

Hubungan Dukungan Kader dengan Perilaku Perempuan dalam Memperoleh Layanan SADANIS di Kalurahan Wonokromo Tahun 2026

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara menjadi kanker terbanyak pada perempuan secara global, dengan lebih dari 2,3 juta kasus baru dan 666.000 kematian pada tahun 2022. Cakupan SADANIS di Indonesia masih rendah yakni 9,8%. Di Kabupaten Bantul, rata-rata cakupan SADANIS hanya 4,7%, dengan Puskesmas Pleret mencatat cakupan terendah sebesar 1,1%. Kondisi ini menunjukkan perlunya optimalisasi peran kader kesehatan untuk mendorong partisipasi perempuan dalam deteksi dini kanker payudara.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan dukungan kader kesehatan dengan perilaku perempuan dalam memperoleh layanan SADANIS di Kalurahan Wonokromo Pleret Bantul Tahun 2026.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh perempuan usia 30-50 tahun yang berjumlah 1.153. Sampel sebanyak 165 perempuan dipilih menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 115 responden (69,7%) memperoleh dukungan kader kategori mendukung, dan 77 responden (46,7%) telah melakukan SADANIS. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan hubungan bermakna antara dukungan kader kesehatan dengan perilaku perempuan dalam memperoleh layanan SADANIS ($\chi^2 = 17,538$; p-value = 0,000). Perempuan dengan dukungan kader kategori mendukung lebih banyak melakukan SADANIS (57,4%) dibandingkan kategori tidak mendukung (22,0%).

Kesimpulan: Dukungan kader kesehatan berperan penting dalam mendorong perempuan untuk melakukan SADANIS. Perempuan yang mendapat dukungan kader cenderung lebih aktif memanfaatkan layanan SADANIS, sehingga penguatan peran kader perlu menjadi prioritas dalam meningkatkan cakupan deteksi dini kanker payudara di Kalurahan Wonokromo Pleret Bantul.

Kata kunci: Dukungan kader kesehatan, SADANIS, deteksi dini kanker payudara.

The Relationship Between Cadre Support and Women's Behavior in Utilizing SADANIS (Clinical Breast Examination) Services in Wonokromo Village, 2026

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is the most prevalent cancer among women globally, with more than 2.3 million new cases and 666,000 deaths recorded in 2022. Coverage of clinical breast examination (SADANIS) in Indonesia remains low at only 9.8%. In Bantul Regency, the average SADANIS coverage is merely 4.7%, with Pleret Community Health Center recording the lowest coverage at 1.1%. This situation highlights the need to optimize the role of health cadres in encouraging women's participation in early breast cancer detection.

Objective: To determine the relationship between health cadre support and women's behavior in obtaining SADANIS services in Wonokromo Village, Pleret, Bantul, in 2026.

Methods: This study used a quantitative cross-sectional design. The study population was all women aged 30–50 years in Wonokromo Village totaling 1.153 people. A sample of 166 women was selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the Chi-Square test.

Results: A total of 115 respondents (69.7%) received health cadre support in the supportive category, and 77 respondents (46.7%) had utilized SADANIS services. Bivariate analysis revealed a significant relationship between health cadre support and women's behavior in obtaining SADANIS services ($\chi^2 = 17.538$; $p\text{-value} = 0.000$). Women who received supportive cadre support were more likely to undergo SADANIS (Clinical Breast Examination) (57.4%) compared to those in the non-supportive category (22.0%).

Conclusion: Health cadre support plays an important role in encouraging women to utilize SADANIS services. Women who received cadre support tended to be more active in accessing SADANIS, thus strengthening the role of health cadres should be prioritized to improve early detection coverage of breast cancer in Wonokromo Village, Pleret, Bantul.

Keywords: health cadre support, SADANIS, breast cancer early detection.

