

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND PARTICIPATION
IN HPV DNA-BASED CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG
WOMEN AGED 30 TO 69 YEARS AT GAMPING II PUBLIC HEALTH
CENTER**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is a leading cause of mortality among women, despite being largely preventable and treatable. Although HPV DNA-based screening offers high diagnostic accuracy, participation in cervical cancer screening remains suboptimal. Self-efficacy, as an internal psychological factor, is considered to play an important role in women's participation in cervical cancer screening.

Objective: To determine the association between self-efficacy and participation in HPV DNA-based cervical cancer screening among women aged 30–69 years at Gamping II Community Health Center.

Methods: This quantitative analytical study employed a case–control design. A total of 74 respondents were included, comprising 37 women in the case group (who had not undergone screening) and 37 women in the control group (who had undergone screening). Data were collected using a self-efficacy questionnaire. Univariate analysis was performed to describe the characteristics of the study population, while bivariate analysis was conducted using the Chi-square test. Multivariate analysis was performed using logistic regression.

Results: Self-efficacy was significantly associated with participation in HPV DNA-based cervical cancer screening. Bivariate analysis showed a statistically significant association ($p < 0.001$; OR = 27.429; 95% CI: 7.850–95.837). Women with low self-efficacy were 27.4 times more likely not to undergo HPV DNA-based cervical cancer screening than those with high self-efficacy. Multivariate logistic regression identified self-efficacy as the strongest factor associated with screening participation ($p < 0.001$; OR = 27,429; 95% CI: 7,850– 95,837), whereas educational level and employment status were not significantly associated with screening participation ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Self-efficacy was significantly associated with participation in HPV DNA-based cervical cancer screening among women aged 30–69 years at Gamping II Community Health Center. Self-efficacy was identified as the most dominant factor associated with participation in HPV DNA-based cervical cancer screening.

Keywords: self-efficacy, HPV DNA screening, cervical cancer

**HUBUNGAN SELF EFFICACY DENGAN PELAKSANAAN SKRINING
DETEKSI KANKER LEHER RAHIM BERBASIS DNA HPV PADA
WANITA USIA 30 SAMPAI 69 TAHUN
DI PUSKESMAS GAMPING II**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker leher rahim menjadi penyebab kematian wanita dan dapat dicegah dan diobati. Meskipun skrining berbasis DNA HPV memiliki akurasi tinggi, tingkat partisipasi wanita masih kurang. *Self-efficacy* merupakan faktor psikologis internal yang diduga berperan penting dalam melakukan pemeriksaan skrining kanker leher rahim.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan antara *self-efficacy* dengan pelaksanaan skrining deteksi dini kanker leher rahim berbasis DNA HPV pada Wanita Usia 30 sampai 69 Tahun di Puskesmas Gamping II

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan desain *case-control*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 74 responden, terdiri atas 37 kelompok kasus (tidak melakukan skrining) dan 37 kelompok kontrol (sudah melakukan skrining). Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner *self-efficacy*, dan dianalisis secara univariat, Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* serta multivariat menggunakan regresi logistic.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *self-efficacy* berhubungan signifikan dengan pelaksanaan skrining kanker leher rahim berbasis DNA HPV. Analisis bivariat menunjukkan ($p=0,000$; $OR=27,429$) $CI\ 95\%$ (7.850-95.837). Wanita dengan *self-efficacy* rendah berpeluang 27,4 kali lebih besar untuk tidak melakukan skrining kanker leher rahim berbasis DNA HPV dibandingkan wanita dengan *self-efficacy* tinggi. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa *self-efficacy* merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan skrining. ($p=0,000$; $OR=$; $CI95\%27,429= 7,850-95,837$), Sementara variabel pendidikan dan pekerjaan tidak berhubungan signifikan ($p>0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *self-efficacy* dengan pelaksanaan skrining kanker leher rahim berbasis DNA HPV pada wanita usia 30-69 tahun di Puskesmas Gamping II. Variabel *Self-efficacy* merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan pelaksanaan skrining kanker leher rahim berbasis DNA HPV.

Kata kunci: *Self-efficacy*, Skrining DNA HPV, Kanker Leher Rahim