

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) TENTANG PEMERIKSAAN IVA DI DUSUN JETIS SENDANG SARI PAJANGAN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA¹

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INTISARI

Latar belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan jenis kanker terbanyak kedua pada wanita dan menjadi penyebab lebih dari 250.000 kematian. Kanker serviks dapat dicegah, salah satunya dengan Metode Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat (IVA), yaitu metode screening yang praktis, murah, dan memungkinkan dilakukan di Indonesia. Namun, dalam pelaksanaannya metode ini masih mengalami kendala seperti keengganan para perempuan diperiksa karena malu. Penyebab lain seperti keraguan akan pentingnya pemeriksaan, kurangnya pengetahuan, serta ketakutan merasa sakit pada saat pemeriksaan. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui gambaran tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang pemeriksaan IVA di Dusun Jetis, Desa Sendang Sari, Kecamatan Pajangan, Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 66 WUS, teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan program SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) 16.0. **Hasil:** Dari 66 responden, berdasarkan umur kelompok terbesar responden berusia 20-35 tahun 35 orang (53,0%), berdasarkan tingkat pendidikan prosentase tertinggi berpendidikan dasar 49 orang (74,2%), berdasarkan pekerjaan prosentase tertinggi responden tidak bekerja 36 orang (54,5%), dan berdasarkan sumber informasi prosentase tertinggi diperoleh dari media cetak 29 orang (39,4%). Prosentase tertinggi tingkat pengetahuan WUS tentang pemeriksaan IVA berada dalam kelompok rendah 38 orang (57,6%). **Kesimpulan:** Tingkat pengetahuan WUS tentang pemeriksaan IVA di Dusun Jetis Sendang Sari Pajangan Bantul Yogyakarta sebagian besar adalah rendah sebanyak 38 orang (57,6%).

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Wanita Usia Subur, IVA, skrining, kanker serviks.

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**DESCRIPTION ON THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF REPRODUCTIVE
AGE WOMEN (WUS) ON IVA EXAMINATION IN JETIS HAMLET
SENDANG SARI, PAJANGAN BANTUL YOGYAKARTA¹**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the second most found type of cancer in women and it is responsible for more than 250.000 deaths. Cervical cancer can be prevented, one of the preventions is by Visual Examination Method with Acetic Acid (IVA); namely a screening method which is practical, inexpensive, and applicable in Indonesia. However, in the practice, this method still experiences problems; such as the reluctance of the women to be examined because they feel embarrassed. Other causes are doubt of the importance of examination, the lack of knowledge, and the fear of pain during the examination. **Objective:** To determine the description on the knowledge level of reproductive women on IVA examination in Jetis Hamlet, Sari Sendang Village, Pajangan Sub-district, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta. **Research Method:** This research was a descriptive quantitative with cross-sectional approach. The sampling number was as many as of 66 reproductive age women, the sampling technique used purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by using a questionnaire. The data analysis was performed by using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) 16.0. **Result:** Of the 66 respondents, based on the largest group of respondents aged between 20-35 year-old consisting of 35 people (53.0%), based on the education level, the highest percentage of the educated people are 49 people (74.2%), based on the job, highest percentage of the jobless respondents are 36 people (54.5%), and based on information resource, the highest percentage information source obtained from the printed media is 29 people (39.4%). The highest percentage of the knowledge level of reproductive age women on IVA examination lies in the low group consisting of 38 people (57.6%). **Conclusion:** The knowledge level of reproductive age women on IVA examination in Jetis Hamlet, Sendang Sari, Pajangan, Bantul Yogyakarta is mostly low, as many as 38 people (57.6%).

Keywords: Knowledge, Reproductive Age Women, IVA, Screening, Cervical cancer.

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