

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING
AGE ABOUT BEHAVIOR DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER
EXAMINATION METHOD (IVA) IN RT 05 MONGGANG BANTUL

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most cancer in women in the world. The strategy to reduce death from cervical cancer is early detection. Dinkes DIY 2015 cervical cancer Supreme in Bantul Regency 341 cases. Early detection coverage of cervical cancer in the lowest DIY profile in Bantul Regency 9.03%.

Objectives: knowledge level and attitude of women of childbearing age about behavior detection of cervical cancer examination method iva.

Methods: The study uses a descriptive method of cross sectional approach. The total sampling technique of 43 women. Time of research in May. Variables include knowledge, attitude, age, occupation and education. The instrument used is a questionnaire Google forms. Data analysis using univariate analysis by measuring the percentage score and the T score

Results: characteristics of most have an age >35 years, not working, educated SMA/SMK. WUS knowledge levels are nearly half in the category less And most do not support IVA. WUS knowledge based on the age of nearly half knowledgeable less >35 years (45.8%), most of the knowledgeable less does not work (64.3%), and educated high school/SMK knowledgeable enough (58.3%). WUS attitude largely at the age of > 35 years does not support IVA (62.5%), does not work not support (78.6%), and educated SMA/SMK largely does not support (66.7%)

Conclusions: The results of this study show that age, employment and education of women of childbearing age affects the knowledge, attitude and behavior towards early detection of cervical cancer methods IVA.

Keywords: IVA, knowledge, attitude, WUS

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP WUS TENTANG
PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS METODE
IVA DI RT 05 DUSUN MONGGANG BANTUL

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan kanker terbanyak kedua pada wanita di dunia. Strategi menurunkan kematian akibat kanker serviks adalah deteksi dini. Data Dinkes DIY 2015 kanker serviks tertinggi pada Kabupaten Bantul 341 kasus. cakupan deteksi dini kanker serviks pada profil DIY terendah pada Kabupaten Bantul 9,03%.

Tujuan: Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap WUS tentang perilaku pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode *deskriptif* pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik sampel *total sampling* sebanyak 43 wanita. Waktu penelitian bulan Mei. Variabel meliputi Pengetahuan, Sikap, Umur, Pekerjaan dan Pendidikan. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner *google Formulir*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariat dengan cara ukur *Skor prosentase* dan Skor T

Hasil: karakteristik memiliki usia >35 Tahun, tidak bekerja, berpendidikan SMA/SMK. Tingkat Pengetahuan WUS hampir setengahnya dalam kategori kurang dan sebagian besar tidak mendukung IVA. Pengetahuan WUS berdasarkan umur hampir setengahnya berpengetahuan kurang >35 tahun (45,8%), berpengetahuan kurang dengan tidak bekerja (64,3%), dan berpendidikan SMA/SMK berpengetahuan cukup (58,3%). Sikap WUS sebagian besar pada usia >35 tahun tidak mendukung IVA (62,5%), tidak bekerja sebagian besar tidak mendukung (78,6%), dan berpendidikan SMA/SMK sebagian besar tidak mendukung (66,7%)

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usia, pekerjaan dan pendidikan wanita usia subur mempengaruhi pengetahuan, sikap serta perilaku terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA

Kata Kunci: IVA, Pengetahuan, Sikap, WUS