

**DETERMINANT OF BEHAVIORAL FACTORS FOR PREVENTING
CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE
AT BERBAH HEALTH CENTER IN SLEMAN**

Rika Fatma kartikasari¹, Niken Meilani², Wafi Nur Muslihatun³
^{1,2,3} *Department of Midwifery Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,*
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Mantrijeron, Kota Yogyakarta
email: rikakartikaf@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women worldwide. In Indonesia, cervical cancer ranks second only to breast cancer among all female cancers with an incidence rate of 23.3% of 100,000 population and a mortality rate of 13.2% of 100,000 population. Awareness to carry out preventive behavior is still lacking, there are still many women who come to health facilities in advanced stages of cervical cancer.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to determine the determinants of cervical cancer prevention behavior factors in women of childbearing age at the Berbah Sleman Health Center.

Method: This study used an observational analytical quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The population is all women of childbearing age in the Berbah Health Center working area totaling 17,570 people. The sample is 170 respondents. The sampling technique is multistage random sampling. Data collection using questionnaires. Data analysis was bivariate with chi-square tests and multivariate with logistic regression analysis.

Research Results: A total of 94 respondents (55.3%) exhibited low cervical cancer prevention behavior. Statistical test results showed a significant relationship between perception of seriousness (p value 0.000), perception of benefits (p value 0.000), perception of barriers (p value 0.004), perceived cues to action (p -value 0.000), and perceived self-efficacy (p -value 0.000) toward cervical cancer prevention behavior. There was no significant relationship between perceived vulnerability (p -value 0.065) and cervical cancer prevention behavior. The factor most closely related to cervical cancer prevention behavior was the perceived seriousness variable Exp (B) 26.124.

Conclusion: The factor most related to cervical cancer prevention behavior in women of childbearing age at the Berbah Sleman Health Center was the perception of seriousness

Keywords: Determinant, Prevention Behavior, Cervical Cancer

**DETERMINAN FAKTOR PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN
KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR
DI PUSKESMAS BERBAH SLEMAN**

Rika Fatma kartikasari¹, Niken Meilani², Wafi Nur Muslihatun³
^{1,2,3}Jurusan Kebidanan Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta,
Jl. Mangkuyudan MJ III/304, Mantrijeron, Kota Yogyakarta
email: rikakartikaf@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kanker serviks adalah kanker keempat yang paling umum terjadi pada perempuan di seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia kanker serviks menempati peringkat kedua setelah kanker payudara dari seluruh kanker pada wanita dengan angka kejadian 23,3% dari 100.000 penduduk dan angka kematian sebesar 13,2% dari 100.000 penduduk. Kesadaran untuk melakukan perilaku pencegahan masih kurang, masih banyak wanita datang ke fasilitas kesehatan dalam keadaan stadium lanjut kanker serviks.

Tujuan Penelitian: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui determinan faktor perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Berbah Sleman.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif *observasional analitik* dengan desain *cross sectional*. Populasi adalah semua wanita usia subur di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Berbah berjumlah 17.570 orang. Sampel yaitu 170 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel *multistage random sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data adalah bivariat dengan uji *chi square* dan analisis data multivariat dengan analisis regresi logistik.

Hasil Penelitian: Sebanyak 94 responden (55,3%) berperilaku pencegahan kanker serviks yang rendah. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan ada hubungan signifikan antara persepsi keseriusan (*p value* 0,000), persepsi manfaat (*p value* 0,000), persepsi hambatan (*p value* 0.004), persepsi isyarat untuk bertindak (*p value* 0,000), dan persepsi keyakinan diri (*p value* 0,000) terhadap perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara persepsi kerentanan (*p value* 0.065) terhadap perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks adalah variabel persepsi keseriusan Exp (B) 26.124.

Kesimpulan: Faktor yang paling berhubungan terhadap perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Berbah Sleman adalah variabel persepsi keseriusan

Kata Kunci: Determinan, Perilaku Pencegahan, Kanker serviks