

Women's Intention to Undertake an HIV test: A Concept Analysis

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ABSTRACT

The intention in the Theory of Reasoned Action is preceded by attitude, perceived control, and subjective norm. This theory had been applied to hundreds of studies from many disciplines. However, when a nurse applies this theory, it requires a detailed description related to women's intention to undertake an HIV test. This detailed concept development will help nurses in employing the nursing process accurately to achieve the target of the Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program. The aims of this study was to clarify definitions, attributes, antecedents dan consequences of intention and to develop tool further. Concept validation of women's intention to undertake an HIV test was traced by using keywords "intention", "willingness", "desire", "HIV tests", "readiness", "commitment", "woman and HIV/AIDS", "awareness", in EBSCO, CINAHL, and Proquest. The concept of women' intention was developed from existing theory as deductive origin and literature reviews as an inductive origin. The result of the analysis based on the concept of women's intention to undertake an HIV test shows three attributes; 1) willingness to take an HIV test after knowing partner or husband's HIV-positive status, 2) an effort to reach health care provider and health care service that facilitate HIV test with or without partner or health care provider's order, 3) consciousness and motivation in setting the individual goal to know one's HIV status. The concept analysis of women's intention to undertake an HIV test is useful in the development of a measurement tool for study, research, or the development of a theory for women's intention to undertake an HIV test.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the first AIDS case was reported in 1987 in Bali is slowly increasing the number of cases to 225 cases in 2000. Since then AIDS cases increased rapidly fueled by injection drug use but since 2006 heterosexual transmission being the primary way of spreading HIV. Most of decision-maker of HIV intervention program accuses commercial/female sex workers as the main person who has the responsibility of spreading HIV to their partner or clients (SRAN, 2010).

Women remain illiterate and poor of resources, making them uninformed of their political, legal, and sexual rights, economically helpless, and largely reliant on men. Due to these imbalances, women are more vulnerable to contracting HIV/AIDS as they are less likely to be able to

communicate with their partners infected with HIV/AIDS. Women also are easy targets for violent relationships and are less able to cope with illness (Hasnain, 2005).

According to this situation, nurses should find out the missing link between positive attitude toward the HIV test in which does not follow by positive behavior to take HIV test. It is important not just for knowing women's HIV status, moreover when women with HIV seropositive status getting pregnant without any treatment to prevent the baby from HIV then it is likely that more babies are born with HIV (Hasnain, 2005).

Fishbein, M., & Ajzen, I. (1975) in their Theory of Reasoned Action identified that the main part of someone to do something is influenced by intention. When people want to do something to achieve a goal, it can be predicted by measure the intention of whether he will do or not.

The intention in the Theory of Reasoned Action is preceded by attitude, perceived control, and subjective norm. This theory had been applied to hundreds of studies from many disciplines. However, when a nurse applies the Theory of Reasoned Action it requires detailed description related to women's intention to undertake an HIV test. This detailed concept analysis will help nurses in employing the nursing process accurately to achieve the target of the Prevention from Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) program. The aims of this study was to clarify definitions, attributes, antecedents and consequences of intention and to develop tool further.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper will apply Rodger's model to analyze the concept of intention. The step of concept analysis according to Rodger's Model includes: define the concept, explain surrogate terms, describe concept attributes, identify the antecedents and consequences of the concept and discuss a model case of the concept.

Concept validation of women's intention to undertake an HIV test was traced by using keywords "intention", "willingness", "desire", "HIV tests", "readiness", "commitment", "woman and HIV/AIDS", "awareness", in EBSCO, CINAHL, and Proquest. Online databases from 1992 to 2012 with full-text in English as criteria to find complete information related to the topic significance to the writing goal. In addition, several references searched from the Google search engine.

The articles were found come from many disciplines. The numbers of the articles were hundreds because the ranges were so wide, from 1992 up to 2012. Some of the articles that were found come from other disciplines and not relevant to the concept. The articles that were found related to the concepts were 9 articles in nursing, economics, psychology, public health, and education fields which consist of; The operational definition of each category was named by classifying all of the antecedents that were grouped in the similar meaning. Each category has an operational definition. The antecedents of the concept were derived from many fields of science and transferred in women's intention in a specific context, HIV test. Furthermore, in conducting concept validation, the evidence were sought for those articles to validate some component relationships.

RESULTS

Defining intention

The first step of Rodger's method on concept analysis is to identify and define the concept of interest. The concept of interest in this paper is intention. The concept of behavioral intention begins within Ajzen and Fishbein's (1975) Theory of Reasoned Action that was developed and renamed Theory of Planned Behavior in 1985. One of the major concepts in this theory is behavioral intention. Intention refers to the motivational factors that influence a given behavior where the stronger the intention to perform the behavior, the more likely the behavior will be performed. According to the theory and research, intention is a probability as a basis of someone or subject who will produce a behavior.

Concept significance

Ajzen and Fishbein (1975) explains the important position of intention in their theory. According to the Theory of Reasoned Action, a person's behavior is determined by its behavior intention to perform a certain behavior. Intention may acknowledge as an indication of a person's readiness to perform the behavior and also the most important predictor a desired behavior will actually occur.

Several studies have shown that the intention to perform a behavior can be translated into actual behavior. For example, a study points out that the intention to use condoms predicts condom use, that the intention to exercise correlates with this behaviour and the intention to attend for eat healthily is a successful predictor of later behavior. On the contrary, research drawing upon restraint theory as a means of understanding eating behavior implicitly indicates that the intention to under eat does not predict actual under eating but has the paradoxical effect of being associated with overeating. For example, studies show that dieters who make an intention to eat less or to eat more healthily may end up eating less healthily and overeating.

Surrogate/related terms

Surrogate terms are words often used interchangeably to express the concept of intention. The terms show a relationship to intention but have a different set of defining attributes. The concept that have a connection to women's intention to undertake an HIV test is willingness. Willingness is a related concept but it is not the same as intention. The term willingness has been substituted in some studies. The definition of willingness is to implies full consciousness of the nature of one's act and its consequences (Merriam-webster online dictionary, 2020).

Attributes of intention

Defining attributes are the key components of the concept that consistently appear when the concept is defined and help clarify the concept (Rodgers, 1989). The concept analysis and the literature review were integrated to determine the attributes of women's intention to undertake an HIV test is as follows; 1) willingness to take an HIV test after knowing partner or husband's HIV-positive status, 2) an effort to reach health care provider and health care service that facilitate HIV test with or without partner or health care provider's order, 3) consciousness and motivation in setting an individual goal to know one's HIV status.

Antecedents of intention

Based on the concept analysis by the researchers, the antecedents of women' intention to undertake an HIV test includes:

- a. Internal commitment refers to the women's desire, motivation, personal goal for doing or undoing an HIV test.
- b. Risk perception refers to the women's perception of the anticipatory regret or the warriness toward the result of HIV test.

Consequences of intention

Consequences are events or happenings that follow the concept of intention (Rodgers, 1989). The consequences of women's intention to undertake an HIV test are knowing their HIV status, planning the next step of their marriage life, seeking health service, etc.

Model case

A woman has the intention to undertake an HIV test because she has knowledge about HIV/AIDS and aware that she is in the high-risk group due to her husband's HIV positive status. She perceives value that the test will benefit her and she knows the risk regardless of the test result and she has an internal commitment to the choice she made.

Mrs. W has been married to Mr. W for 3 years. Her husband has diagnosed HIV-positive three months ago. Supported by his brother, her husband told her that he had contracted HIV and their future marriage depended on her decision as to whether she wanted to continue or not. After getting the news, Mrs. W told her husband that she wanted to take an HIV test because she understood that she was at risk. She wanted to go to same clinic in where her husband took the test so that they could get some treatment together if her result were positive. She also wanted to continue her marital relationship regardless of her husband's HIV-positive status.

The case study sample of Mrs. W illustrates intention of undertaking an HIV test. All the attributes of Mrs. W are committed to undertake an HIV test. It is a personal goal to go to the VCT clinic and take some tests and to ensure her HIV status. Her plan to stay in her marital relationship

with her HIV-positive husband even though her husband wants to release her is a part of her motivation to undertake an HIV test.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the concept by using the concept of Rodger (1989) is a process of exploring the components of the concept, to help to form the women's intention to undertake an HIV test. The result of the analysis based on the concept of women's intention to undertake an HIV test shows three attributes; 1) willingness to take an HIV test after knowing partner or husband's HIV-positive status, 2) an effort to reach health care provider and health care service that facilitate HIV test with or without partner or health care provider's order, 3) consciousness and motivation in setting the individual goal to know one's HIV status. These three attributes outlined are useful in the development of a measurement tool for study, research or the development of a theory for women's intention to undertake an HIV test.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares that they have no conflict of interest

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