

Determinan perilaku wanita usia subur dalam skrining kanker serviks di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kecamatan Ciracas tahun 2015 = Behavioral determinants of childbearing women toward cervical cancer screening at public health center of Ciracas Subdistrict Areas 2015

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Abstrak

[Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu jenis kanker yang menjadi masalah kesehatan utama baik di dunia maupun di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya pencegahannya dengan melakukan skrining kanker serviks. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku wanita dalam melakukan skrining kanker serviks. Desain penelitian menggunakan studi cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel sebesar 128 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 20,3% responden pernah melakukan skrining kanker serviks. Faktor paling dominan yang berhubungan dengan perilaku skrining kanker serviks adalah keterpaparan informasi dengan nilai p-value 0,0001 dan Odds Ratio sebesar 14,350. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlu ditingkatkan upaya penyampaian informasi tentang kanker serviks melalui berbagai media komunikasi; Cervical cancer is one of cancer diseases which ranks as a major health problem both in the world and in Indonesia. One of the efforts to prevent the disease is by undertaking cervical cancer screening. This study aims to determine the factors associated the women behavior in performing cervical cancer screening. Using cross sectional study, 128 respondents were asked to complete self-administered questionnaires. The results showed that 20.3% of respondents have had cervical cancer screening and exposure information was the most associating factor for women to undertake the screening (p-value of 0.0001 and odds ratio of 14.350). This study recommends increasing efforts in delivering information about cervical cancer through a variety of communication media, Cervical cancer is one of cancer diseases which ranks as a major health problem both in the world and in Indonesia. One of the efforts to prevent the disease is by undertaking cervical cancer screening. This study aims to determine the factors associated the women behavior in performing cervical cancer screening. Using cross sectional study, 128 respondents were asked to complete self-administered questionnaires. The results showed that 20.3% of respondents have had cervical cancer screening and exposure information was the most associating factor for women to undertake the screening (p-value of 0.0001 and odds ratio of 14.350). This study recommends increasing efforts in delivering information about cervical cancer through a variety of communication media]