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**PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN MEDIA LEAFLET
TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR
TENTANG IVA TEST DI DESA TAJUK KABUPATEN
SEMARANG**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang Cakupan skrining deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui pemeriksaan IVA test di Jawa Tengah sekitar 5%. Data di UPTD Puskesmas Jetak tahun 2024 total WUS 11.626 dimana selama 6 bulan (Januari-Juni 2024) baru ada 4 pasien (0,03%) yang melakukan IVA test. Tidak melakukan pemeriksaan IVA pada WUS disebabkan kurangnya pengetahuan. Salah satu alternatif solusi untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan WUS tentang IVA test adalah melakukan pendidikan kesehatan

Desain Penelitian *pra eksperiment* dengan rancangan *one-group pretest-posttest design*. Populasi penelitian ini yaitu semua WUS di Desa Tajuk Kabupaten Semarang pada bulan Januari 2025 sejumlah 407 WUS, sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini ditetapkan 30 WUS, Teknik sampling dalam penelitian ini adalah *purposive sampling*. Hasil uji normalitas dengan *shapiro wilk* menunjukkan bahwa data berdistribusi tidak normal $0,000 < 0,05$. Analisis data dengan wilcoxon.

Hasil Pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang IVA Test sebelum pendidikan kesehatan mayoritas memiliki pengetahuan cukup yaitu 15 responden (50,0%) sesudah pendidikan kesehatan memiliki pengetahuan cukup yaitu 16 responden (53,3%). Hasil uji Wilcoxon menunjukkan ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang IVA test di Desa Tajuk Kabupaten Semarang (p-value $0,000 < 0,05$)

Kesimpulan Ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang IVA Test

Kata Kunci : pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan, IVA Test

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**THE EFFECT OF LEAFLET MEDIA HEALTH EDUCATION
ON THE KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING
AGE ABOUT THE IVA TEST IN TAJUK VILLAGE,
SEMARANG DISTRICT**

ABSTRACT

Background Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA Test) as cervical cancer detection can be done at the Puskesmas. The results of the preliminary study in August 2024, obtained data from the person in charge of KIA UPTD Puskesmas Jetak, a total of 11,626 WUS 6 months data (January-June 2024) since the opening of the IVA test service at UPTD Puskesmas Jetak there were only 4 patients (0.03%) who did the IVA test Not conducting IVA examinations in WUS is due to a lack of knowledge and public awareness to participate in the cervical cancer early detection program. Alternative solution to increase WUS knowledge about VIA test media chosen in this study is to conduct health education.

Pre-experiment research design with one-group pretest-posttest design. The population of this study were all WUS in Tajuk Village, Semarang Regency in January 2025, totaling 407 WUS, the sample used in this study was determined to be 30 WUS, the sampling technique in this study was purposive sampling. The results of the normality test with Shapiro Wilk showed that the data were not normally distributed $0.000 < 0.05$. Data analysis with wilcoxon.

The results of knowledge of women of childbearing age about VIA Test before health education the majority had sufficient knowledge, namely 15 respondents (50.0%) after health education had sufficient knowledge, namely 16 respondents (53.3%). The results of the Wilcoxon test showed that there was an effect of health education on the knowledge of women of childbearing age about the VIA test in Tajuk Village, Semarang Regency (p-value $0.000 < 0.05$).

Conclusion There is an effect of health education on increasing the knowledge of women of childbearing age about the VIA test.

Keywords: health education, knowledge, VIA Test