

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND'S SUPPORT AND CLINICAL
BREAST EXAMINATION (CBE) BEHAVIOR AMONG WOMEN AT
BANGUNTAPAN II PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women. Clinical Breast Examination (CBE) is an early detection method performed by health professionals, yet its coverage remains low. Husband's support is considered to influence this behavior.

Objective: To determine the relationship between husband's support and CBE behavior among women at Banguntapan II Primary Health Center.

Methods: This study used an analytical quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted from February to March 2026. The population consisted of women in the working area of Banguntapan II Primary Health Center. A total of 345 respondents were selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using structured questionnaires measuring husband's support and CBE behavior. Data analysis was performed using Spearman's rank correlation test with a significance level of 0.05.

Results: The majority of respondents were adults aged 30–35 years (32.8%). In terms of education, most respondents had a secondary education level (54.2%), and the majority were unemployed (59.7%). The results of the correlation test showed a significant positive relationship between husband's support and Clinical Breast Examination (CBE) behavior ($p = 0.000$), with a moderate correlation strength ($r = 0.545$). This indicates that higher husband's support is associated with better CBE behavior among women.

Conclusion: Husband's support was a key factor associated with Clinical Breast Examination (CBE) behavior among women of reproductive age. Strengthening the involvement of husbands in reproductive health education and early detection programs should be integrated into health services to improve women's participation in CBE.

Keywords: Husband Support; Breast Self-Examination (BSE); Health Behavior; Early Detection of Breast Cancer

HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN SUAMI DENGAN PERILAKU PERIKSA PAYUDARA KLINIS (SADANIS) PADA PEREMPUAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BANGUNTAPAN II

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan. Pemeriksaan payudara klinis (SADANIS) merupakan metode skrining yang dilakukan oleh tenaga kesehatan, namun cakupannya masih rendah. Dukungan suami diduga berperan dalam meningkatkan perilaku tersebut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan dukungan suami dengan perilaku SADANIS pada perempuan di Puskesmas Banguntapan II.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional. Sampel adalah wanita usia subur yang dipilih sesuai kriteria penelitian. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Spearman Rank dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha=0,05$.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden berada pada kelompok usia dewasa 30–35 tahun (32,8%). Berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan, mayoritas responden memiliki pendidikan menengah (54,2%), dan sebagian besar tidak bekerja (59,7%). Hasil uji korelasi menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan dan positif antara dukungan suami dengan perilaku pemeriksaan payudara klinis (SADANIS) ($p = 0,000$), dengan kekuatan korelasi sedang ($r = 0,545$). Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi dukungan suami, maka semakin baik perilaku SADANIS pada Perempuan sasaran skrining.

Kesimpulan: Dukungan suami merupakan faktor penting yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan payudara klinis (SADANIS) pada Perempuan sasaran skrining. Peningkatan keterlibatan suami dalam edukasi kesehatan reproduksi serta program deteksi dini perlu diintegrasikan dalam pelayanan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan partisipasi wanita dalam melakukan SADANIS.

Kata kunci: Dukungan Suami; SADANIS; Perilaku Kesehatan; Deteksi Dini Kanker Payudara