

AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHRONIC ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM: MULTIPLE LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Nafi'ah Aprilia¹⁾, Didik Tamtomo²⁾, Endang Sutisna Sulaeman²⁾

¹⁾Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret

²⁾Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret

ABSTRACT

Background: The chronic illness prevention program (Prolanis) is a proactive health service system in chronic diseases that can affect the control of hypertension. This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of chronic illness prevention program using health belief model (HBM).

Subjects and Method: This was a retrospective cohort study carried at 4 community health centers in Ngawi, East Java, from April to May 2019. A sample of 200 elderly aged 60-74 years old was selected by fixed exposure sampling. The dependent variable was hypertension prevention. The independent variables were prolanis participation, perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, and self efficacy. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Hypertension prevention increased with prolanis participation (b= 2.79; 95% CI= 0.55 to 5.03; p= 0.015), perceived susceptibility (b= 1.35; 95%CI= 0.18 to 2.53; p= 0.024), perceived seriousness (b= 0.82; 95%CI= 0.04 to 1.61; p= 0.039), and self efficacy (b= 1.00; 95%CI= 0.16 to 1.85; p= 0.019).

Conclusion: Hypertension prevention increases with prolanis participation, perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, and self efficacy.

Keywords: hypertension, prevention program, health belief model

Correspondence:

Nafi'ah Aprilia. Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret. Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A, Surakarta 57126, Central Java. Email: nafiahlia@gmail.com. Mobile: 082-230766393.