

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERSEPSI TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT (IVA) PADA IBU PUS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS GALUR I

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pada tahun 2023 cakupan skrining IVA di Indonesia sebesar 7,02%, DIY 2,6%, Kulon Progo 1,9%, dan Puskesmas Galur 1 0,2%. Salah satu faktor yang memengaruhi pemeriksaan IVA yaitu pengetahuan dan persepsi Ibu, dimana semakin baik pengetahuan dan persepsi yang dimiliki, semakin baik pula perilaku yang dilakukan.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan persepsi tentang kanker serviks dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA pada ibu PUS.

Metode : Penelitian menggunakan desain observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel terdiri atas 271 Ibu PUS di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Galur 1 yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* yang diteliti pada bulan Mei 2025. Instrumen yang digunakan berupa kuesioner pengetahuan, persepsi, dan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA, serta variabel luar yang meliputi umur, pendidikan, dan pekerjaan. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji *chi-square*, dan analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik berganda.

Hasil : Berdasarkan karakteristik responden, sebagian besar Ibu PUS memiliki umur 30-39 tahun, pendidikan terakhir menengah, dan merupakan IRT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan ($p=0,001$) dengan $OR=2,420$ dan persepsi ($p=0,030$) dengan $OR=2,325$ memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA. Pengetahuan (0,000) memiliki hubungan dengan persepsi, pendidikan (0,013) memiliki hubungan dengan perilaku, sedangkan umur ($p=0,492$) dan pekerjaan ($p=0,981$) tidak memiliki hubungan karena $p>0,05$.

Kesimpulan : Semakin baik pengetahuan dan persepsi Ibu tentang kanker serviks maka semakin baik pula perilakunya, dimana pengetahuan memiliki hubungan paling erat dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata Kunci : Kanker serviks, Ibu Pasangan Usia Subur, IVA, Pengetahuan, Persepsi.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE & PERCEPTION OF CERVICAL CANCER & THE BEHAVIOR OF VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) SCREENING AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN THE WORKING AREA OF GALUR I PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: In 2023, the coverage of VIA screening in Indonesia was 7.02%, in Yogyakarta (DIY) 2.6%, in Kulon Progo 1.9%, & at Galur 1 Public Health Center 0.2%. One of the factors that influenced VIA examination was the knowledge & perception of mothers, where the better the knowledge & perception they had, the better their behavior toward screening.

Objective: To determine the relationship between knowledge & perception about cervical cancer & VIA screening behavior among women of reproductive age.

Methods: The study used an observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 271 women of reproductive age in the working area of Galur 1 Public Health Center, selected using purposive sampling, & the research was conducted in May 2025. The instruments used included questionnaires on knowledge, perception, & VIA screening behavior, along with external variables such as age, education, & occupation. Data analysis was carried out using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with the chi-square test, & multivariate analysis using multiple logistic regression tests.

Results: Based on the characteristics of the respondents, most of the women were aged 30–39 years, had a secondary level of education, & were housewives. The study showed that knowledge ($p=0.001$) with $OR=2.420$ & perception ($p=0.030$) with $OR=2.325$ had a significant relationship with VIA screening behavior. Knowledge ($p=0.000$) was related to perception, & education ($p=0.013$) was related to behavior, whereas age ($p=0.492$) & occupation ($p=0.981$) had no significant relationship, as $p>0.05$.

Conclusion: The better the knowledge & perception of mothers about cervical cancer, the better their behavior, with knowledge having the strongest relationship with VIA screening behavior.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Women of Reproductive Age, VIA, Knowledge, Perception.