

## ABSTRAK

Nama : Laraswani  
Program Studi : Kesehatan Masyarakat  
Judul : Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku WUS (usia 30-50 tahun) dalam mendeteksi dini kanker leher rahim melalui metode IVA di IVA Center Puskesmas Sindang Jaya Tahun 2018

Kanker serviks merupakan keganasan yang berasal dari serviks (sepertiga bagian bawah uterus) yang disebabkan oleh *Human Papilloma Virus*. Secara nasional, penyakit kanker serviks merupakan penyakit kanker dengan prevalensi tertinggi kasus kanker di Indonesia sebesar 0,8%, sedangkan Kabupaten Tangerang berada di tingkat ke 8 dari jumlah kasus PTM tertinggi sebesar 139 kasus. Tingginya prevalensi kanker serviks diperlukan upaya peningkatan deteksi dini seperti IVA. Tetapi pada Puskesmas Sindang Jaya tahun 2016 dan 2017 terjadi penurunan kunjungan pemeriksaan IVA yaitu dari 256 orang menjadi 209 orang (0,76%) yang kurang dari target cakupan IVA secara nasional 10% dari jumlah WUS pada akhir tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku WUS dalam mendeteksi dini kanker serviks melalui metode IVA di Puskesmas Sindang Jaya Tahun 2018. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional study*. Populasi sejumlah 68 WUS yang berkunjung ke Poli KB tiap bulan dan sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 49 WUS dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square* dengan hasil menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan antara pengetahuan (*p-value* 0,017), keterpaparan informasi (*p-value* 0,002), dan dukungan suami (*p-value* 0,037) dengan perilaku periksa IVA. Dan tidak ada hubungan antara pendidikan (*p-value* 0,316) dan sikap (*p-value* 0,095) dengan perilaku periksa IVA. Maka dari itu dibutuhkan pengetahuan, keterpaparan informasi, dan dukungan suami untuk meningkatkan perilaku WUS dalam mendeteksi dini kanker serviks melalui metode IVA.

Kata Kunci : Perilaku deteksi dini kanker leher rahim, IVA, WUS  
VI BAB, 136 halaman, 14 tabel, 4 gambar, 11 lampiran  
Daftar pustaka : 68 (1998 – 2017)

## ABSTRACT

Name : Laraswani  
Program Study : Kesehatan Masyarakat  
Title : Factors related to women of childbearing age behavior (age 30-50 years) in early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection method of acetic acid in IVA Center Puskesmas Sindang Jaya in 2018

*Cervical cancer is a malignancy originating from the cervix (the lower third of the uterus) caused by the Human Papilloma Virus. Nationally, cervical cancer is a cancer with the highest prevalence of cancer cases in Indonesia Nationally, cervical cancer is a cancer with the highest prevalence of cancer cases in Indonesia of 0.8 %, while Tangerang Regency is at the 8th level of the highest number of non-communicable diseases cases of 139 cases. The high prevalence of cervical cancer requires efforts to improve early detection such as Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA). But in Puskesmas Sindang Jaya in 2016 and 2017 there was a decrease in visits to visual inspection of acetic acid from 256 people to 209 people (0.76%) which was less than the target of visual inspection of acetic acid nationally 10% of the number of women of childbearing age at the end year. This study aims to analyze the factors related to the behavior of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer through visual acetic acid inspection method in the Puskesmas Sindang Jaya in 2018. This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional study design. The population of 68 women of childbearing age who visited the ward every month and the sample used was 49 women of childbearing age with purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using Chi Square test with the results showing that there was a relationship between knowledge (p-value 0,017), information exposure (p-value 0,002), and husband's support (p-value 0,037) with acetic acid visual inspection behavior. And there was no relationship between education (p-value 0,316) and attitude (p-value 0,095) with the behavior of checking for visual inspection of acetic acid. Therefore, knowledge, exposure to information and husband's support are needed to improve the behavior of WUS in detecting cervical cancer early through visual inspection method of acetic acid.*

**Key Words** : *The behavior of early detection of cervical cancer, visual inspection method of acetic acid (IVA), women of childbearing age*

*VI chapter, 136 pages, 14 tables, 4 pictures, 11 attachments*

**Bibliography** : 68 (1998 – 2017)