

Analisis Capaian Program Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim Di Puskesmas Kota Cilegon Tahun 2019 - 2022

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Abstrak

Kanker leher rahim berada pada kedua tertinggi yaitu 9.2 per 100.000 penduduk, angka kematian rata-rata 9.0 per 100.000 penduduk. Cilegon belum mencapai target pemeriksaan IVA yang ditentukan, tahun 2019 sampai 2022 mencapai 0.99%; 1.78%, 2.05%, dan 2.35%, sehingga belum mencapai target nasional sebesar 80% dan target SPM kesehatan 100% dengan sasaran 71.139 orang. Tujuan penelitian untuk menganalisis capaian deteksi dini kanker leher rahim di Puskesmas Kota Cilegon 2019-2022. Jenis penelitian merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus, dilaksanakan pada bulan April – Mei 2023. Hasil penelitian dari sisi komponen hasil (capaian program) deteksi kanker leher rahim di Kota Cilegon periode 2019-2022 belum mencapai target SPM. Dari sisi komponen struktur, SDM, SOP, pendanaan dan sarana prasarana sudah tersedia, tetapi masih ada sedikit kendala pada ketidakseimbangannya jumlah SDM dan target. Dari sisi komponen proses, setiap puskesmas sudah menjalankan proses perencanaan, pelaksanaan, pencatatan, pelaporan, serta monitoring evaluasi sesuai dengan prosedur. Berbagai upaya telah dilakukan untuk memudahkan akses, sosialisasi aktif dilakukan, pendekatan inovatif serta kerjasama lintas program sudah dilakukan dan kerja sama lintas sektor belum menambahkan capaian deteksi dini kanker leher rahim di Puskesmas se-Kota Cilegon secara signifikan, hal ini disebabkan karena ketidaksamaan persepsi tentang penghitungan target, belum maksimalnya kegiatan promosi dan advokasi, pendekatan komunikasi yang belum tepat, penggunaan media yang belum efektif, pemanfaatan yang belum maksimal potensi-potensi yang ada di Kota Cilegon sebagai kota industri, serta masyarakat yang takut diperiksa atau tidak tahu tentang pemeriksaan IVA

Cervical cancer ranks second highest at 9.2 per 100,000 population, with an average death rate of 9.0 per 100,000 population. Cilegon has not reached the designated target for IVA screenings, with percentages from 2019 to 2022 reaching 0.99%, 1.78%, 2.05%, and 2.35%, thus not achieving the national target of 80% and the health SPM target of 100%, with a target population of 71,139 individuals. The research objective is to analyze the achievement of early detection of cervical cancer at the Cilegon City Health Center from 2019 to 2022. The research design is qualitative with a case study design, conducted in April - May 2023. The research findings indicate that the program's achievement in detecting cervical cancer in Cilegon City from 2019 to 2022 has not reached the SPM target. In terms of structural components, human resources, standard operating procedures, funding, and infrastructure are already available, but there

is still a slight obstacle due to the imbalance between the number of human resources and the target. In terms of process components, each health center has implemented planning, implementation, recording, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation processes according to procedures. Efforts have been made to facilitate access, actively promote awareness, employ innovative approaches, and foster cross-program cooperation, but cross-sector collaboration has not significantly improved the early detection of cervical cancer at the Cilegon City Health Center. This is due to discrepancies in perceptions of target calculation, suboptimal promotion and advocacy activities, inappropriate communication approaches, ineffective media usage, underutilization of potential resources in Cilegon as an industrial city, and a population that is either afraid of or unaware of IVA screenings.
