

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR IN THE
EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER USING VISUAL
INSPECTION METHOD OF ACETIC ACID (VIA) IN WOMEN OF
CHILDBEARING AGE (WUS) AT SENTOLO 1 KULON PROGO
COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the fourth leading cause of death in women in the world and the second leading cause in Indonesia. The high death rate from cervical cancer is because most women do not undergo early detection, resulting in delayed diagnosis of cervical cancer. This is due to the lack of information and attitudes of mothers, which influences their behavior in conducting cervical cancer screening.

Research objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between attitudes and behavior of IVA examination in fertile couples

Research Method: The design of this study was a cross-sectional study with a purposive sampling technique. The sample consisted of 97 WUS. The instrument used was a questionnaire. This study was analyzed using chi-square test data.

Research Results: Based on the characteristics of respondents, most mothers had secondary education (graduated from high school/vocational high school or equivalent), did not work and had income below the UMK, the distance from home to the Health Center was mostly close (≤ 3 km). The positive attitude of WUS in conducting IVA was 50 people (51.5%). Based on the behavior of WUS who have done IVA as many as 16 people (16.5%), and WUS who have never done IVA as many as 81 people (83.5%). The chi-square test showed that there was a relationship between attitude ($p = 0.004$) with an OR value of 8.750 (CI 95% 1.211-16.904) and the behavior of IVA examination.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between attitude and the behavior of IVA examination.

Keywords: Relationship, attitude, behavior, IVA, WUS

HUBUNGAN SIKAP DENGAN PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT (IVA) PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DI PUSKESMAS SENTOLO I KULON PROGO

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kanker serviks menjadi penyebab kematian nomor empat pada Wanita di dunia dan nomer dua di Indonesia. Tingginya angka kematian akibat kanker serviks disebabkan karena sebagian besar wanita tidak menjalani deteksi dini sehingga menyebabkan keterlambatan diagnosis dari kanker serviks. Hal ini disebabkan kurangnya informasi dan sikap ibu sehingga mempengaruhi perilaku ibu untuk melakukan skrining kanker servik.

Tujuan penelitian: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara sikap dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA pada pasangan usia subur

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian *cross sectional* dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Sampel terdiri dari 97 WUS. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner. Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan data uji *chi-square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Berdasarkan karakteristik responsenden, Sebagian besar ibu berpendidikan menengah (tamat SMA/ SMK sederajat), tidak bekerja dan memiliki penghasilan dibawah UMK, jarak tempuh dari rumah ke Puskesmas mayoritas dekat (≤ 3 km). Sikap positif WUS dalam melakukan IVA sebanyak 50 orang (51,5%). Berdasarkan perilaku WUS yang pernah melakukan IVA sebanyak 16 orang (16,5%), dan WUS yang belum pernah IVA sebanyak 81 orang (83,5%). Uji *chi-square* menunjukkan ada hubungan sikap ($p=0,004$) dengan nilai OR 8,750 (CI 95% 1,211-16,904) dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA.

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan sikap dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata kunci : Hubungan, sikap, perilaku, IVA, WUS