

**DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION (SADARI) IN WOMEN OF
REPRODUCTIVE AGE (WUS) IN SEWON VILLAGE IN 2026**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in women. The high mortality rate is partly due to low early detection rates. Breast Self-Examination (BSE) is an easy, inexpensive, and self-administered early detection method for women of childbearing age (WUS). The implementation of BSE in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2024 was still low, at 14,782 out of 455,529 WUS. In Bantul Regency, there were 1,424 cases of breast cancer; with the highest number of cases in the Sewon I Community Health Center (Puskesmas Sewon I) working area with 33 cases, with Sewon Hamlet having the second highest number of cases after Tembi Hamlet with 2 cases.

Objective: To find out the description of knowledge, attitudes, and implementation of SADARI in women of childbearing age in Sewon Hamlet.

Method: This quantitative descriptive study used a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 73 women of childbearing age selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through a questionnaire and analyzed descriptively.

Result: Most respondents were aged 15–35 years (54.8%), had secondary education (80.8%), and had diverse sources of information (60.3%). Almost all respondents' knowledge levels were in the sufficient category (47.9%), with the majority having a positive attitude towards BSE (52.1%), and having performed BSE (65.8%).

Conclusion: Most women of childbearing age in Sewon Hamlet have sufficient knowledge, positive attitudes, and have performed BSE as an effort to detect breast cancer early.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, SADARI, Women of Childbearing Age

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PELAKSANAAN PEMERIKSAAN PAYUDARA SENDIRI (SADARI) PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DI DUSUN SEWON TAHUN 2026

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara merupakan penyebab utama kematian akibat kanker pada perempuan. Tingginya angka kematian salah satunya disebabkan oleh rendahnya deteksi dini. Pemeriksaan Payudara Sendiri (SADARI) merupakan metode deteksi dini yang mudah, murah, dan dapat dilakukan secara mandiri oleh wanita usia subur (WUS). Cakupan pelaksanaan SADARI di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2024 masih rendah, yaitu 14.782 dari 455.529 WUS. Di Kabupaten Bantul terdapat 1.424 kasus kanker payudara, dengan kasus terbanyak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sewon I sebanyak 33 kasus dengan Dusun Sewon tertinggi nomer dua setelah Dusun Tembi yaitu 2 kasus.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan, sikap, dan pelaksanaan SADARI pada wanita usia subur di Dusun Sewon.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Sampel berjumlah 73 wanita usia subur yang dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil: Sebagian besar responden berusia 15–35 tahun (54,8%), berpendidikan menengah (80,8%), dan memiliki sumber informasi yang beragam (60,3%). Tingkat pengetahuan responden hampir sebagian kategori cukup (47,9%), dengan sebagian besar memiliki sikap positif terhadap SADARI (52,1%), dan pernah melakukan SADARI (65,8%).

Kesimpulan: Sebagian besar wanita usia subur di Dusun Sewon memiliki pengetahuan kategori cukup, sikap positif, dan pernah melakukan SADARI sebagai upaya deteksi dini kanker payudara.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, SADARI, Wanita Usia Subur.