

**GAMBARAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG DETEKSI DINI  
KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN METODE IVA DI PUSKESMAS UMBULHARJO  
I TAHUN 2024**

Erlara Prazeris<sup>1</sup>, Sumarah<sup>2</sup>, Nanik Setiyawati<sup>3</sup>  
Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta, Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ  
III/304 Mantrijeron, Yogyakarta, 55143  
Email : erlaraprazeris88@gmail.com

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Kanker serviks merupakan kanker terbanyak kedua pada wanita di dunia. Strategi menurunkan kematian akibat kanker serviks adalah deteksi dini. Kanker serviks merupakan kanker yang berkembang di leher rahim wanita (pintu masuk ke rahim dari vagina). Data Yogyakarta tahun 2017 dengan jumlah cakupan di kota Yogyakarta sebesar (46,83%), Kulon progo (27,99%), Bantul (9,03%), Gunung Kidul (9,42%), dan Sleman (9,47%) dengan rata-rata di DIY sebesar 17,71%. Dalam data ini kota Yogyakarta cakupan deteksi dini kanker rahim paling tinggi daripada kabupaten lainnya.

**Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Gambaran sikap WUS dalam upaya deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Umbulharjo 1.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Instrument penelitian menggunakan kusioner.

**Hasil :** Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 91 responden. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan sikap, didapatkan responden dengan sikap positif 38 orang (41.8%), sedangkan sikap negatif sebanyak 53 orang (58.2%).

**Kesimpulan :** berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, sebagian responden memiliki sikap negatif sehingga direkomendasikan untuk wanita usia subur agar lebih rutin melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

**Kata kunci :** Sikap, Kanker seviks, IVA.

**OVERVIEW OF THE ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF  
CHILDBEARING AGE ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF  
CERVICAL CANCER WITH THE IVA METHOD AT THE  
UMBULHARJO I HEALTH CENTER IN 2024**

Erlara Prazeris<sup>1</sup>, Sumarah<sup>2</sup>, Nanik Setiyawati<sup>3</sup>  
Department of Midwifery, Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health, Yogyakarta, Jl.  
Mangkuyudan MJ  
III/304 Mantrijeron, Yogyakarta, 55143  
Email : erlaraprazeris88@gmail.com

***ABSTRACT***

***Background:*** Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women in the world. The strategy to reduce deaths from cervical cancer is early detection. Cervical cancer is a cancer that develops in a woman's cervix (the entrance to the uterus from the vagina). Yogyakarta data in 2017 with the number of coverage in the city of Yogyakarta is (46.83%), Kulon progo (27.99%), Bantul (9.03%), Gunung Kidul (9.42%), and Sleman (9.47%) with an average in DIY of 17.71%. In this data, the city of Yogyakarta has the highest coverage of early detection of uterine cancer compared to other districts.

***Objective:*** This study aims to find out the overview of WUS's attitude in efforts to detect cervical cancer early with the IVA method in the working area of Umbulharjo 1 Health Center.

***Method:*** This study uses a type of descriptive research with a Cross Sectional design. The research instrument used a questionnaire.

***Results:*** The sample in this study was 91 respondents. The results of the study based on attitudes showed that 38 respondents (41.8%) had a positive attitude, while 53 people (58.2%) had a negative attitude.

***Conclusion:*** Based on the results of this study, some respondents have a negative attitude so it is recommended for women of childbearing age to more routinely carry out early detection of cervical cancer.

***Keywords:*** Attitude, Cervical cancer, IVA.