

Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Riwayat Kunjungan Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim pada WUS di Puskesmas Alianyang Pontianak Tahun 2022 = Factors Associated to History of Early Detection of Cervical Cancer among Women of Reproductive Age in Puskesmas Alianyang Pontianak in 2022

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Abstrak

Kanker leher rahim menempati posisi ketiga dengan jumlah sebanyak 36.633 kasus dan 21.003 kematian (9,0%) setelah jantung koroner dan kanker payudara di Indonesia. Hal ini mendorong pemerintah menempatkan pencegahan dan penanggulangan kanker leher rahim sebagai salah satu prioritas masalah Kesehatan melalui program deteksi dini IVA. Meski sudah memiliki bukti yang kuat bahwa deteksi dini mampu menurunkan angka kematian akibat kanker leher rahim, namun capaian deteksi dini tetap saja rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan riwayat kunjungan deteksi dini kanker leher rahim pada WUS di Puskesmas Alianyang Pontianak Tahun 2022 berdasarkan teori multistage model of carcinogenesis oleh Armitage dan Doll. Desain studi yang digunakan adalah potong lintang dengan sumber data sekunder dari catatan medis deteksi dini kanker leher rahim dan kanker payudara. Analisis data dilakukan secara bivariat menggunakan uji chi square. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 101 WUS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan riwayat kunjungan deteksi dini kanker leher rahim adalah pendidikan PR = 2,766 (95% CI: 0,698-7,904) dan frekuensi menikah PR = 4,725 (95% CI: 0,727-30,721). Perlu dilakukan peningkatan pengetahuan masyarakat khususnya WUS mengenai deteksi dini kanker leher rahim dan faktor risikonya baik melalui media berbasis internet, media sosial maupun intervensi langsung ke masyarakat.

.....Cervical cancer occupies the third position with a total of 36,633 cases and 21,003 deaths (9.0%) after coronary heart and breast cancer in Indonesia. This has prompted the government to place prevention and control of cervical cancer as one of the priority health issues through Early Detection using IVA test. Despite of strong evidence that cervical cancer screening results in reducing mortality from the disease, the uptake for cervical screening among Indonesian women remains low. This study aims to determine the factors associated to history of early detection of cervical cancer among women of Reproductive Age in Puskesmas Alianyang Pontianak in 2022 based on the theory of the multistage model of carcinogenesis by Armitage and Doll. This cross-sectional study was conducted using secondary data from medical records of early detection of cervical cancer and breast cancer. Bivariate analysis was performed using the chi square test. The number of research sample was 101 reproductive-aged women. The results showed that the factors associated to history of early detection of cervical cancer were education PR = 2,766 (95% CI: 0,698-7,904) and frequency of marriage PR = 4,725 (95% CI: 0,727-30,721). It is necessary to improve community's knowledge especially the women in their reproductive age about cervical precancer early detection and related risk factors through internet-based media, social media and direct intervention to the community.