

Research Article

The Theory of Planned Behavior to Identify Out-Of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA) Bystanders' Intentions

Intensi Bystander Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest Berdasarkan Theory of Planned Behaviour

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ABSTRACT

The theory of planned behavior states that intention is the best predictor of behavior. The intention to perform a behavior is determined by a person's attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. As volunteers in the health sector, volunteers of the Indonesian Red Cross (PMI) have been equipped with knowledge and skills regarding the role of an OHCA bystander. Besides, the intentions of PMI volunteers greatly affect a person's tendency to be willing or unwilling to become an OHCA bystander. This study aims to apply the theory of planned behavior in identifying the factors that influence the intentions of PMI volunteers in acting as OHCA bystanders and the dominant factors that affect intentions. This study used an observational research type with a cross-sectional approach. The respondents in this study were 105 PMI volunteer members in Tuban Regency, which were conducted using the purposive sampling technique. In determining the most dominant factor that influenced intention, ordinal logistic regression analysis was used in which it was shown that the variable used in the last modeling analysis stage was the subjective norm (OR= 6.19). Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that subjective norms are the most predictor factor that influences intentions.

Keywords: Bystanders of Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA), Intention, Theory of Planned Behavior, Volunteers of Indonesian Red Cross

ABSTRAK

Theory of Planned Behaviour menyebutkan bahwa intensi merupakan prediktor terbaik dari perilaku. Intensi ditentukan oleh sikap seseorang, norma subjektif yang diyakini, dan persepsi kontrol perilaku yang dirasakan. Sebagai relawan dalam bidang kesehatan, relawan PMI telah dibekali dengan pengetahuan dan keterampilan mengenai peran sebagai bystander OHCA. Selain pengetahuan dan keterampilan tentang bystander OHCA, intensi relawan PMI sangat mempengaruhi kecenderungan seseorang untuk bersedia atau tidak bersedia menjadi bystander OHCA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menerapkan Theory of Planned Behaviour dalam mengidentifikasi faktor yang mempengaruhi intensi relawan PMI dalam berperan sebagai bystander OHCA dan factor dominan yang mempengaruhi intensi. Jenis penelitian menggunakan observasional dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Responden yang turut serta sebanyak 105 anggota relawan PMI di Kabupaten Tuban yang dilakukan dengan teknik purposive sampling. Analisis regresi logistic ordinal digunakan untuk mengetahui factor yang paling dominan dalam mempengaruhi intensi menunjukkan bahwa dari semua variabel, variabel yang lolos sampai analisis pemodelan terakhir yaitu variabel norma subyektif (OR= 6,19). Berdasarkan hasil Analisa tersebut dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa norma subjektif merupakan factor predictor yang paling mempengaruhi intensi.

Kata Kunci: Bystander Out of Hospital Cardiac Arrest (OHCA), intensi, Theory of Planned Behavior, relawan PMI

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