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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN PARTISIPASI PEMERIKSAAN IVA DI UPTD PUSKESMAS SEPAKU III

Abstrak

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan, khususnya di negara berkembang, yang dapat dicegah melalui deteksi dini menggunakan pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). Namun, cakupan pemeriksaan IVA di UPTD Puskesmas Sepaku III masih tergolong rendah. Hal ini disebabkan karena rendahnya pengetahuan dan masih adanya stigma rasa malu serta takut menjadi faktor yang mempengaruhi rendahnya partisipasi dalam pemeriksaan IVA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur (WUS) tentang kanker serviks dengan partisipasi pemeriksaan IVA di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas Sepaku III. Kajian pustaka dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kerangka *Health Belief Model* (HBM) untuk menjelaskan bagaimana pengetahuan mempengaruhi persepsi risiko, manfaat, dan keputusan individu dalam melakukan skrining. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan desain analitik korelasional dan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan menggunakan teknik *simple random sampling* terhadap 95 WUS. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner terstruktur yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, meskipun mayoritas berpengetahuan baik, masih terdapat proporsi WUS dengan pengetahuan cukup dan kurang yang memengaruhi partisipasi pemeriksaan IVA secara statistik. Analisis statistik menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan WUS tentang kanker serviks dengan partisipasi pemeriksaan IVA ($p\text{-value} = 0,027$). Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan berperan penting dalam mendorong partisipasi WUS dalam pemeriksaan IVA, sehingga diperlukan penguatan edukasi kesehatan yang berkelanjutan dan kontekstual.

Kata kunci: kanker serviks, pengetahuan, wanita usia subur, pemeriksaan IVA

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The Relationship Between Women of Reproductive Age's Knowledge of Cervical Cancer and Participation in Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) Screening at Sepaku III Community Health Center.

Abstract

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of mortality among women, particularly in developing countries, and can be prevented through early detection using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA). However, the coverage of VIA screening at the Sepaku III Community Health Center remains relatively low. This condition is influenced by limited knowledge as well as persistent stigma, including feelings of shame and fear, which affect women's willingness to participate in VIA screening. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge of women of reproductive age (WRA) regarding cervical cancer and their participation in VIA screening in the working area of UPTD Sepaku III Primary Health Center. The literature review in this study was guided by the Health Belief Model (HBM) framework to explain how knowledge influences risk perception, perceived benefits, and individual decision-making in screening behavior. This study employed a quantitative method with a correlational analytic design and a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 95 WRA selected using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability, and were analyzed using the chi-square statistical test. The results showed that most respondents had a good level of knowledge; however, despite this, there were still proportions of WRA with moderate and low levels of knowledge that statistically influenced participation in VIA screening. Statistical analysis revealed a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of WRA about cervical cancer and participation in VIA screening (p -value = 0.027). This study concludes that knowledge plays an important role in encouraging WRA participation in VIA screening; therefore, continuous and contextually appropriate health education is essential to improve screening uptake.

Keywords: cervical cancer, knowledge, women of reproductive age, VIA screening