

**GAMBARAN PERSEPSI DAN ALASAN DALAM PARTISIPASI  
PEMERIKSAAN IVA PADA IBU PUS YANG BELUM MELAKUKAN  
PEMERIKSAAN IVA DI WILAYAH PADUKUHAN PATEN**

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Kanker serviks merupakan penyebab utama kematian wanita yang dapat dicegah melalui Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). Meskipun layanan tersedia, cakupan skrining IVA di wilayah Sleman sangat rendah yaitu sekitar 2-3%.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran persepsi dan alasan ibu Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) yang belum melakukan pemeriksaan IVA di wilayah Padukuhan Paten.

**Metode:** Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif ini melibatkan 40 ibu PUS di Padukuhan Paten yang belum pernah melakukan pemeriksaan IVA. Penelitian ini berfokus pada dua variabel utama, yaitu persepsi dan alasan keengganan melakukan pemeriksaan IVA. Pengumpulan data variabel persepsi menggunakan kuesioner pendekatan *Health Belief Model*, sedangkan variabel alasan diperoleh melalui pertanyaan terbuka. Data kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif dan tematik.

**Hasil:** Mayoritas responden (92,5%) memiliki persepsi kategori cukup, dan hanya 7,5% berkategori baik. Alasan penolakan didominasi faktor psikologis berupa takut (35,0%) dan malu (22,5%). Hambatan terbesar meliputi kesibukan/ tidak ada waktu (37,5%), biaya (25,0%), tidak diizinkan suami (20,0%), dan kurangnya informasi (17,5%).

**Kesimpulan:** Persepsi ibu PUS terhadap pemeriksaan IVA sebagian besar berada pada kategori cukup (92,5%). Berdasarkan komponen persepsi yang diukur, persepsi ancaman merupakan komponen dengan tingkat persetujuan tertinggi, sedangkan persepsi kerentanan merupakan komponen dengan tingkat persetujuan terendah. Alasan ketidakikutsertaan didominasi oleh rasa takut dan malu, sementara hambatan terbesar adalah kesibukan, keterbatasan biaya, tidak mendapat izin suami, dan kurangnya informasi. Karakteristik responden mayoritas adalah ibu rumah tangga berpendidikan SMA pada usia produktif. Diperlukan upaya edukasi dan promosi kesehatan yang lebih intensif untuk meningkatkan partisipasi ibu PUS dalam pemeriksaan IVA.

**Kata Kunci:** Kanker Serviks, Pemeriksaan IVA, Persepsi, Alasan, *Health Belief Model*.

# OVERVIEW OF PERCEPTIONS AND REASONS REGARDING VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) SCREENING PARTICIPATION AMONG UNSCREENED MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN PATEN HAMLET

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Cervical cancer is a leading cause of preventable death among women through Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA). Although services are available, VIA screening coverage in the Sleman region is very low approximately 2–3%.

**Objective:** To determine the perceptions and reasons of women of reproductive age (WRA) who have not undergone IVA screening in the Padukuhan Paten area.

**Methods:** This quantitative descriptive study involved 40 PUS mothers in Padukuhan Paten who had never undergone an IVA screening. The study focused on two main variables: perceptions and reasons for reluctance to undergo IVA screening. Data on the perception variable were collected using a questionnaire based on the Health Belief Model, while data on the reason variable were obtained through open-ended questions. The data were then analyzed descriptively and thematically.

**Results:** The majority of respondents (92.5%) had a moderate perception, while only 7.5% had a good perception. Reasons for refusal were dominated by psychological factors such as fear (35.0%) and embarrassment (22.5%). The biggest barriers included being too busy/lack of time (37.5%), cost (25.0%), not being allowed by their husbands (20.0%), and lack of information (17.5%).

**Conclusion:** PUS mothers' perceptions of IVA screening were mostly in the moderate category (92.5%). Based on the perception components measured, the perception of threat was the component with the highest level of agreement, while the perception of vulnerability was the component with the lowest level of agreement. The main reasons for non-participation were fear and embarrassment, while the biggest barriers were being too busy, financial constraints, lack of spousal permission, and lack of information. The majority of respondents were housewives with a high school education who were of working age. More intensive health education and promotion efforts are needed to increase PUS mothers' participation in IVA screening.

**Keywords:** Cervical Cancer, IVA Screening, Perception, Reasons, Health Belief Model.