

Determinan Perilaku Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim Metode IVA Pada Wanita (30-50 tahun) di Puskesmas Bataceper Tahun 2024 (Berdasarkan Health Belief Model)

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Abstrak

Kanker leher rahim merupakan penyakit berbahaya pada wanita yang dapat ditangani semenjak awal dengan melakukan deteksi dini. Capaian deteksi dini kanker leher rahim di Indonesia yang rendah menyebabkan peningkatan angka kesakitan dan kematian akibat kanker leher rahim. Puskesmas Bataceper merupakan salah satu puskesmas di Kota Tangerang dengan capaian deteksi dini kanker leher rahim metode IVA terendah pada tahun 2022. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan perilaku wanita usia 30-50 tahun dalam melakukan deteksi dini kanker leher rahim metode IVA di Puskesmas Bataceper tahun 2024 berdasarkan teori Health Belief Model (HBM). Desain penelitian menggunakan studi cross-sectional. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode wawancara menggunakan kuesioner kepada 172 wanita usia 30-50 yang dipilih dengan teknik consecutive sampling. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat dan multivariat dengan uji regresi logistik ganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 11,6% wanita usia 30-50 tahun telah melakukan deteksi dini metode IVA dalam 3 tahun terakhir. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku deteksi dini kanker leher rahim metode IVA adalah persepsi hambatan dan isyarat bertindak, dimana persepsi hambatan merupakan faktor yang paling dominan. Responden dengan persepsi hambatan yang rendah memiliki peluang 4,68 kali untuk melakukan deteksi dini kanker leher rahim metode IVA dibandingkan responden dengan persepsi hambatan yang tinggi setelah dikontrol oleh isyarat bertindak (aOR=4,68 95% CI 1,45-15,10). Oleh karena itu, penting dilakukan upaya untuk mengurangi hambatan dan meningkatkan isyarat bertindak dengan memperluas kegiatan pemberian edukasi dan informasi mengenai bahaya kanker leher rahim serta pentingnya pemeriksaan IVA kepada calon pengantin, suami/pasangan, orangtua siswa di sekolah serta lintas sektor. Kata Kunci: Deteksi Dini, Kanker Leher Rahim, Health Belief Model, Puskesmas

Cervical cancer is a dangerous disease in women that can be treated early by screening. The low achievement of cervical cancer screening in Indonesia has led to an increase in the incidence of pain and death from cervical cancer. The Bataceper Health Center is one of the health centers in Tangerang City with the lowest achievement of cervical cancer screening with IVA method in 2022. This study aims to determine the behavioral determinants of women aged 30-50 in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method at the Bataceper Health Center in 2024 based on the Health Belief Model (HBM) theory. The research design uses a cross-sectional study. Data was collected by interview method using a questionnaire to 172 women aged 30-50 who were selected using consecutive sampling techniques. The data were analyzed univariately, bivariate, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression tests. The results showed that 11.6% of women aged 30-50 had successfully detected the IVA method early in the last 3 years. Factors related to the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer IVA method are the perception of obstacles and action signals, where the perception of obstacles is the most dominant factor. Respondents with a low perception of obstacles had 4.68 times the chance of cervical cancer screening with IVA method compared to respondents with a high perception of obstacles after being controlled by action signals (aOR=4.68, 95%

CI 1.45-15.10). Therefore, it is important to make efforts to reduce the barriers and increase action signals by expanding education and information activities about the dangers of cervical cancer as well as the importance of IVA examination to brides-to-be, husbands/partners, and parents of students at school and across sectors. Keywords: Screening, Cervical Cancer, Health Belief Model, Health Center</p>