



## Abstract

**Title:** [Psychosocial Predictors of HBV Screening Behavior among Vietnamese Americans.](#)

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### Abstract:

#### OBJECTIVE:

We evaluated the influence of psychosocial factors on HBV screening.

#### METHODS:

Sample consisted of 1716 Vietnamese participants in our previous HBV intervention trial, recruited from 36 community-based organizations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York City between 2009 and 2014. Using the Health Belief Model and Social Cognitive Theory, we measured self-efficacy, knowledge, perceived barriers, perceived benefits, perceived severity, and risk susceptibility. Analysis of covariance was used to compare pre- and post-intervention changes of psychosocial variables. Structural equation modeling was used to explore the direct and indirect effects of the psychosocial variables on HBV screening.

#### RESULTS:

Knowledge, self-efficacy, perceived benefits, and perceived barriers were directly associated with HBV screening; knowledge had the strongest effect. Perceived severity and risk susceptibility had indirect association with HBV screening through other variables. Indirect paths among the 6 psychosocial variables were also identified.

#### CONCLUSION:

To promote HBV screening among Vietnamese Americans, intervention efforts should focus on increasing knowledge, self-efficacy, and perceived benefits, decreasing perceived barriers, and accounting for the dynamic cognitive processing.