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FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN RENDAHNYA PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN IVA TES PADA WUS DI PUSKESMAS BUMI RAHAYU TAHUN 2026

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan utama pada wanita di Indonesia dengan angka kejadian dan kematian yang tinggi. Deteksi dini melalui pemeriksaan IVA (Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat) dapat menurunkan risiko tersebut, namun partisipasi wanita masih rendah. Di Puskesmas Bumi Rahayu Kabupaten Bulungan, capaian pemeriksaan IVA hanya 40,24% dari target 80%.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan rendahnya perilaku pemeriksaan IVA pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Bumi Rahayu tahun 2026.

Penelitian menggunakan desain analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh WUS usia 30–50 tahun di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Bumi Rahayu sebanyak 523 orang. Sampel berjumlah 84 responden yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis secara statistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara akses informasi dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA (p=<0,001). WUS dengan akses informasi baik lebih banyak melakukan pemeriksaan IVA (75,0%) dibandingkan WUS dengan akses informasi kurang (4,5%). Persepsi juga berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA (p=<0,001), dengan proporsi pemeriksaan lebih tinggi pada WUS yang memiliki persepsi positif (56,0%) dibandingkan persepsi negatif (11,8%). Dukungan suami turut berhubungan signifikan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA (p=<0,001). Sebanyak 72,7% WUS yang mendapat dukungan suami melakukan pemeriksaan IVA, sedangkan seluruh WUS tanpa dukungan suami (100%) tidak melakukan pemeriksaan.

Peningkatan akses informasi, pembentukan persepsi positif, serta dukungan suami diharapkan dapat meningkatkan cakupan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata kunci: akses informasi, persepsi, dukungan suami, perilaku pemeriksaan IVA, wanita usia subur.

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOW UPTAKE OF VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) SCREENING AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE AT PUSKESMAS BUMI RAHAYU IN 2026

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the major health problems affecting women in Indonesia, with high incidence and mortality rates. Early detection through Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) can reduce this risk; however, participation in VIA screening remains low. At Bumi Rahayu Public Health Center, Bulungan Regency, VIA screening coverage was only 40.24%, compared with the target of 80%.

This study aimed to determine factors associated with low VIA screening behavior among women of reproductive age (WRA) at Bumi Rahayu Public Health Center in 2026.

This study used a correlational analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of 523 women aged 30–50 years in the working area of Bumi Rahayu Public Health Center. A total of 84 respondents were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed statistically.

The results showed a significant association between access to information and VIA screening behavior (p=<0.001). WRA with good access to information were more likely to undergo VIA screening (75.0%) than those with limited access (4.5%). Perception was also significantly associated with VIA screening behavior (p=<0.001). Women with positive perceptions had higher screening participation (56.0%) than those with negative perceptions (11.8%). Husband's support was also significantly associated with VIA screening behavior (p=<0.001). Among WRA receiving husband's support, 72.7% underwent VIA screening, while all women without husband's support (100%) did not undergo screening.

Improving access to health information, fostering positive perceptions, and strengthening husband's support are expected to increase cervical cancer early detection coverage among women of reproductive age.

Keywords: access to information, perception, husband's support, VIA screening behavior, women of reproductive age.