

Determinan perilaku wanita usia subur (WUS) dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Duri Kepa = Determinants of behavior of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer in the Work Area Puskesmas Duri Kepa Village in 2024

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Abstrak

Deteksi dini menjadi salah satu upaya penting untuk mencegah terjadinya kanker serviks. Namun, capaian deteksi dini kanker serviks di kota besar seperti Jakarta masih terbilang rendah dan jauh dari target. Capaian deteksi dini kanker serviks di wilayah Puskesmas Kelurahan Duri Kepa pada pertengahan tahun 2024 yaitu 38,75%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan perilaku wanita usia subur dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Duri Kepa tahun 2024 berdasarkan teori Health Belief Model. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain studi cross-sectional. Sumber data penelitian yaitu data primer, menggunakan metode wawancara dengan alat bantu kuesioner. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Juli-Agustus 2024 di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kelurahan Duri Kepa. Sampel dalam penelitian merupakan wanita usia subur 15-49 tahun yang sudah menikah, berjumlah 160 orang yang diambil dengan teknik quota sampling. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan wanita usia subur yang melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks hanya 20,6%. Secara statistik didapatkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara usia (p value = 0,029), pendidikan (p value = 0,000), persepsi kerentanan (p value = 0,000), persepsi keseriusan (p value = 0,000), persepsi manfaat (p value = 0,000), persepsi hambatan (p value = 0,000), isyarat bertindak (p value = 0,000), dan efikasi diri (p value = 0,000) dengan perilaku wanita usia subur dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks. Disarankan agar puskesmas mendukung peran fungsi kader, memperkuat KIE kanker serviks, memperluas jangkauan penyebaran informasi dengan pemanfaatan media sosial dan media interaktif yang mudah diakses, dan menjalin kerja sama dengan tokoh yang dianggap berpengaruh oleh masyarakat.

.....Early detection is one of the important efforts to prevent cervical cancer. However, the achievement of early detection of cervical cancer in big cities like Jakarta is still low and far from the target. The achievement of early detection of cervical cancer in the Duri Kepa Village Health Center area in mid-2024 was 38.75%. This study aims to determine the determinants of behavior of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer in the working area of Puskesmas Duri Kepa Village in 2024 based on the Health Belief Model theory. This research uses a quantitative approach with a cross-sectional study design. The research data source is primary data, using the interview method with questionnaire tools. The research was conducted in July-August 2024 in the work area of the Puskesmas Duri Kepa Village. The sample in the study was married women of childbearing age 15-49 years, totaling 160 people with quota sampling technique. The results showed that women of childbearing age who performed early detection of cervical cancer were only 20.6%. Statistically there was a significant relationship between age (p value = 0.029), education (p value = 0.000), perceived vulnerability (p value = 0.000), perceived seriousness (p value = 0.000), perceived benefits (p value = 0.000), perceived barriers (p value = 0.000), cues to action (p value = 0.000), and self-efficacy (p value = 0.000) with the behavior of women of childbearing age in early

detection of cervical cancer. The results suggest that the puskesmas should support the role of cadres, strengthen cervical cancer IEC, expand the reach of information dissemination by utilizing social media and interactive media that are easily accessible, and collaborate with figures who are considered influential by the community.