

**FACTORS AFFECTING EARLY DETECTION BEHAVIOR OF
CERVICAL CANCER OF FEMALE SEXUAL WORKERS (FSW) IN
GEDONGTENGEN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA IN 2020**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Data of Riskesdas 2018, cancer prevalence in Indonesia showed an increase. The highest prevalence was in Yogyakarta which showed result 4,8/1000 population. New cervical cancer cases in Yogyakarta ranked second after breast cancer. The different prevalence of HPV between female sexual workers (FSW) and general population was 42,7%, significantly higher than the general population.

Objective: This study aims to determine the factors that influence the early detection of cervical cancer in FSW in Gedongtengen Public Health Center Area in 2020.

Methods: This research used an observational analytic with cross sectional approach. The research subjects were 40 female sexual workers (FSW) in Gedongtengen Public Health Center area, with the data technique taken was random sampling technique. The research instrument was questionnaire. Data analysis used Chi-square test, Fisher exact test, and logistic regression.

Results: Variables associated with early detection behavior of cervical cancer were knowledge (p-value=0,001), attitude (p-value=0,008), and access to information (p-value=0,006). While age (p-value=0,705), education (p-value=0,510), income (p-value=0,709), length of work (p-value=0,642), and age at first sexual intercourse (p-value=0,594) were not related to early detection of cervical cancer. The most influential factor was attitude (OR=20,598) dengan CI 95% (2,585-164,110).

Conclusion: Factors affecting early detection behavior of cervical cancer were knowledge, attitudes, and access to information. The dominant factor was attitude of the respondents

Keywords: Early detection, cervical cancer, female sex workers

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PERILAKU DETEKSI
DINI KANKER LEHER RAHIM PADA WANITA PEKERJA SEKSUAL
(WPS) DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS GEDONGTENGEN TAHUN 2020**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Data Riskesdas 2018 menunjukkan prevalensi tumor/kanker di Indonesia meningkat. Prevalensi kanker tertinggi adalah Yogyakarta yaitu 4,8/1000 penduduk. Kasus baru kanker leher rahim di Yogyakarta menduduki peringkat kedua. Perbedaan prevalensi HPV antara wanita pekerja seksual (WPS) dan populasi umum adalah 42,7%, secara signifikan lebih tinggi daripada populasi umum.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku deteksi dini kanker leher rahim pada WPS di wilayah Puskesmas Gedongtengen tahun 2020.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah wanita pekerja seksual (WPS) di wilayah Puskesmas Gedongtengen sebanyak 40 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *simple random sampling*. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-square*, *Fisher exact test*, dan regresi logistik

Hasil: Variabel yang terkait dengan perilaku deteksi dini kanker leher rahim adalah pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,001$), sikap ($p\text{-value}=0,008$), dan akses sumber informasi ($p\text{-value}=0,006$). Sedangkan usia ($p\text{-value}=0,705$), pendidikan ($p\text{-value}=0,510$), pendapatan ($p\text{-value}=0,709$), lama kerja ($p\text{-value}=0,642$), dan usia pertama hubungan seksual ($p\text{-value}=0,594$) tidak terkait dengan deteksi dini kanker leher rahim. Faktor yang paling berpengaruh adalah sikap (OR=20,598) dengan CI 95% (2.585-164.110).

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku deteksi dini kanker leher rahim adalah pengetahuan, sikap, dan akses sumber informasi. Faktor yang dominan adalah sikap responden.

Kata Kunci: Deteksi dini, kanker leher rahim, wanita pekerja seksual.