

*FACTORS AFFECTING OF
EARLY DETECTION CERVICAL CANCER BEHAVIORS ON WOMEN OF
CHILDBEARING AGE IN PUSKESMAS PANDAK II AREA 2020*

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Cervical cancer is a cancer with the second most cases in women of childbearing age in Indonesia. Cervical cancer can be found earlier with early cervical cancer detection using VIA and papsmear methods.*

Objectives: *The aim of this study is to know the influencing factors of behaviors towards early detection cervical cancer on women of childbearing age in Puskesmas Pandak II area.*

Research methods: *This study was conducted in April 2019-May 2020 using an analytic case control design. The subjects were selected using consecutive sampling techniques of 126 women of childbearing age in Puskesmas Pandak II area which were divided into 2 groups; 63 women of case group, and 63 women of control group. Data was collected using a questionnaire (Googleform). Data analysis using chi-square test and logistic regression.*

Research result: *The results of the logistic regression analysis showed a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0,022$; $OR=2,560$; $95\%CI$ 1,144-5,730), attitude ($p=0,012$; $OR=2,781$; $95\%CI$ 1,249-6,190), and support of health workers ($p=0,024$; $OR=2,609$; $95\%CI$ 1,136-5,995) with early detection of cervical cancer behavior. The most affecting factor on early detection of cervical cancer behavior is attitude. Woman of childbearing age who has less knowledge, a negatif attitude, and lack of support from health practitioners has 20.75% chance of not to carry out an early detection cervical cancer.*

Conclusion: *Factors affecting early detection of cervical cancer behavior are knowledge, attitude and support of health workers.*

Keywords: *factors, early detection, cervical cancer, women of childbearing age*

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI
PERILAKU DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS PADA WUS DI WILAYAH
KERJA PUSKESMAS PANDAK II
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan kanker dengan kasus terbanyak kedua pada WUS di Indonesia. Kanker serviks dapat ditemukan secara dini dengan dilakukannya deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA maupun papsmear.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketuinya faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks pada WUS di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pandak II.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *case control* analitik, dilaksanakan bulan April 2019-Mei 2020. Subjek dipilih menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling* sejumlah 126 WUS di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pandak II yang dibagi menjadi 63 WUS kelompok kasus dan 63 WUS kelompok kontrol. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner (*googleform*). Analisis data menggunakan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil analisis regresi logistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan ($p=0,022$;OR=2,560;95%CI 1,144-5,730), sikap ($p=0,012$;OR=2,781;95%CI 1,249-6,190), dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan ($p=0,024$;OR=2,609;95%CI 1,136-5,995) dengan perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks. Faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks adalah sikap. Peluang WUS untuk tidak melakukan pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks jika WUS memiliki pengetahuan kurang, sikap yang negatif, dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan yang kurang adalah sebesar 20,75%

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks adalah pengetahuan, sikap dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci: faktor, deteksi dini, kanker serviks, WUS