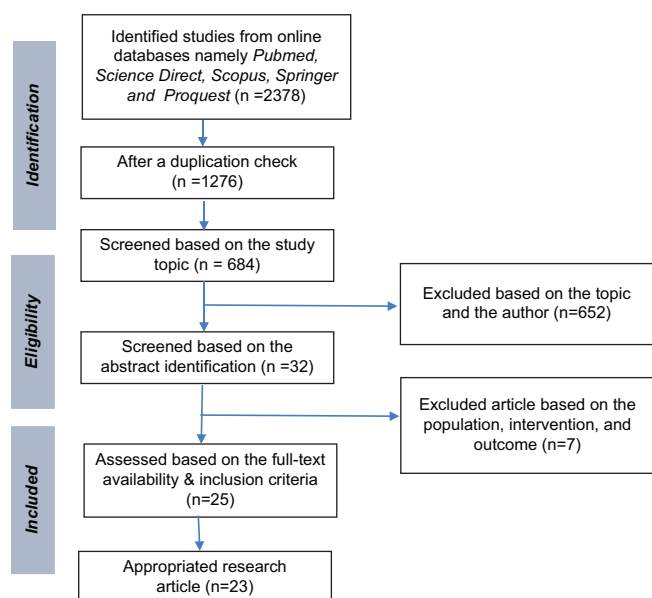


Figure 1: Diagram flow

No	Authors	Methods	Results
1	(Geldsetzer, 2017)	D: non-inferiority cluster-randomized trial S: A cluster is one of 48 health-care facilities with its surrounding catchment area. 24 clusters were randomized to ART home delivery and 24 to the standard of care. V: Independent: Home visit from Community health workers (cadres), dependent: suppression of the number of viruses I: CD4 examination and ART treatment A: Itting robust clustered log-binomial models	The role of CHW has an effect on suppressing the number of viruses significantly. Most low- and middle-income countries face severe shortages of nurses and doctors, and the distance to the nearest health facilities is a major barrier to accessing care in many areas. Treatment for chronic disease to be administered safely by CHW is an increasingly important one as the burden of chronic non-communicable disease
2	(Mukumbang, Belle and Wyk, 2017)	D: <i>Systematic review</i> S: 100–200 respondent V: HIV/AIDS treatment and care models I: realist evaluation (Intervention-Context-Actor- Mechanism Outcome) Heuristic tool A: Narrative synthesis	Given these challenges, we suggest that a way forward for understanding how adherence club interventions and other group-based adherence models work is to review the literature of other disciplines for possible theories on adherence to ART and/or chronic treatment
3	(Nachega, 2016)	D: <i>Systematic review</i> (7 studi kohort dan 7 randomized control and trial) S: 500 – 1000 respondent V: Independent: intervensi berbasis komunitas Dependen: kepatuhan the use of ARV, caring patient and the outcome of the patient's clinical I: a meta-analysis A: Use the Chi-square test and the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses	The results of the comprehensive summary showed that the results of HIV sufferers' adherence to HIV/AIDS drugs were optimal, 92.9% of 295 respondents had adhered to ARV treatment. Viral suppression showed no significant change in viral load in the intervention treatment agreement and patient follow-up gave more significant results, whereas case death had no significant association between community approach and case death
4	(Swendeman, 2019)	D: <i>experimental design</i> S: 1500 individual V: I: text message, online peer group support, coaching. Dependent: efficacy, implementation, and cost-effectiveness of easily mountable and adaptable I: Questionnaires assess socio-demographic factors; health care access, insurance, and utilization; substance use; sexual behaviors; PrEP and PEP use; mental health; social media use; and locator information and consent to access medical records and to use social security numbers for locating efforts Interviewers enter the participants' responses and rapid diagnostic test results in the CommCare mobile-Web electronic assessment and case management system that is cloud based and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act	This hybrid implementation-effectiveness study examines alternative models for implementing the CDC guidelines for routine HIV/STI testing for YAHR contracting HIV and to deliver evidence-based behavioral intervention content in modular elements instead of manuals in scripts and available over 24 months of follow-up, while also monitoring implementation, cost, and effectiveness. The greatest impact is expected for coaching, whereas online peer support groups are expected to have lower impact but possibly more cost effective
5	(Kimera et al., 2019)	A: Multilevel models using Stata D: Qualitative research design S: Primary caregivers, health care providers, and teachers as respondents V: Psychosocial wellbeing, treatment and health, disclosure of the status of HIV AIDS I: In-depth interview A: A framework thematic analysis	The YLWHA experienced many challenges and support needs, some of which occurred in schools and affected their quality of life. The impact of these challenges is poor health and education outcomes and school dropouts. The schools in which young people spend most of their formative years have not provided adequate support for the YLWHA. It was also identified that stigma complicates the challenges of living with HIV/AIDS which require interventions for the well-being of YLWHA to understand and overcome HIV stigma and its consequences
6	(Handayani, 2019)	D: Cross sectional study S: 39 respondents people living with HIV/AIDS V: Dependent: The quality of life and independent: The characteristics possessed I: THE WHOQOL-HIV BREF A: T-test and Chi-square and logistic regression to determine the most dominant factor	Health care providers should scale up provider-initiated testing and counseling to contractor groups, high-risk groups, vulnerable groups, and communities. PLWHA are encouraged to actively participate in peer support groups (KDS) in order to improve their quality of life
7	(George and Mcgrath, 2019)	D: Cohort Prospective S: 385 client V: Independent: Dependent: Social support, Stigma, discrimination, Disclosure of status, Non-compliance, ARV therapy I: Questionnaire A: T-test, wilcoxon, Chi-square	ARV non-adherence in the last 6 months occurred as much as 25%. There was no relationship between non-compliance with social support, stigma or disclosure of HIV status. In this study found that incomplete ARV knowledge at enrollment was associated with possible non-adherence to ARVs
8	(Mafirikureva et al., 2016)	D: Cross sectional S: 257 client V: I: Education Occupation D: Quality of life I: Questionnaire A: Descriptive	Higher HRQOL levels are positively and significantly related to income, education and employment
9	(Ndubuka et al., 2017)	D: Cross sectional S: 456 clients V: I: ARV Treatment D: Quality of life I: Questionnaire A: Descriptive	The environmental domain (physical security, home environment, social care, finance, quality and accessibility, freedom, opportunities to obtain information and participation in recreational activities) has the lowest score which has a negative impact on the quality of life of PLWHA
10	(Narsai et al., 2016) KwaZulu-Natal were included from both phase\none (household sample	D: Cross sectional S: 600 clients V: I: ARV Treatment, Social, economy D: Quality of life I: Questionnaire A: Chi-square, t-test, Logistic regression	The majority of the sample is women (79%), those who are HIV positive are younger than negative, HIV positive respondents are more likely to be single, secondary education, and more than 70% of respondents are unemployed, and more than a third of respondents who are HIV positive have difficulty in accessing health services
11	(Vu et al., 2019)	D: Quasi-experiments S: 617 (intervention : 309, Comparison 308) V: I: Community-based ARV services D: ARV therapy I: Questionnaire A: Chi-square, t-test	Of the 617 FSW (intervention: 309, comparison: 308) baseline data showed gaps in achieving HIV care and treatment targets, and the potential for HIV transmission from FSW to their partners

No	Authors	Methods	Results
12	(Marks <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	D: Cohort S: 982 intervention 946 controls V: I: intervention CBI and counseling support D: improve HIV Patients <i>viral loads</i> I: document (<i>viral load</i> Data) A: MANOVA	There were no significant differences in viral load reduction between the intervention and control groups
13	(Naldi and Amanah, 2020)	D: cross sectional S: 108 respondents V: independent: patient characteristics, group support dan dependent: therapy adherence I: demographic questionnaire and respondent compliance A: Chi-square dan logistic regression	Support groups also have a positive effect on HIV patient adherence, this is supported by interactions between peer support group members, this is supported by previous studies that 89.9% of peer support helps HIV patients share and increase knowledge and experiences about the importance of drinking. Drugs with a sustained effect. The statement in question is that peer support activities should not be stopped, because if they are stopped it will play a role in the psychosocial role of HIV sufferers Peer-based interventions are a feasible and effective tool for maintaining optimal adherence among people living with HIV/AIDS in resource-limited settings; therefore, research should concentrate on interventions that do not focus on individuals alone, but rather on interventions that strengthen the capacity of groups to participate collectively in HIV programs
14	(Chime <i>et al.</i> , 2018)	D: cross sectional S: 840 respondents V: Independent: Peer group support, and dependent: Medication adherence I: Questionnaire and observation A: Chi-square dan multivariate binary logistic	Peer-based interventions are a feasible and effective tool for maintaining optimal adherence among people living with HIV/AIDS in resource-limited settings; therefore, research should concentrate on interventions that do not focus on individuals alone, but rather on interventions that strengthen the capacity of groups to participate collectively in HIV programs
15	(Mao <i>et al.</i> , 2019)	D: A randomized controlled clinical trial S: 319 HIV/AIDS patients V: Independent: Depression, social support, dependent: adherence to ARV I: DAAS questionnaire, social support questionnaire and patient ARV compliance records A: Descriptive through observation for 6 months	The results reveal a negative association between depression and ART adherence over time, and a mediating effect of perceived support from spouse/partner or children. Interventions to promote ART adherence should focus on strengthening the relationship of PLHIV with their partners/partners and their children, promoting provider-patient collaborative relationships, and increasing peer support among PLHIV
16	(Van-Hout, et.al, 2020)	D: Cluster randomized controlled trial S: 25 patients and 10 health workers V: Independent: Chronic care, dependent: Evaluation of HIV, diabetes, and hypertension I: Model development, in-depth interview and secondary data A: Thematic analysis	These stakeholders will include health service users, policy makers, health care providers, community leaders and members, researchers, non-governmental and international organizations. Exploration will be carried out during project implementation, in addition to understanding the impact of broader structural and contextual factors
17	(Dalmida <i>et al.</i> , 2013)	D: Quantitative Descriptive S: 292 male and female outpatients with various stages of HIV V: Independent: Psychosocial and demographic, with the dependent: Depressive symptoms I: Questionnaire A: Linear regression, Chi-square test, and ANOVA	High levels of depressive symptoms are found in PLWHA, which negatively impacts health outcomes. Religious coping, perceived stress, and satisfaction with social support play important roles in depressive symptoms among PLHIV
18	(Rasyiid <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	D: Descriptive cross-sectional S: 60 subjects V: Dependent: Quality of life and independent: peer support group I: Questionnaire A: Multiple linear regression	There is a statistically significant effect of the Peer Support Group on improving the quality of life. Quality of life is influenced by family income and education. This study concluded that there is an effect of peer support groups on reducing depression in PLHIV and there is an effect of peer support groups on improving the quality of life of PLWHA
19	(Dalmida <i>et al.</i> , 2013)	D: Quantitative Descriptive S: 292 male and female outpatients with various stages of HIV V: Independent: Psychosocial and demographic, dependent: Depressive symptoms I: Questionnaire A: Linear regression, Chi-Square test, and ANOVA	High levels of depressive symptoms are found in PLWHA, which negatively impacts health outcomes. Religious coping, perceived stress, and satisfaction with social support play important roles in depressive symptoms among PLHIV. These findings underscore the need for health-care providers to adequately screen PLHIV and treat depression and work closely with mental health care providers, social workers, and pastoral care counselors to address the mental, social and spiritual needs of PLHIV and optimize their HIV-related outcomes
20	(Rasyiid <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	D: Descriptive cross-sectional S: 60 subjects V: Dependent: Quality of life and independent: Peer support group I: Questionnaire A: Multiple linear regression	The results showed that there was a statistically significant effect of peer support groups so that there was a reduction in depression in PLWHA. Depression is influenced by family income and education. There is a statistically significant effect of the peer support group on improving the quality of life
21	(Shriharsha and Rentala, 2020)	D: This study is a cross-sectional descriptive study S: 450 PLHIV who visited the ART center, District Government Hospital, Bagalkot V: Independent: Demographic characteristics, dependent: Quality of life I: The data were collected using the self-report method and hospital records using a socio-demographic questionnaire A: Pearson correlation, analysis of variance, t-tests, Linear regression analysis	The findings reveal a significant negative correlation between quality of life and depression. When all variables are considered together to find a significant predictor of QoL. The male gender, who graduated, not knowing the mode of transmission had positively predicted quality of life. On the other hand, having basic education, being in a nuclear family, having an HIV-positive wife, having HIV-positive children, HIV infection through homosexual relationships, a history of suicide attempts, and a history of alcohol consumption negatively predict the quality of life for PLHIV
22	(Kurniasari <i>et al.</i> , 2016)	D: Analytic and observational study with cross-sectional design S: 65 PLWHA who are HIV/AIDS KDS participants and 35 PLWHA who do not participate in HIV/AIDS are selected by means of fixed exposure sampling V: Dependent: Quality of life and independent: participation in HIV/AIDS peer groups I: Questionnaire A: Path analysis model	Participation in HIV/AIDS peer groups, social support, and family support are positively associated with reduced stigma and discrimination against PLHIV. Higher income, higher education, less stigma and discrimination are positively associated with the quality of life of PLHIV. Core self-evaluation is positively related to the quality of life of PLHIV
23	(Peterson, <i>et al.</i> , 2011)	D: Descriptive S: 81 PLWHA who have experience with peer social support in a Midwestern City V: Peer support I: Demographic Questionnaire A: Latent content analytic techniques	Results suggest that peer support is a potentially important adjunct to clinical care for improving coping skills, thereby improving the psychosocial functioning of people living with HIV

No	Authors	Methods	Results
24	(Van Tam et al., 2012)	D: Quantitative descriptive S: 119 people living with HIV V: Independent: Peer support and dependent: improving quality of life I: Vietnamese version of the WHOQOL AIDS Internal and AIDS stigma scale instrument A: Statistical analysis, t-test, linear regression	Quality of life improved significantly in the intervention group than in the control group. Among participants in stages 1 and 2 there was no significant effect of peer support, whereas having children was associated with improved quality of life. Hepatitis virus was associated with decreased quality of life in both groups. Lower perceived stigma was significantly but weakly correlated with improved quality of life, however, there was no significant relationship with peer support
25	(Chime et al., 2018)	D: Descriptive cross-sectional qualitative and quantitative S: 840 people living with HIV/AIDS who visited an antiretroviral clinic in Enugu, Nigeria V: Independent: Peer support on the dependent: Medication adherence I: Questionnaire and group discussion A: Chi-square test, student t-test, multiple linear regression analysis, qualitative manual analysis	On the overall self-assessment, 81.7% of respondents in the peer support group and 71% of those in the non-peer support group had good self-ratings in terms of adherence

Results

Literature tracing and study design

Based on the results from online library databases, total of 2378 journals were collected using predetermined keywords. After the duplication check, a total of 1276 remained. The researcher then screened these left journals by title and resulted in 684. Continuing the filtration based on abstract, 32 sources were remained and assessed based on full text/eligibility criteria, 23 journals were selected for the study purpose (n = 23).

Characteristic population

The total number of respondents in the overall review of the studied articles was 3295 participants, with the total population involved between 125 and 1000 participants. The minimum population is 125 participants, and the highest is 1000 participants. Participants involved were restricted based on *inclusion* and *exclusion* criteria. All actions were carried out in adults >18–65 years. Each population was then grouped into two to be given peer group support treatment in the intervention group and other treatments.

Characteristic intervention

The characteristic of this intervention was given peer group support to increase QoL in HIV/AIDS patients. The average intervention was carried out for 1–6 months, with regular meetings 1–2 times/week for the initial 1 month and followed up for 3–6 months. *Peer group support* intervention delivered weekly as the intervention group and evaluated at the next meeting by intensive interviews or using standard instruments. From the analyzed articles, on average, the interventions are the same.

Discussion

Peer group support interventions shows that there is an increase in QoL. Handling and the role of

peer group support is very important to strengthen fellow sufferers and assist health workers in providing integrated care between the hospital and the community. Peer group support is a support system for a group of people suffering from the same disease, a practical place for a group of people to provide and receive emotional support and exchange information. The contribution of Peer group support in improving chronic disease conditions has been widely proven. Previous research has suggested that peer group support reduces psychological distress, especially signs of depression, anxiety and anger in children with AIDS. The QoL for PLHIV who received ART who attended peer group support improved significantly. The support group contribution also affected the CD4 levels of PLHIV who took ARVs.

The experience of an illness will generate various feelings and reactions to stress, frustration, anxiety, anger, denial, shame, grief, and uncertainty leading to adaptation to illness [12], [13]. There is no quick and right way to go through the grieving process. The role of the peer group is to get a picture of grieving behavior, recognize the influence of grieving on behavior and provide support in the form of empathy [14], [15] so that the peer group has a good benefit in controlling the loss stage well.

Peer group support can also have an impact on the motivation of PLWHA to do physical activity and exercise. Physical exercise and CD4 T-cell count are also very important for PLWHA if they want to improve their QoL. Physical exercise or regular exercise has been shown to have a strength effect on the body, including increasing immunity. The more people living with HIV/AIDS are active in physical activity, the better their QoL. Likewise, the number of CD4 T cells is an indicator of the strength of the body's immune system. Good body defenses support general health conditions and in turn improve QoL [16].

People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) also often experience psychological problems due to the stigma imposed by the community. If people with HIV/AIDS get or receive a stigma from those around them, then that bad label is inserted or internalized in thoughts and feelings, it can cause heavy emotional and physical burdens. The provision of stigma that is considered commonplace in society makes HIV/AIDS

patients more marginalized and has a broad impact on all aspects of their life [17]. Not only that, even this stigma has proven to be the initiator of the initial idea of suicide [18]. Suicidal behavior in HIV/AIDS patients is frequent and is significantly associated with mental disorders and lower QoL [19]. This condition can be prevented by providing good peer group support intervention, it is proven that peer group support intervention for 3 months can reduce the psychological pressure felt by PLWHA, because PLWHA has the spirit of life in living their lives.

The role of good peer support groups for PLWHA can improve the QoL of PLWHA, for example with the role of good peer support groups in monitoring their treatment, especially ARVs and can be a place for counseling and counseling about good nutrition for PLWHA so that nutrition can be fulfilled optimally for PLWHA. Thus, PLWHA are able to work without worrying about their physical condition and PLWHA are more productive. In addition, with the role of a good peer support group, PLWHA are given the opportunity to meet and make friends with other people so that PLWHA feel they have friends to share with, think about the same fate so that mutual support will emerge between PLWHA, so that PLWHA will not feel alone so that it continues will think about the disease then PLWHA will fall into a stressful condition that will worsen their health condition [20].

Support from the social environment for people living with HIV who are stigmatized because of their illness can be minimized. Stress can change from time to time, coping can occur at different times. The three main categories of coping outcomes are emotional well-being, functional status (health status and disease progression) and health behavior [21].

Humans as social beings always interact with their social environment, which always influences the development of individual personalities as social beings. A person's health is greatly influenced by the way he thinks about the lifestyle he lives. The health condition of people living with HIV is very dependent on themselves and is also influenced by the people around their lives, one of which is friends. The interaction between PLWHA and the social environment can have a major impact on the health condition of PLWHA, be it physical, mental, social, or spiritual health. With closeness and good relationships with each other with people around people living with HIV, it can help to see a more meaningful and valuable life for themselves and others [22], [23].

Conclusion

Based on the summary of the study, it shows that peer group support is very useful in improving the QoL of HIV/AIDS patients, because it can monitor each

other's health conditions. The entire article discusses the benefits of peer group support in improving the QoL of HIV/AIDS patients, including: (1) Being a storyteller; (2) provide mutual motivation; (3) success story; (4) increase resilience; (5) preventing negative stigma; and (6) improve patient feelings so that immunity continues to improve.

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