

HUBUNGAN LITERASI KESEHATAN DAN DUKUNGAN BIDAN TERHADAP PARTISIPASI SADANIS PADA PEREMPUAN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS SAMIGALUH II

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara merupakan masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan. Data GLOBOCAN 2022 menunjukkan terdapat 66.271 kasus baru kanker payudara di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya deteksi dini adalah pemeriksaan Payudara Klinis (SADANIS), namun cakupannya masih rendah. Di kabupaten Kulon Progo tahun 2024, cakupan SADANIS hanya mencapai 2,4%. Rendahnya partisipasi SADANIS diduga dipengaruhi oleh literasi kesehatan perempuan dan dukungan bidan sebagai tenaga kesehatan terdekat. Penelitian mengenai hubungan kedua faktor tersebut terhadap partisipasi SADANIS di wilayah pedesaan masih terbatas.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan literasi kesehatan dan dukungan bidan dengan partisipasi skrining SADANIS pada perempuan usia 30-50 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Samigaluh II.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sampel sebanyak 260 perempuan usia 30-50 tahun di Kalurahan Pagerharjo, Kebonharjo, dan Banjarsari yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dipilih untuk mengisi kuesioner teruji validitas dan reliabilitas (uji awal pada 50 perempuan di wilayah Puskesmas Kalibawang). Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* untuk analisis dan analisis multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik berganda metode *Enter*.

Hasil: Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara literasi kesehatan dengan partisipasi SADANIS ($p = 0,037$) serta antara dukungan bidan dengan partisipasi SADANIS ($p = 0,023$). Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa kedua variabel tetap berhubungan secara signifikan terhadap partisipasi SADANIS, yaitu literasi kesehatan (AOR = 1,404; $p = 0,034$; 95% CI: 1,026–1,920) dan dukungan bidan (AOR = 1,658; $p = 0,048$; 95% CI: 1,005–2,735). Berdasarkan nilai *Adjusted Odds Ratio* (AOR), dukungan bidan merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap partisipasi SADANIS.

Kesimpulan: Literasi kesehatan dan dukungan bidan berhubungan secara signifikan dengan partisipasi pemeriksaan SADANIS pada perempuan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Samigaluh II. Dukungan bidan merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap partisipasi SADANIS setelah dikontrol bersama dengan variabel literasi kesehatan. Oleh karena itu, peningkatan cakupan SADANIS perlu dilakukan melalui penguatan peran bidan sebagai edukator, motivator, dan fasilitator, disertai upaya peningkatan literasi kesehatan perempuan.

Kata Kunci: literasi kesehatan, dukungan bidan, partisipasi SADANIS, kanker payudara.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEALTH LITERACY AND MIDWIFE
SUPPORT ON SADANIS PARTICIPATION AMONG WOMEN IN
THE WORKING AREA OF SAMIGALUH II COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Breast cancer is one of the leading health problems among women. According to the GLOBOCAN 2022 report, there were 66,271 new cases of breast cancer in Indonesia. One of the recommended strategies for early detection is Clinical Breast Examination (CBE), locally known as SADANIS (Clinical Breast Examination). However, its coverage remains low. In Kulon Progo Regency, the coverage of SADANIS reached only 2.4% in 2024. Low participation in SADANIS is presumed to be associated with women's health literacy and the support provided by midwives as the primary healthcare providers. Evidence regarding the relationship between these two factors and participation in SADANIS, particularly among women living in rural areas, remains limited.

Method: An analytical quantitative study with a cross-sectional design was conducted. A total of 260 women aged 30–50 years from Pagerharjo, Kebonharjo, and Banjarsari villages who met inclusion criteria completed a validated and reliable questionnaire (pretested on 50 women in the Kalibawang Health Center area). Bivariate analysis used the Chi-square test, and multivariate analysis was performed using multiple logistic regression with the Enter method.

Results: Bivariate analysis showed a significant association between health literacy and participation in Clinical Breast Examination (CBE/SADANIS) ($p = 0.037$) and between midwife support and participation in CBE/SADANIS ($p = 0.023$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis demonstrated that both variables remained significantly associated with participation in CBE/SADANIS, namely health literacy (AOR = 1.404; $p = 0.034$; 95% CI: 1.026–1.920) and midwife support (AOR = 1.658; $p = 0.048$; 95% CI: 1.005–2.735). Based on the Adjusted Odds Ratio (AOR), midwife support was identified as the most influential factor associated with participation in CBE/SADANIS.

Conclusion: Health literacy and midwife support were significantly associated with women's participation in Clinical Breast Examination (CBE/SADANIS) in the working area of Samigaluh II Primary Health Center. Midwife support was identified as the most influential factor after controlling for health literacy. Strengthening the role of midwives as educators, motivators, and facilitators, alongside improving women's health literacy, may help increase participation in breast cancer early detection programs.

Keywords: health literacy, midwives' support, SADANIS participation, breast cancer screening.