

Pengaruh paket pendidikan kesehatan "female" terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan self efficacy ibu rumah tangga untuk skrining kanker serviks di wilayah Kota Banjarbaru

Fitri Ayatul Azlina, author

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Abstrak

Peningkatan kasus kanker serviks di dunia memerlukan upaya yang harus diperhitungkan oleh seluruh pemerintah. Skrining bertujuan untuk mendeteksi secara dini adanya kemungkinan perempuan menderita kanker serviks. Rendahnya kesadaran perempuan dan keluarga untuk melakukan skrining disebabkan oleh rendahnya pengetahuan, sikap, dan self-efficacy mereka. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi efektifitas penkes FEMALE terhadap pengetahuan, sikap, dan self-efficacy perempuan di Wilayah Kota Banjarbaru. Metode penelitian menggunakan quasi eksperimental pre post design with a control group. Teknik sampling menggunakan convenience sampling. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 428 responden dengan 215 kelompok intervensi dan 213 kelompok kontrol.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi pada pengetahuan, sikap, dan self-efficacy perempuan ($p=0,000$, $p=0,003$, dan $p=0,002$) di kelompok intervensi. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan agar perawat dapat menggunakan penkes FEMALE untuk melakukan pendidikan kesehatan di masyarakat dalam meningkatkan cakupan skrining kanker serviks.

.....The increasing incidence of cervical cancer in the world needs to be taken into account by all governments. Screening test can provide earlier indication of the possibility of women having cervical cancer. The low awareness of cervical screening among women and their families is do to lack of their knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy. This research was conducted to identify the effectiveness of FEMALE health education on the knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy of women in the Banjarbaru Selatan District, Banjarbaru. The quasi-experimental pre-post test with control group design was used. The sampling technique uses convenience sampling. Data was collected from 428 housewives, with 213 in the control and 215 in the intervention groups respectively.

The results showed that there was a significant differences before and after intervention in knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy in women ($p=0,000$, $p=0,003$, and $p=0,002$ respectively) in the intervention group which is also different from respondent's knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy in the control group. This study recommends that nurses could use this FEMALE health education to educate women in the community in order to improve the coverage of cervical cancer screening.