

INTISARI

Indonesia menjadi salah satu negara yang terdampak *Corona Virus Disease* (COVID-19). Dikarenakan kasus COVID-19 yang terus meningkat di Indonesia maka Pemerintah Indonesia mewajibkan masyarakat untuk mematuhi beberapa protokol kesehatan. Salah satunya adalah menggunakan masker ketika berkegiatan di luar rumah. Terdapat beberapa masker yang direkomendasikan oleh pemerintah yaitu masker N95, masker bedah dan masker kain. Masker kain dapat digunakan berulang kali namun memiliki efektifitas yang lebih rendah dibandingkan masker N95 dan masker bedah. Namun penggunaan masker N95 dan masker bedah yang bersifat sekali pakai juga mempengaruhi pencemaran lingkungan. Dilain sisi terdapat masker *reusable* berfilter yang diklaim memiliki tingkat proteksi hampir setara dengan masker N95. Namun penggunaan masker *reusable* berfilter di Indonesia masih minim. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dilakukan untuk dapat mengidentifikasi terhadap faktor penghambat (*barriers*) dan faktor pendukung (*facilitators*) terkait adopsi masker *reusable* berfilter.

Penelitian dilakukan secara kualitatif dengan melakukan wawancara terhadap responden penelitian. Panduan wawancara disusun berdasarkan *Theoretical Domain Framework (TDF)* dan Model COM-B. Terdapat tiga belas (13) responden yang mengikuti penelitian ini. Hasil wawancara terhadap responden kemudian dianalisis melalui analisis tematik untuk didapatkan faktor pendukung dan faktor pendukung terkait adopsi masker *reusable* berfilter.

Dari studi ini dapat diidentifikasi 2 faktor pendukung dan 7 faktor penghambat terkait adopsi masker *reusable* berfilter. Faktor pendukung yang diidentifikasi yaitu faktor proteksi dan masker yang dapat digunakan berulang kali. Kemudian faktor desain masker, persaaan malu, ketidaknyamanan, kesulitan dalam penggunaan dan perawatan serta harga menjadi faktor penghambat adopsi masker *reusable* berfilter.

Kata kunci : masker *reusable* berfilter, faktor penghambat, faktor pendukung

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is one of the countries affected by Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Due to the increasing number of COVID-19 cases in Indonesia, the Indonesian government requires the public to comply with several health protocols. One of them is wearing a mask when doing activities outside the home. There are several masks recommended by the government, namely N95 masks, surgical masks and cloth masks. Cloth masks can be used repeatedly but have a lower effectiveness than N95 masks and surgical masks. However, the use of disposable N95 masks and surgical masks also affects environmental pollution. On the other hand, there is a filtered reusable mask which is claimed to have a level of protection almost equivalent to an N95 mask. However, the use of filtered reusable masks in Indonesia is still minimal. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the barriers and facilitators related to the adoption of filtered reusable masks.

The research was conducted qualitatively by conducting interviews with research respondents. The interview guide was prepared based on the Theoretical Domain Framework (TDF) and the COM-B Model. There were thirteen (13) respondents who participated in this study. The results of interviews with respondents were then analyzed through thematic analysis to obtain barriers and facilitators related to the adoption of filtered reusable masks.

From this study, it can be identified 2 facilitators and 7 barriers related to the adoption of filtered reusable masks. The identified supporting factors are protection factors and masks that can be used repeatedly. Then the mask design factor, feelings of shame, discomfort, difficulty in the use and maintenance as well as price are the barriers for the adoption of filtered reusable masks.

Key Words : filtered reusable mask, barriers, facilitators