

Generalized structural equation modelling analisis konsistensi penggunaan kondom pada lelaki suka seks dengan lelaki lsl dengan pasangan pria tidak tetap non komersial analisis data survei terpadu biologis dan perilaku tahun 2013 = Generalized structural equation modelling analysis of consistency of condom use in men who sex with men msm with male casual partner data analysis integrated biological and behavioral survey in 2013

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Prevalensi HIV pada LSL meningkat dari 6,5% (2009) menjadi 12,8% (2013). Akan tetapi, penggunaan kondom secara konsisten pada kelompok LSL pasangan tidak tetap hanya 38%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat model konsistensi penggunaan kondom pada LSL pasangan pria tidak tetap non komersial di Tangerang, Jogjakarta, dan Makassar tahun 2013. Data yang digunakan adalah data Survei Terpadu Biologis dan Perilaku tahun 2013. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah potong lintang dengan jumlah sampel untuk penelitian ini sebesar 263 responden. Analisis data menggunakan Generalized Structural Equation Modelling (GSEM). Hasil analisis memperlihatkan pengetahuan komprehensif dan sumber informasi secara langsung mempengaruhi konsistensi kondom (koef path = 1,3 dan 1). Variabel persepsi setia dan penggunaan kondom untuk mengurangi risiko tertular HIV memiliki koefisien terbesar untuk membentuk variabel pengetahuan komprehensif (koef path = 3,5 dan 3,4). Secara tidak langsung, sumber informasi juga dapat mempengaruhi konsistensi kondom (koef path = 0,64). Variabel konselor, pertunjukkan, dan poster memiliki koefisien terbesar untuk membentuk variabel sumber informasi (koef path = 7,2; 5,2; dan 5,1). Secara keseluruhan, informasi dari konselor, pertunjukkan, dan poster berpengaruh terbesar untuk mempengaruhi konsistensi penggunaan kondom pada LSL. Oleh sebab itu, pemberdayaan konselor dan akses penyebaran informasi melalui pertunjukkan dan poster dapat ditingkatkan dalam upaya konsistensi penggunaan kondom untuk mencegah penularan HIV.

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ABSTRACT

HIV prevalence among MSM increased from 6.5% (2009) to 12.8% (2013). However, consistency of condom use in MSM with casual partner only 38%. This study aims to looking the model of consistency of condom use in MSM male partners on casual partner in Tangerang, Jogjakarta and Makassar in 2013. The data used is data of Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) in 2013. The study design using cross sectional with total sample for this study of 263 respondents. The data analysis using Generalized Structural Equation Modelling (GSEM). The results of analysis showed that comprehensive knowledge and resources directly affects the consistency of condom use (koef path = 1.3 and 1). Variable of faithful perception and use condoms to reduce the risk of spreading HIV have the largest coefficients of a comprehensive knowledge variable (koef path = 3.5 and 3.4). Indirectly, resources of information can also affect the consistency of condom use (koef path = 0.64). Variable of counselor, performances, and posters have the largest coefficients to form a resources of information variable (koef path = 7.2; 5.2; and 5.1).

Overall, the informations from counselor, performance, and poster are the most influential to affect the consistency of condom use in MSM. Therefore, empowerment counselors and access for disseminating information through performances and posters can be increased as consistency of condom use program to prevent HIV transmission., HIV prevalence among MSM increased from 6.5% (2009) to 12.8% (2013). However, consistency of condom use in MSM with casual partner only 38%. This study aims to looking the model of consistency of condom use in MSM male partners on casual partner in Tangerang, Jogjakarta and Makassar in 2013. The data used is data of Integrated Biological and Behavioral Survey (IBBS) in 2013. The study design using cross sectional with total sample for this study of 263 respondents. The data analysis using Generalized Structural Equation Modelling (GSEM). The results of analysis showed that comprehensive knowledge and resources directly affects the consistency of condom use (koef path = 1.3 and 1). Variable of faithful perception and use condoms to reduce the risk of spreading HIV have the largest coefficients of a comprehensive knowledge variable (koef path = 3.5 and 3.4). Indirectly, resources of information can also affect the consistency of condom use (koef path = 0.64). Variable of counselor, performances, and posters have the largest coefficients to form a resources of information variable (koef path = 7.2; 5.2; and 5.1). Overall, the informations from counselor, performance, and poster are the most influential to affect the consistency of condom use in MSM. Therefore, empowerment counselors and access for disseminating information through performances and posters can be increased as consistency of condom use program to prevent HIV transmission.]