

INTISARI

Kasus malaria tertinggi di Indonesia terjadi di kawasan timur dengan 400.253 kasus pada tahun 2022. Provinsi Papua merupakan daerah dengan tingkat malaria tertinggi di Indonesia yaitu 356.889 pada tahun 2022. Tingginya Tingkat malaria di Papua dikhawatirkan akan menghambat program pemerintah terkait Eliminasi Malaria 2030. Pencapaian Eliminasi Malaria 2030 perlu didukung dengan adanya penelitian salah satunya dalam ketaatan penggunaan antimalaria terutama pada pasien malaria *vivax* dengan terapi obat primaquine selama 14 hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Ketaatan Minum Obat Antimalaria *Primaquine* pada Pasien Malaria *Vivax* dengan Pendekatan TPB (*Theory of Planned Behavior*) di Distrik Sentani Timur, Papua. Penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross sectional* dilakukan menggunakan kuesioner berbasis kerangka TPB. Tiga konstruk yang dianalisis adalah *attitude*, *subjective norm*, dan *perceived behavioral control* (PBC). Analisis data menggunakan regresi logistik ordinal.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aspek niat responden dalam ketaatan minum obat *primaquine* diperoleh Niat tinggi (41%) dan sedang (59%). Kategori ketaatan tiga konstruk TPB yaitu: 1. Konstruk *attitude* terkait ketaatan minum obat termasuk kategori tinggi (91%); 2. Konstruk Norma Subjektif dengan kategori sedang (83%) diikuti kategori tinggi (17%); dan 3. Konstruk PBC dengan kategori sedang (69%) dan tinggi (31%). Konstruk Norma Subjektif dan PBC belum signifikan dalam mendorong ketaatan minum obat *primaquine*. Variabel *attitude* memiliki koefisien regresi 15,641 dengan signifikansi $p < 0,001$ dan *odds ratio* 6,2 juta, menunjukkan pengaruh signifikan terhadap niat responden. Variabel *subjective norm* menunjukkan koefisien regresi $-3,454E-10$ dengan $p = 1,000$ dan *odds ratio* 1,00, menandakan tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Variabel PBC memiliki koefisien 18,873 dengan $p = 0,990$ dan *odds ratio* 157 juta, namun hasil ini tidak signifikan karena $p > 0,05$ dan interval kepercayaan luas.

Dengan demikian, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa ketaatan minum obat *primaquine* selama 14 Hari pada pasien malaria *vivax* di Distrik Sentani Timur memiliki tingkat ketaatan tinggi terutama aspek *attitude*.

Kata kunci : Malaria *Vivax*, Ketaatan Minum Obat, *Primaquine*, TPB (*Theory of Planned Behavior*)

ABSTRACT

The highest malaria cases in Indonesia occurred in the eastern region, with 400,253 cases in 2022. Papua Province had the highest malaria rate in Indonesia, with 356,889 cases in 2022. The high malaria rate in Papua is feared to hamper the government's program related to Malaria Elimination 2030. Achieving Malaria Elimination 2030 requires support from research, including on adherence to antimalarial use, especially in vivax malaria patients receiving 14-day primaquine therapy. This study aims to analyze adherence to taking primaquine antimalarial medication in vivax malaria patients using the TPB (Theory of Planned Behavior) approach in East Sentani District, Papua. This descriptive analytical study with a cross-sectional design was conducted using a questionnaire based on the TPB framework. Three constructs were analyzed: attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioral control (PBC). Data analysis used ordinal logistic regression.

The results of the study showed that the aspect of respondents' intentions in adherence to taking primaquine medication obtained high intentions (41%) and moderate intentions (59%). The adherence categories for the three TPB constructs are as follows: 1. Attitude constructs related to adherence to taking medication are included in the high category (91%); 2. Subjective Norm constructs with moderate categories (83%) followed by high categories (17%); and 3. PBC constructs with moderate categories (69%) and high (31%). Subjective Norm and PBC constructs have not been significant in encouraging adherence to taking primaquine medication. The attitude variable has a regression coefficient of 15.641 with a significance of $p < 0.001$ and an odds ratio of 6.2 million, indicating a significant influence on respondents' intentions. The subjective norm variable shows a regression coefficient of $-3.454E-10$ with $p = 1.000$ and an odds ratio of 1.00, indicating no significant effect. The PBC variable had a coefficient of 18.873 with $p = 0.990$ and an odds ratio of 157 million. However, this result was not significant because $p > 0.05$ and the confidence interval was wide.

Thus, it can be concluded that adherence to taking primaquine for 14 days among vivax malaria patients in East Sentani District was high, especially in terms of attitude.

Keywords: *Vivax* Malaria, Medication Adherence, Primaquine, TPB (Theory of Planned Behavior)