

Analisis hubungan persepsi akan hambatan dan pertimbangan konsekuensi masa depan terhadap intensi melakukan skrining/deteksi dini thalasemia pada dewasa muda di Indonesia = An analysis of the effect of perceived barriers and consideration of future consequences on intention to do thalassemia screening amongst emerging adulthood in Indonesia

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Abstrak

ABSTRACT

Angka penderita Thalasemia di Indonesia diprediksi akan meningkat setiap tahun dan penyakit genetik tersebut dapat menimbulkan dampak psikologis dan juga dampak finansial bagi penderita, keluarga, dan negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat hubungan persepsi akan hambatan (PB) dan pertimbangan konsekuensi masa depan (CFC) terhadap intensi (BI) melakukan skrining/deteksi dini Thalasemia pada dewasa muda. Penelitian ini diikuti oleh 411 partisipan dewasa muda berusia 18 sampai 25 tahun ($M = 20,47$) yang berdomisili di wilayah Jabodetabek. Partisipan mengikuti penelitian dengan mengisi kuesioner daring dan menonton video animasi mengenai Thalasemia. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah alat ukur skala Preventive Health Behavior (Cronbachs $\alpha = ,71$), alat ukur CFC-14 Scale (Cronbachs $\alpha = ,82$), dan alat ukur BI dengan single-item. Hasil analisis regresi menggunakan PROCESS adalah: (1) Pb memiliki hubungan yang negatif signifikan dengan BI ($b_1 = -2,019$; $p < 0,05$), (2) CFC tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan BI ($b_2 = -1,639$; $p > 0,05$), (3) Interaksi antara PB dan CFC tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan BI ($b_3 = -,808$; $p > 0,05$),. Hasil temuan lain adalah self-efficacy yang dikontrol secara statistik terbukti memiliki hubungan dengan BI dan menjadi prediktor kuat terhadap intensi perilaku sehat, yaitu perilaku pencegahan Thalasemia melalui skrining.

ABSTRACT

Number of Thalassemia patients is predicted to increase every year in Indonesia and this genetic disease can cause psychological impacts as well as huge costs for patients, families and nurses, and also the government. The purpose of this study is to analyze the correlation of Perceived Barriers (PB) and Considerations Future Consequences (CFCs) and their interactions with Behavioral Intention (BI) to take Thalassemia screening as part of preventive health behaviors. Participants were 411 young adults, ranging from 18 to 25 years ($M = 20.47$) who lived in the Greater Jakarta area. Participants take steps through self-report online questionnaire and must watch a short animated video about Thalassemia. Measurements used in this study are adapted versions of the Preventive Health Behavior Scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = .71$), CFC-14 Scale (Cronbach's $\alpha = .82$), and the BI Scale, with a single item size. The results using the PROCESS regression analysis showed that, (1) there were negative and significant results from PB to BI ($b_1 = -2,019$; $p < 0.05$), and (2) CFC had insignificant results on BI ($b_2 = -1,639$; $p > 0.05$), (3) PB and CFC interactions have insignificant results on BI ($b_3 = -0.808$; $p > 0.05$). Other findings show that self-efficacy as a control variable is proven. has a significant correlation with BI and is a strong predictor of intentions to enforce preventive health behaviors in the form of thalassemia screening.

