

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH TASIKMALAYA
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**Hubungan Pengetahuan Tentang Kanker *Serviks* dengan Perilaku
Pemeriksaan IVA Tes pada Wanita Usia Subur Di PKM Tamansari Kota
Tasikmalaya**
ABSTRAK

Xiii bagian awal + 90 halaman + 5 tabel+ 10 lampiran

Angka kematian ibu di Indonesia saat ini masih tinggi salah satunya disebabkan oleh kejadian kanker *serviks*. Pemeriksaan IVA test salah satu pemeriksaan sederhana untuk mendeteksi adanya kanker *serviks* namun kenyataannya masih jarang wanita usia subur untuk melakukannya. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan tentang kanker *serviks* dengan pemeriksaan IVA test pada wanita usia subur di Wilayah Puskesmas Tamansari Kota Tasikmalaya. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi seluruh Wanita Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tamansari dan dengan teknik *consecutive sampling* didapatkan sampel sebanyak 98 orang. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan *chi square*. Hasil didapatkan dari 98 responden, 55 responden berpengetahuan baik dan melakukan pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 13 responden (23,6%), dan sisanya sebanyak 42 orang (76,4%) tidak melakukan IVA test. Sedangkan dari 43 orang berpengetahuan kurang semuanya tidak melakukan pemeriksaan IVA test. Hasil uji *chi-square* didapatkan nilai p 0,002 artinya H_0 diterima. Kesimpulan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan pemeriksaan IVA test. Disarankan bagi tenaga kesehatan untuk memberikan informasi melalui penyuluhan kesehatan terkait kanker *serviks* dan pemeriksaan dini melalui pemeriksaan IVA test.

Kata Kunci : IVA test, Kanker *Serviks*, Pengetahuan
Kepustakaan : 47 (2010-2024)

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**The Relationship Between Knowledge About Cervical Cancer and VIA
Testing Behavior in Women of Childbearing Age at PKM Tamansari,
Tasikmalaya City**
ABSTRACT

xiii + 90 pages + 5 tables + 10 appendices

The maternal mortality rate in Indonesia remains high, partly due to the incidence of cervical cancer. The IVA test is a simple screening method for detecting cervical cancer; however, in reality, it is still rarely utilized by women of reproductive age. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge about cervical cancer and IVA test screening among women of reproductive age in the Tamansari Community Health Center area of Tasikmalaya City. This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of all women of reproductive age in the working area of the Tamansari Community Health Center, and with consecutive sampling techniques, a sample of 98 people was obtained. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed using frequency distribution and chi-square tests. The results showed that out of 98 respondents, 55 had good knowledge, and among them, 13 (23.6%) underwent the IVA test, while the remaining 42 (76.4%) did not. Conversely, all 43 respondents with insufficient knowledge did not undergo the IVA test. The chi-square test results yielded a p-value of 0.002, indicating that H_a is accepted. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between knowledge and IVA test screening. It is recommended that healthcare workers provide information through health education regarding cervical cancer and early detection via the IVA test.

Keywords: VIA test, Cervical Cancer, Knowledge

References: 47 (2010-2024)