

**DETERMINAN PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM
ASETAT (IVA) PADA PASANGAN USIA SUBUR DI MASA PANDEMI
COVID-19 DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TANAH GARAM
KOTA SOLOK SUMATERA BARAT**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: *Global Cancer Observatory* (Globocan) tahun 2020 mencatat bahwa angka penderita kanker di dunia mencapai 19,3 juta kasus dengan angka kematian mendekati 10 juta jiwa. Kanker leher rahim merupakan jenis kanker dengan insiden kedelapan terbanyak di dunia dari seluruh jenis kanker dengan persentasi 3,1%. Upaya preventif yang telah dilakukan oleh pemerintah adalah skrining melalui metode inspeksi visual asam asesat (IVA). Namun cakupannya masih jauh dari target yaitu 16% disetiap tahunnya. Pada tahun 2020 di Puskesmas Tanah Garam hanya 1,6% pasangan usia subur yang melakukan pemeriksaan IVA. Indikator tidak tercapainya deteksi dini kanker serviks dikarenakan kesadaran masyarakat yang masih kurang, merasa belum perlu untuk deteksi dini karena tidak ada keluhan, dukungan keluarga yang masih rendah, serta adanya pandemi Covid-19 berdampak pada terhambatnya pelaksanaan program.

Tujuan: Mengetahui determinan perilaku pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) pada pasangan usia subur di masa pandemi Covid-19 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanah Garam Kota Solok Sumatera Barat.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode observasional analitik menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Sampel dalam penelitian adalah 96 pasangan usia subur yang bertempat tinggal di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tanah Garam yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan ekslusi. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi square* dan analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan istri ($p=0,018$), sikap istri ($p=0,000$) dan dukungan suami ($p=0,033$) dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA. Hasil regresi logistik menunjukkan variabel yang memiliki hubungan paling dominan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA adalah sikap istri dengan nilai $Exp(B)$ 10,405.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan pengetahuan istri, sikap istri dan dukungan suami dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA. Sikap istri merupakan variabel yang memiliki hubungan paling dominan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata Kunci: Perilaku, Pemeriksaan IVA, PUS

***BEHAVIORAL DETERMINANTS OF VISUAL INSPECTION WITH
ACETIC ACID (IVA) ON COUPLES OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE
DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE WORK AREA
OF TANAH GARAM PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
SOLOK CITY WEST SUMATRA***

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Global Cancer Observatory (Globocan) in 2020 noted that the number of cancer sufferers in the world reached 19.3 million cases with a death rate approaching 10 million. Cervical cancer is a type of cancer with the eighth highest incidence in the world of all types of cancer with a percentage of 3.1%. Preventive efforts that have been carried out by the government are screening through the visual inspection method of acetic acid (IVA). However, the coverage is still far from the target of 16% annually. In 2020 at the Tanah Garam Health Center only 1.6% couples of reproductive age carried out an IVA test. The indicator of not achieving early detection of cervical cancer is due to lack of public awareness, feeling that there is no need for early detection because there are no complaints, low family support, and the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on delaying program implementation.

Objective: Knowing the behavioral determinants of visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA) on couples of reproductive age during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area of Tanah Garam Public Health Center Solok City West Sumatra.

Metode: This type of research is a quantitative research with analytical observational method using a cross sectional research design. The sample in this study were 96 couples of reproductive age living in the working area of Tanah Garam Public Health Center that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data analysis used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi square test and multivariate analysis with logistic regression test.

Results: Based on the results of the chi square test, there was a significant relationship between wife's knowledge ($p=0.018$), wife's attitude ($p=0.000$) and husband's support ($p=0.033$) with IVA test behavior. The results of the logistic regression showed the variable that has the most dominant relationship with the behavior of the IVA test was the wife's attitude with an $Exp(B)$ value of 10.405.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between wife's knowledge, wife's attitude and husband's support with IVA test behavior. Wife's attitude is the variable that has the most dominant relationship with the behavior of the IVA test.

Keywords: Behavior, IVA test, couples of reproductive age