

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Kebidanan Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
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**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) TENTANG DETEKSI
DINI KANKER SERVIKS MELALUI PEMERIKSAAN HPV DNA DENGAN
MINAT MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN HPV DNA DI PUSKESMAS
KRAPYAK KIDUL KOTA PEKALONGAN**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi wanita di Indonesia yang disebabkan oleh *human papillomavirus* (HPV). Meskipun pemeriksaan HPV DNA memiliki akurasi tinggi dalam mendeteksi keberadaan virus HPV, cakupan pemeriksaan ini masih rendah. Rendahnya minat Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) berkaitan dengan kurangnya pengetahuan mengenai manfaat dan prosedur deteksi dini tersebut.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain korelasional. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh WUS di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Krapyak Kidul sejumlah 4397 orang. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *accidental sampling* dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 98 orang menggunakan rumus Slovin. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner minat dan pengetahuan yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *Chi-Square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui pemeriksaan HPV DNA kategori cukup sebanyak 82 responden (83,7%), dan minat melakukan pemeriksaan HPV DNA dalam kategori tinggi sebanyak 51 responden (52,0%). Hasil uji *Chi-Square* diperoleh p-value sebesar $0,002 < 0,05$, maka H_0 ditolak H_a diterima sehingga dapat disimpulkan terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui pemeriksaan HPV DNA dengan minat melakukan pemeriksaan HPV DNA di Puskesmas Krapyak Kidul Kota Pekalongan.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan WUS tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks pemeriksaan HPV DNA dengan minat melakukan pemeriksaan HPV DNA. Semakin baik pengetahuan yang dimiliki, semakin tinggi pula minat WUS untuk melakukan pemeriksaan.

Saran : tenaga kesehatan agar lebih intensif melakukan edukasi tentang tes HPV DNA kepada WUS.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Minat, WUS, Kanker Serviks, HPV DNA

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REPRODUCTIVE-AGED WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT EARLY CERVICAL CANCER DETECTION THROUGH HPV DNA TESTING AND THE INTEREST IN CONDUCTING HPV DNA TESTS AT KRAPYAK KIDUL COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER, PEKALONGAN CITY

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women in Indonesia caused by human papillomavirus (HPV). Although HPV DNA testing has high accuracy in detecting the presence of HPV, the coverage of this test is still low. The low interest among women of childbearing age (WUS) is related to a lack of knowledge about the benefits and procedures of early detection.

Methods: This study was a quantitative study with a correlational design. The study population consisted of all WUS in the working area of the Krapyak Kidul Community Health Center, totaling 4,397 people. The sampling technique used accidental sampling with a total of 98 respondents using the Slovin formula. The research instrument was a questionnaire on interest and knowledge that had been tested for validity and reliability. Data analysis was performed using univariate and bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square statistical test.

Results: The results showed that the majority of respondents had sufficient knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer through HPV DNA testing, with 82 respondents (83.7%) in this category, and high interest in undergoing HPV DNA testing, with 51 respondents (52.0%) in this category. The Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of $0.002 < 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, thus concluding that there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) about early detection of cervical cancer through HPV DNA testing and their interest in undergoing HPV DNA testing at the Krapyak Kidul Community Health Center in Pekalongan City.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between WUS knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer through HPV DNA testing and interest in undergoing HPV DNA testing. The better the knowledge possessed, the higher the interest of WUS in undergoing testing.

Recommendation: Health workers should intensify education about HPV DNA testing for WUS.

Keywords : knowledge, Interest, Cervical Cancer, HPV DNA