

Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap tentang Deteksi Dini Ca Mammae dengan Perilaku SADARI pada Wanita yang Bekerja = Level of Knowledge and Attitudes regarding Early Detection of Ca Mammae on BSE Behavior in Working Women

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Abstrak

Kanker merupakan non communicable disease (NCD) yang disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan dan perkembangan sel-sel abnormal yang menyerang jaringan di sekitarnya dan bermetastasis ke organ tubuh lain. Insiden kanker payudara terus meningkat di seluruh dunia seiring pertumbuhan populasi, perubahan gaya hidup, peningkatan kesadaran, dan peningkatan akses terhadap pelayanan kesehatan. Menurut Globocan yang diterbitkan oleh IARC di tahun 2020, penderita kanker secara global akan terus meningkat hingga mencapai 29,5 juta pada tahun 2040. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap dengan perilaku SADARI. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif berdasarkan pendekatan cross-sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 112 responden pekerja wanita di PT. Chang Shin Indonesia Karawang. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik non-probability sampling yakni purposive sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas pekerja wanita memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tinggi sebanyak 68 (60.7%) responden, sikap cukup sebanyak 69 (61.6%), dan perilaku sedang sebanyak 52 (46.4%). Berdasarkan analisis uji Chi-Square terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan perilaku SADARI dengan p-value <0,001, terdapat hubungan antara sikap dan perilaku SADARI dengan p-value 0,001.

.....Cancer is a non-communicable disease (NCD) which is caused by the growth and development of abnormal cells that attack the surrounding tissue and metastasize to other body organs. The incidence of breast cancer continues to increase worldwide due to population growth, lifestyle changes, increased awareness, and increased access to health services. According to Globocan published by IARC in 2020, cancer sufferers globally will continue to increase until they reach 29.5 million in 2040. The aim of this research is to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes and BSE behavior. This type of research uses quantitative methods based on a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was 112 female worker respondents at PT. Chang Shin Indonesia Karawang. The sampling technique was carried out using a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. The research results showed that the majority of female workers had a high level of knowledge, 68 (60.7%) respondents, 69 (61.6%) had a fair attitude, and 52 (46.4%) had moderate behavior. Based on the Chi-Square test analysis, there is a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior of BSE with a p-value <0.001, there is a relationship between attitudes and behavior of BSE with a p-value of 0.001.