

# Prediksi intensi penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada orang dengan HIV berbasis Integrated Behavior Model = Predicting intention to receive COVID-19 vaccine in people living with HIV using an Integrated Behavior Model

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Orang dengan HIV (ODHIV) termasuk dalam populasi risiko tinggi untuk terjadi COVID-19 derajat berat. Vaksinasi merupakan salah satu modalitas penting dalam melawan penyakit ini akibat ketiadaan terapi yang efektif.

Tujuan: Mengetahui intensi penerimaan vaksin COVID-19 pada orang dengan HIV berbasis integrated behavior model.

Metode: Penelitian ini melalui dua fase, kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Pada fase kualitatif, kuesioner berbasis IBM dibuat berdasarkan hasil in-depth interview. Penelitian dilakukan di RS Cipto Mangunkusumo, RS Kramat 128, dan RS Kanker Dharmais dari September sampai Desember 2021. Kriteria inklusi adalah ODHIV 18 tahun dan eksklusi tidak dapat membaca atau menulis dan tidak mengisi kuesioner secara lengkap pada bagian IBM. Pengambilan data berbasis kertas atau dalam jaringan dengan metode acak sederhana. Analisis korelasi dan regresi linier dengan SPSS 25.

Hasil: Dari total 470 partisipan, 75,6% pasien ingin melakukan vaksin. Model yang telah dibuat dapat menjelaskan 43,4% varians pada intensi untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19 pada ODHIV (adjusted R<sup>2</sup> = 0,434). Sebagai tambahan, determinan yang bermakna adalah sikap instrumental (B = 0,006, p < 0,05), norma yang dirasakan (B = 0,026, p < 0,01), dan kendali yang dirasakan (B = 0,019, p = 0,008).

Kesimpulan: Integrated Behavior Model dapat memprediksi intensi ODHIV untuk melakukan vaksinasi COVID-19.

.....Background: People Living with HIV (PLHIV) are considered a high-risk population for severe COVID-19. Vaccination is an important modality in combating this disease due to the lack of effective therapies.

Objective: To determine the intention of COVID-19 vaccine acceptance among people with HIV based on the Integrated Behavior Model (IBM).

Method: This study went through two phases, qualitative and quantitative. In the qualitative phase, an IBM-based questionnaire was developed based on the results of in-depth interviews. The research was conducted at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Kramat 128 Hospital, and Dharmais Cancer Hospital from September to December 2021. Inclusion criteria were PLHIV 18 years old, and exclusion criteria were individuals who were unable to read or write and did not complete the IBM questionnaire fully. Data collection was done on paper or online using a simple random sampling method. Correlation and linear regression analyses were performed using SPSS 25.

Results: Out of a total of 470 participants, 75.6% of patients expressed the intention to receive the vaccine. The developed model could explain 43.4% of the variance in the intention to receive the COVID-19 vaccination among PLHIV (adjusted R<sup>2</sup> = 0.434). Additionally, significant determinants were instrumental attitude (B = 0.006, p < 0.05), perceived norm (B = 0.026, p < 0.01), and perceived control (B = 0.019, p = 0.008).

Conclusion: The Integrated Behavior Model (IBM) can predict the intention of PLHIV to receive the COVID-19 vaccination.