

**SKRIPSI**

**HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI DENGAN PELAKSANAAN SKRINING  
KANKER SERVIKS METODE IVA PADA WANITA USIA  
SUBUR MENGGUNAKAN PENDEKATAN TEORI  
*HEALTH BELIEF MODEL* DI PUSKESMAS  
LUBUK BUAYA TAHUN 2017**



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**Hubungan Persepsi Dengan Pelaksanaan Skrining Kanker Serviks Metode IVA  
Pada Wanita Usia Subur Menggunakan Pendekatan Teori *Health Belief Model*  
Di Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Tahun 2017**

**ABSTRAK**

Skrining IVA merupakan perilaku kesehatan yang dapat dipengaruhi oleh persepsi dan kepercayaan individu terhadap penyakit kanker serviks. Saat ini kasus kanker serviks di dunia mencapai 1 juta dengan angka kematian 266.000, namun kesadaran WUS untuk melakukan skrining IVA masih rendah. Hal ini berkaitan dengan pemahaman WUS mengenai manfaat IVA dan adanya hambatan dari diri WUS itu sendiri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan persepsi dengan pelaksanaan skrining kanker serviks metode IVA pada wanita usia subur menggunakan pendekatan teori *health belief model* di Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya Tahun 2017. Jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dalam dua tahap yaitu *Total Sampling* dan *Simple Random Sampling*. Instrument penelitian berupa kuisisioner tindakan IVA, persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat dan persepsi hambatan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara persepsi kerentanan ( $p=0,03$ ), persepsi keparahan ( $p=0,010$ ), persepsi manfaat ( $p=0,015$ ), dan persepsi hambatan ( $p=0,028$ ) dengan tindakan skrining kanker serviks metode IVA. Kesimpulan persepsi kerentanan, keparahan, manfaat dan hambatan berhubungan positif dengan pelaksanaan skrining IVA oleh WUS di Puskesmas Lubuk Buaya. Disarankan kepada Puseksmas Lubuk Buaya agar meningkatkan lagi sosialisasi dan promosi kesehatan skrining kanker serviks metode IVA menggunakan media seperti poster dan brosur agar meningkatkan persepsi manfaat dan mengurangi hambatan untuk melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA pada WUS.

Kata kunci : Kanker serviks, IVA, Health Belief Model  
Daftar Pustaka : 42 (1988 – 2016)

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***The Correlation among Perception with Implementation of Using Cervical Cancer Screening with VIA Method in Reproductive Age Women Using The Health Belief Model Theory Approach In Lubuk Buaya Community Health Centre 2017***

**ABSTRACT**

VIA screening is a health behavior that can be influenced by individual perceptions and beliefs against cervical cancer. Currently the case of cervical cancer in the world reaches 1 million with a death rate of 266,000, but awareness of women for VIA screening is still low. This relates to the understanding of women on the benefits of VIA and the presence of barriers from women itself. This study aims to determine the correlation among perception with implementation of using cervical cancer screening with VIA method in reproductive age women using the health belief model theory approach in Lubuk Buaya Community Health Centre 2017. Type of descriptive analytic research with cross sectional approach. The sampling technique was done in two stages: Total Sampling and Simple Random Sampling. The instrument of research in the form of VIA action questionnaire, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits and perceived barrier. The results showed that there were significant correlation between individual perceived susceptibility ( $p=0,03$ ), perceived severity ( $p=0,010$  perceived benefits ( $p=0,015$ ), and perceived barrier ( $p=0,028$ ) with a cervical cancer screening act of IVA method. Conclusions perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits and perceived barrier are positively associated with VIA screening by women at Lubuk Buaya Community Health Center. It is suggested to Lubuk Buaya community health centre to increase socialization and health promotion of cervical cancer screening VIA method using media such as posters and brochures to improve perception of benefits and reduce barriers to early detection of cervical cancer IVA method.

**Key Words** : Cervical cancer, VIA, Health Belief Model  
**References** : 42 (1988-2016)