

Keyakinan Diri Pasangan Suami Istri dalam Keputusan Skrining Kanker Serviks Di Pedesaan Jawa Tengah: Studi Grounded Theory = Self-Efficacy of Married Couples in Cervical Cancer Screening Decisions in Rural Central Java: A Grounded Theory Study

Pindi Kurniawati, author

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Abstrak

Jumlah kematian akibat kanker serviks di Indonesia masih tinggi karena diagnosa terlambat ditegakkan. Hal ini karena kurangnya kesadaran perempuan melakukan skrining kanker serviks. Tujuan: diidentifikasinya konsep keyakinan diri pasangan suami istri dalam pelaksanaan skrining kanker serviks di pedesaan Jawa Tengah. Metode: studi kualitatif pendekatan grounded theory. Partisipan dipilih secara purposive dengan jumlah 24 partisipan terdiri dari pasangan suami istri (pasutri) usia 15-49 tahun suku asli Jawa, tokoh masyarakat dan petugas kesehatan. Pengambilan data menggunakan wawancara semiterstruktur, observasi, studi dokumentasi dan studi literatur. Hasil penelitian: Keyakinan diri pasutri dalam pelaksanaan skrining kanker serviks dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan, nilai sosial budaya masyarakat dan agama. Ketidaktahuan pasutri ditambah adanya stigmatisasi negatif mengenai kanker serviks di masyarakat, kepercayaan kuat pada pengobatan tradisional dengan mengabaikan pengobatan modern, kepercayaan leluhur dan adanya rasa takut serta malu membuat keyakinan diri pasutri rendah. Keyakinan akan meningkat apabila ada dukungan dari peer dan tenaga kesehatan, munculnya tanda dan gejala serta terpenuhinya harapan partisipan pada program skrining. Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan, nilai sosial budaya masyarakat dan religi mempengaruhi keyakinan diri pasutri dalam keputusan skrining kanker serviks. Perlu dilakukan intervensi dengan mempertimbangkan faktor sosial budaya dan religi dalam pelaksanaan skrining kanker serviks.

.....The mortality rate from cervical cancer in Indonesia remains high due to late diagnosis. This is attributed to the lack of awareness among women about the importance of cervical cancer screening. Objective: To identify the concept of self-efficacy among married couples in the implementation of cervical cancer screening in rural Central Java. Methods: A qualitative study using a grounded theory approach. Participants were selected purposively, comprising 24 individuals, including married couples aged 15-49 years of Javanese ethnicity, community leaders, and healthcare workers. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, observations, documentation studies, and literature reviews. Findings: The self-efficacy of married couples in implementing cervical cancer screening is influenced by knowledge, social-cultural values, and religion. Lack of awareness among couples, coupled with the negative stigma surrounding cervical cancer in the community, strong beliefs in traditional medicine over modern treatments, ancestral beliefs, and feelings of fear and shame, result in low self-efficacy. Self-efficacy increases with peer and healthcare support, the emergence of signs and symptoms, and the fulfillment of participants' expectations from the screening program. Conclusion: Knowledge, social-cultural values, and religion influence married couples' self-efficacy in deciding to undergo cervical cancer screening. Interventions should consider social-cultural and religious factors in the implementation of cervical cancer screening.