

Determinan Perilaku Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks (IVA) Pada WUS (30-50 Tahun) Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas IV Koto Kabupaten Agam = Determinants of Behavior in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (VIA) Among Women of Reproductive Age (30-50 Years) in the Working Area of IV Koto Community Health Center, Agam Regency

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Abstrak

Kanker serviks adalah masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan, menyebabkan ratusan ribu kematian setiap tahunnya di seluruh dunia. Deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA merupakan prioritas pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengendalikan penyakit ini. Namun, cakupan pemeriksaannya masih rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA pada WUS usia 30-50 tahun di Puskesmas IV Koto Kabupaten Agam. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross-sectional, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner kepada 145 WUS. Sampel diambil dari 24 Jorong yang berada di Kecamatan IV Koto, dan menggunakan teknik cluster random sampling. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji chi-square dan regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 29% WUS melakukan deteksi dini metode IVA. Penelitian ini membuktikan pengetahuan, sikap, motivasi, keterpaparan informasi, dukungan suami, dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan berhubungan dengan perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA. Keterpaparan informasi merupakan variabel yang paling dominan, WUS yang terpapar informasi mengenai kanker serviks berpeluang 5,73 kali lebih besar untuk melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA, dibandingkan WUS yang tidak terpapar informasi, setelah di kontrol variabel pengetahuan, sikap, dan dukungan suami (OR ; 5,736, 95% CI, 2,156-15,256). Oleh karena itu, penting dilakukan upaya untuk meningkatkan akses dan penyampaian informasi kesehatan yang relevan dan akurat kepada masyarakat, terutama kepada WUS dalam program pencegahan dan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

.....Cervical cancer is a major health issue for women, causing hundreds of thousands of deaths annually worldwide. Early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method is a priority for the Indonesian government in controlling this disease. However, the coverage of this examination remains low. This study aims to identify the determinants of early detection behavior of cervical cancer using the IVA method among WUS aged 30-50 years at Puskesmas IV Koto, Agam Regency. This research uses a cross-sectional design, with data collected through interviews using questionnaires from 145 WUS. The sample was taken from 24 Jorong in IV Koto District using cluster random sampling. Data were analyzed using chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression. The results showed that 29% of WUS performed early detection using the IVA method. The study found that knowledge, attitudes, motivation, information exposure, husband support, and health worker support were related to early detection behavior of cervical cancer using the IVA method. Information exposure was the most dominant variable; WUS exposed to information about cervical cancer were 5.73 times more likely to perform early detection using the IVA method compared to those who were not exposed, after controlling for knowledge, attitudes, and husband support variables (OR: 5.736, 95% CI, 2.156-15.256). Therefore, efforts to improve access to and dissemination of relevant and accurate health information to the community, especially to WUS, in cervical cancer prevention and early detection

programs are essential.