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**GAMBARAN FAKTOR RESIKO PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR DENGAN
HASIL IVA (INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT) POSITIF DI
PUSKESMAS CANDIROTO TAHUN 2024**

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian utama pada wanita, terutama di negara berkembang seperti Indonesia. Deteksi dini melalui metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) menjadi strategi skrining yang efektif dan terjangkau, terutama di fasilitas kesehatan tingkat pertama. Di Puskesmas Candirototo, masih ditemukan kasus wanita usia subur (WUS) dengan hasil IVA positif, sehingga diperlukan identifikasi karakteristik kelompok berisiko sebagai dasar peningkatan upaya promotif dan preventif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik WUS dengan hasil IVA positif di Puskesmas Candirototo tahun 2024 berdasarkan faktor usia, aktivitas seksual di usia muda, riwayat infeksi menular seksual (IMS), berganti pasangan seksual, paparan asap rokok, riwayat keluarga dengan kanker serviks, dan penggunaan kontrasepsi oral jangka panjang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 90 orang yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling dan data diperoleh dari dokumen rekam medis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berusia 30–50 tahun (66,7%), tidak melakukan aktivitas seksual di usia muda (74,4%), tidak memiliki riwayat IMS (55,6%), tidak berganti pasangan seksual (92,2%), terpapar asap rokok secara aktif maupun pasif (88,9%), tidak memiliki riwayat keluarga dengan kanker serviks (92,2%), serta tidak menggunakan kontrasepsi oral jangka panjang (86,7%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kelompok usia 30–50 tahun dan paparan asap rokok merupakan karakteristik yang paling dominan pada WUS dengan hasil IVA positif, sehingga diperlukan peningkatan edukasi dan cakupan skrining secara berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci : IVA, Kanker Serviks, Wanita Usia Subur.
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OVERVIEW OF RISK FACTORS IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE
WITH POSITIVE IVA (VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID)
RESULTS AT CANDIROTO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN 2024

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia. Early detection through Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) is an effective and affordable screening strategy, especially at the primary healthcare level. At Candirototo Public Health Center, cases of reproductive-age women (WRA) with positive VIA results are still being found, indicating the need to identify the characteristics of at-risk groups as a basis for strengthening promotive and preventive efforts. This study aimed to describe the characteristics of WRA with positive VIA results at Candirototo Public Health Center in 2024 based on age, early sexual activity, history of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), multiple sexual partners, exposure to cigarette smoke, family history of cervical cancer, and long-term use of oral contraceptives. This research employed a descriptive quantitative design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 90 women selected using purposive sampling, and data were obtained from medical records. The results showed that most respondents were aged 30–50 years (66.7%), did not engage in early sexual activity (74.4%), had no history of STIs (55.6%), had no history of multiple sexual partners (92.2%), were exposed to cigarette smoke either actively or passively (88.9%), had no family history of cervical cancer (92.2%), and did not use oral contraceptives long-term (86.7%). It can be concluded that the age group of 30–50 years and exposure to cigarette smoke are the most dominant characteristics among WRA with positive VIA results. Therefore, increased education and broader screening coverage are needed on an ongoing basis.

Keywords: VIA, cervical cancer, reproductive-age women.