

Prediksi Intensi Memeroleh Vaksin Human Papillomavirus menggunakan Theory of Planned Behavior: Penelitian Mixed Methods = Predicting Intention to Receive Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Using Theory of Planned Behavior: A Mixed Methods Study

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan hubungan antara pengetahuan, sikap, norma subjektif, dan perceived behavioral control dalam memprediksi intensi memperoleh vaksin HPV dan menggali penjelasan lebih dalam terkait jawaban partisipan terkait intensi memperoleh vaksin HPV dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan cross-sectional, non-experimental dan mixed-methods. Partisipan dalam penelitian yang mengisi kuesioner secara online dan memenuhi kriteria penelitian yaitu sebanyak 173 partisipan dan 6 partisipan diantaranya mengikuti wawancara mendalam untuk data kualitatif. Pengambilan data kuantitatif menggunakan alat ukur yang dikembangkan oleh Chiang dkk. (2016), Marlow dkk. (2013), dan Catalano dkk. (2017), selanjutnya data kualitatif didapatkan melalui wawancara semi-terstruktur. Data kuantitatif diolah dengan analisa statistik multiple regression dan data kualitatif diolah menggunakan pendekatan fenomenologis. Hasil analisis multiple regression menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan, sikap, norma subjektif dan perceived behavioral control secara signifikan ($R^2 = 0,221$, $p < 0,05$) memprediksi intensi memperoleh vaksin HPV. Perceived behavioral control ditemukan sebagai prediktor yang signifikan ($= 0,32$, $p < 0,05$). Terdapat faktor lain, seperti kebutuhan untuk melindungi pasangan, riwayat penyakit dalam keluarga, faktor biaya dan urgensi yang dapat mempengaruhi intensi memperoleh vaksin HPV. Dari hasil penelitian diharapkan tenaga kesehatan dan pihak terkait dapat lebih aktif mensosialisasikan informasi terkait HPV dan vaksin HPV terutama menasar pada aspek personal, serta mempertimbangkan biaya pemerolehan vaksin HPV agar lebih terjangkau.

.....The purpose of this study was aimed to find the correlation between knowledge, attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control in predicting intention to receive HPV vaccine and explore the evidences concerning intention to receive HPV vaccine and the factors influencing them. The methods that were used in this study consist of cross-sectional, non-experimental, and mixed-methods approaches. A total of 173 qualified participants took part in this study by answering online questionnaire and six participants were selected for an interview to obtain qualitative data. The technique of collecting quantitative data were using the measuring instrument developed by Chiang et al. (2016), Marlow et al. (2013), and Catalano et al. (2017), then the qualitative data were obtained through semi-structured interview. Quantitative data processed by using multiple regression analysis and qualitative data were prepared using phenomenologist approach. The result of multiple regression analysis showed that knowledge, attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control significantly able to predict people's intention to receive HPV vaccine ($R^2 = 0.221$, $p < 0.05$). Perceived behavioural control was found as a significant predictor ($= 0.32$, $p < 0.05$).

There were also other factors, for instance, the need to protect the spouse, family health record, expenditure factor, and urgency, which able to affect the intention to receive HPV vaccine. From the result of this study, the health personnel and those who related were expected to be more active in socialising the information related to the HPV and the HPV vaccine especially to personal aspect, and also to consider the cost to

receive the vaccine to be more affordable for the unfortunates.