

# Gambaran Implementasi Program Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pancoran Mas, Kota Depok Tahun 2022 = Description of the Implementation of Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid Method (VIA) at Public Health Center in Pancoran Mas District, Depok City in 2022

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tingginya angka prevalensi kanker serviks di Indonesia membuat pemerintah Indonesia berupaya untuk menurunkan angka kasus kanker serviks melalui program Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks. Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) merupakan suatu metode pemeriksaan visual seluruh permukaan leher rahim menggunakan asam asetat yang diencerkan dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui dini adanya kanker serviks.

Tujuan: Melihat gambaran implementasi dari program deteksi dini kanker serviks menggunakan metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) yang ada di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pancoran Mas.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan wawancara mendalam melalui pendekatan rapid assessment procedures. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori logic model. Informan dalam penelitian berjumlah 19 orang yang terdiri dari 4 informan kunci dan 15 informan utama. Peneliti mengambil data secara langsung dengan menerapkan protocol Covid-19.

Hasil: Sebagian besar pelaksanaan program IVA telah berjalan sesuai alur yang ditetapkan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan. Namun terdapat beberapa hambatan dalam pelaksanaannya yaitu terdapat tenaga pelaksana yang belum terlatih tetapi dapat memberikan IVA, kurangnya kesadaran masyarakat untuk melakukan IVA serta pemberian penyuluhan terkait IVA di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pancoran Mas masih sedikit.

Kesimpulan: Pemberian penyuluhan terkait IVA di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pancoran Mas perlu ditingkatkan lagi untuk meningkatkan kesadaran masyarakat melakukan IVA agar tercapainya cakupan IVA sesuai target.

.....Background: High prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia makes Indonesian Government strive to reduce the number of cervical cancer cases through the cervical cancer early detection program. Visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA) is a method of visual inspection of the entire surface of the cervix using diluted acetic acid with the aim to detecting cervical cancer early.

Aim: Describing the implementation of Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid Method (VIA) at Public Health Center in Pancoran Mas District.

Methods: This study used a qualitative method with indepth interviews through a rapid assessment procedure approach with. There were 19 informants consisting of 4 key informants, 3 main informants, and 12 supporting informants. Researchers took data directly by applying the Covid-19 health protocol.

Result: Most of the implementation of IVA program had run according to the law set by the Ministry of Health. However, there are several obstacles in its implementation as there were untrained health workers who already gave an IVA test, lack of public awareness to do IVA test, and the provision of socialization related to IVA at Public Health Center in Pancoran Mas District was still small.

Conclusion: The provision of socialization related to IVA at Public Health Center in Pancoran Mas District needs to be increased again to increase awareness in public also the scope of IVA so the target can be achieved.