

CHARACTERISTIC DESCRIPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER USING IVA METHOD IN WUS AT TEGALREJO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is often detected at an advanced stage due to low awareness among women of childbearing age about early detection. The VIA test is a simple and inexpensive method, yet it remains rarely performed. Negative attitudes are a major barrier, so understanding women's characteristics and attitudes toward this test is crucial to support prevention efforts and increase early detection coverage.

Objective: The characteristics and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method in WUS at the Tegalrejo Health Center are known.

Method: The type of research used is descriptive with a cross-sectional research design. The subjects of this study were Women of Childbearing Age who came to the Tegalrejo Health Center on Mei-June, 2025, totaling 38 respondents. The data collection technique used a questionnaire distributed to a number of respondents.

Results: Most respondents were aged 20-35 years (63%), secondary education level (53%), unemployed (71%), history of multiparity (53%). The level of knowledge of the majority of respondents was sufficient (68%). The attitude towards IVA of most respondents was negative (53%).

Conclusion: Based on the research results, it was found that the majority of women of childbearing age at the Tegalrejo Community Health Center were characterized by early adulthood, secondary education, unemployed, and a history of multiparity. The majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge about early cervical cancer detection using the VIA method. However, a significant proportion of respondents expressed negative attitudes toward the VIA test, which can be a barrier to early cervical cancer detection.

Keywords: Characteristics, Attitude, IVA Examination, Women of Childbearing Age, Early Detection

GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK DAN SIKAP TERHADAP DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN METODE IVA PADA WUS DI PUSKESMAS TEGALREJO

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kanker serviks sering terdeteksi pada stadium lanjut karena rendahnya kesadaran wanita usia subur terhadap deteksi dini. Pemeriksaan IVA adalah metode sederhana dan murah, namun masih jarang dilakukan. Sikap negatif menjadi salah satu hambatan utama, sehingga penting mengetahui karakteristik dan sikap wanita terhadap pemeriksaan ini untuk mendukung upaya pencegahan dan peningkatan cakupan deteksi dini.

Tujuan: Diketuinya karakteristik dan sikap terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA pada WUS di Puskesmas Tegalrejo.

Metode: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Subyek penelitian ini adalah Wanita Usia Subur yang datang ke Puskesmas Tegalrejo pada bulan Juni 2025 berjumlah 38 responden. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada sejumlah responden.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden berusia 20-35 tahun (63%), tingkat pendidikan menengah (53%), tidak bekerja (71%), riwayat multipara (53%). Sikap terhadap IVA sebagian besar responden bersikap negatif (53%).

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diketahui bahwa sebagian besar wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Tegalrejo memiliki karakteristik usia dewasa dini, tingkat pendidikan menengah, tidak bekerja, dan memiliki riwayat multipara. Mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang cukup tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA. Namun demikian, sebagian besar responden menunjukkan sikap negatif terhadap pemeriksaan IVA, yang dapat menjadi hambatan dalam pelaksanaan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata kunci: Karakteristik, Sikap, Pemeriksaan IVA, Wanita Usia Subur, Deteksi Dini