

FACTORS AFFECTING VASECTOMY IN KUPANG, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Family planning (FP) is one of the major components of reproductive health and its goal is to prevent unwanted pregnancies and regulate wanted pregnancies, thereby ensuring the health of mothers and children. Earlier qualitative studies reported that six themes emerged as overarching factors contributing to the vasectomy decision-making process: (1) economics, (2) spousal influence, (3) religion, (4) provider reputation and (5) availability, (6) uncertainty about the future, and (7) poor vasectomy knowledge and understanding. This study aimed to analyze factors affecting vasectomy in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara.

Subjects and Method: This was a cross sectional study conducted in Solor, East Nusa Tenggara. A sample of 111 men were selected for this study. The dependent variable was vasectomy. The independent variables were knowledge, attitude, perception, and intention. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: The decision to undergo vasectomy was associated with knowledge (OR= 17.6; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.82; p <0.001), attitude (OR=28.8; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.92; p <0.001), perception (OR= 8.7; 95% CI=0.01 to 0.45; p= 0.005), and intention (OR= 8.8; 95% CI= 0.01 to 0.45; p= 0.004).

Conclusion: The decision to undergo vasectomy is associated with knowledge, attitude, perception, and intention.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, perception, intention.

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