



**UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

**FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN  
KEIKUTSERTAAN WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DALAM  
DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS METODE IVA DI  
PUSKESMAS KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2018**

**Oleh :**

**MIFTAHIL FAUZA**

**No. BP. 1411212041**

**Pembimbing I: Dr. Azrimaidaliza, SKM, MKM**

**Pembimbing II: Aprianti, SKM, M. Kes**

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**Miftahil Fauza, No. BP. 1411212041**

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WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DALAM DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS  
METODE IVA DI PUSKESMAS KOTA PADANG TAHUN 2018**

vii + 81 halaman, 12 tabel, 3 gambar, 9 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

**Tujuan**

Pada tahun 2013 prevalensi kanker serviks di Sumatera Barat sebesar 0,9 per 1000 penduduk. Data ini melebihi prevalensi Indonesia yaitu sebesar 0,8 per 1000 penduduk. Kurangnya pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai deteksi dini kanker serviks menjadi penyebab tingginya prevalensi kanker serviks. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan keikutsertaan wanita usia subur (WUS) dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA di Puskesmas Kota Padang tahun 2018.

**Metode**

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross sectional. Penelitian dilakukan dari bulan Februari - Oktober 2018 dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 responden. Cara pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Data dianalisis dengan uji statistik *Chi-square* dan regresi logistik dengan derajat kepercayaan 95%.

**Hasil**

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ( $p=0,000$ ), sikap ( $p=0,041$ ), akses informasi ( $p=0,000$ ) dan dukungan suami ( $p=0,000$ ) dengan keikutsertaan WUS dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA. Hasil analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang paling dominan mempengaruhi keikutsertaan WUS dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks yaitu dukungan suami ( $p=0,000$ ) dan  $POR=46,693$ .

**Kesimpulan**

Terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan, sikap, akses informasi, dan dukungan suami. Disarankan Puskesmas dapat meningkatkan sosialisasi dan promosi kesehatan yang dilakukan rutin mengenai pentingnya melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks metode IVA.

**Daftar Pustaka** : 30 (2002-2018)

**Kata Kunci** : Akses Informasi, Dukungan Suami, IVA, Sikap, Tingkat Pengetahuan.

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**Miftahil Fauza, No. BP. 1411212041**

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED ON CHILDBEARING WOMEN PARTICIPATION  
IN SERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION WITH VIA METHOD IN  
PADANG PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE IN 2018**

vii + 81 pages, 12 tables, 3 pictures, 9 attachments

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective**

In 2013 the prevalence of cervical cancer in West Sumatra was 0.9 per 1000 population. This data exceeds the Indonesian prevalence of 0.8 per 1000 population. Lack of public knowledge regarding early detection of cervical cancer is the cause of the high prevalence of cervical cancer. This study aims to determine the factors associated with the participation of women of childbearing age in the early detection of VIA method cervical cancer in Padang City Health Center in 2018.

**Method**

This study uses a cross sectional design. The study was conducted from February to October 2018. The study population was women who visited the Alai Health Center and Pegambiran Health Center with a total sample of 110 respondents. The sampling method uses consecutive sampling method. Data collection was conducted by interview using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by Chi-square statistical test and logistic regression with 95% confidence degree.

**Result**

The results showed that 60% of respondents had never done the early detection of VIA cervical cancer method. Statistical test results show there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge ( $p = 0,000$ ), attitude ( $p = 0,041$ ), access to information ( $p = 0,000$ ) and husband's support ( $p = 0,000$ ) with the early detection of VIA cervical cancer method. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant variables affected the participation of women in early detection of cervical cancer, namely husband's support ( $p = 0,000$ ) and  $POR = 46,693$ .

**Conclusion**

There is a relationship between the level of knowledge, attitude, access to information, and husband's support. It is recommended that the Health Center can improve routine socialization and health promotion regarding the importance of early detection of VIA method of cervical cancer.

**References** : 30 (2002-2018)

**Keywords** : Access to Information, Attitude, VIA, Husband's Support, Level of Knowledge