

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN METODE IVA PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR DI PUSKESMAS SEYEGAN

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks masih menjadi masalah kesehatan utama pada perempuan. Pada tahun 2022 terdapat sekitar 660.000 kasus baru dan 350.000 kematian di dunia, sedangkan Indonesia mencatat 36.964 kasus baru dan 20.708 kematian. Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 33.829 perempuan menjalani deteksi dini pada tahun 2024 dengan 327 hasil positif dan 21 suspek kanker serviks. Puskesmas Seyegan mencatat 61 hasil IVA positif. Studi pendahuluan terhadap 10 wanita usia subur menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada responden (0%) yang mampu menjawab dengan benar mengenai jenis deteksi dini serta syarat dan prosedur pemeriksaan IVA. Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan kesenjangan antara besarnya masalah kanker serviks dan pengetahuan sasaran mengenai deteksi dini.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA pada wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Seyegan Tahun 2026

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis deskriptif kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional dilaksanakan pada April-Mei 2026 terhadap 92 wanita usia subur yang berkunjung ke Puskesmas Seyegan. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis secara *univariat* melalui distribusi frekuensi, persentase, dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil: Sebanyak 29 responden (31,5%) memiliki pengetahuan baik, 46 responden (50,0%) cukup, dan 17 responden (18,5%) kurang. Sebagian besar responden berusia >35 tahun (53,3%), berpendidikan menengah (63,0%), tidak bekerja (64,1%), dan memperoleh informasi dari media elektronik (67,4%). Tabulasi silang menunjukkan bahwa proporsi pengetahuan cukup tertinggi terdapat pada usia <35 tahun (60,5%), pendidikan tinggi (61,9%), responden yang bekerja (51,5%), dan responden yang memperoleh informasi dari tenaga kesehatan (53,3%). Berdasarkan jumlah responden, kategori cukup paling banyak terdapat pada pendidikan menengah (27 orang), tidak bekerja (29 orang), dan sumber informasi media elektronik (30 orang).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur mengenai deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA di Puskesmas Seyegan paling banyak berada pada kategori cukup (50,0%), sehingga edukasi yang terarah dan berulang masih diperlukan.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, kanker serviks, IVA, wanita usia subur, deteksi dini

OVERVIEW OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER USING VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE AT SEYEGAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer remains a major health problem among women. In 2022, approximately 660,000 new cases and 350,000 deaths were reported worldwide, while Indonesia recorded 36,964 new cases and 20,708 deaths. In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, 33,829 women underwent early detection in 2024, resulting in 327 positive findings and 21 suspected cervical cancer cases. Seyegan Public Health Center recorded 61 VIA-positive findings. A preliminary study involving 10 women of reproductive age found that none (0%) could correctly answer questions about screening methods or the requirements and procedure for VIA examination. This indicates a gap between the magnitude of the cervical cancer problem and the target population's knowledge of early detection.

Objective: To describe knowledge regarding early detection of cervical cancer using VIA among women of reproductive age at Seyegan Public Health Center in 2026 based on respondent characteristics and information sources.

Methods: This study employed a quantitative descriptive design with a cross-sectional approach and was conducted from April to May 2026, involving 92 women of reproductive age visiting the Seyegan Community Health Center.

Results: Good, moderate, and poor knowledge was found in 29 (31.5%), 46 (50.0%), and 17 (18.5%) respondents, respectively. Most respondents were aged >35 years (53.3%), had secondary education (63.0%), were not employed (64.1%), and obtained information from electronic media (67.4%). Cross-tabulation showed that the highest proportions of moderate knowledge were found among respondents aged <35 years (60.5%), those with higher education (61.9%), employed respondents (51.5%), and those obtaining information from health professionals (53.3%). By frequency, the largest numbers of respondents with moderate knowledge had secondary education (27 respondents), were not employed (29 respondents), and obtained information from electronic media (30 respondents).

Conclusion: Knowledge regarding early detection of cervical cancer using VIA among women of reproductive age at Seyegan Public Health Center was most commonly moderate (50.0%); therefore, targeted and repeated education is still needed.

Keywords: knowledge, cervical cancer, VIA, women of reproductive age, early detection