

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TENTANG KANKER PAYUDARA DENGAN PERILAKU SADARI PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DI DUSUN DAYU DESA GADINGSARI BANTUL YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Data *Global Burden of Cancer* (Globocan) menunjukkan kanker payudara merupakan kanker terbanyak pada perempuan di Indonesia (26/100.000). Deteksi dini payudara merupakan langkah awal terdapat dan paling penting dalam pencegahan kanker. Pemeriksaan payudara atau SADARI merupakan cara deteksi dini kanker payudara yang cukup efektif. Pengetahuan tentang kanker payudara diperlukan untuk memotivasi wanita melakukan pemeriksaan payudara sendiri.

Tujuan Penelitian : Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker payudara dengan perilaku SADARI pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Dusun Dayu Desa Gadingsari Bantul Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 70 wanita usia subur di Dusun Dayu Desa Gadingsari Bantul Yogyakarta. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan uji *Spearman Rank*.

Hasil penelitian : Tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker payudara pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Dusun Dayu Desa Gadingsari Bantul Yogyakarta kategori cukup (41,4%). Perilaku SADARI pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Dusun Dayu Desa Gadingsari Bantul Yogyakarta kategori cukup sebanyak 33 orang (55,7%). Hasil uji Spearmans rho diperoleh $p=0,002$ dan $r= 0,368$.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker payudara dengan perilaku SADARI pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Dusun Dayu Desa Gadingsari Bantul Yogyakarta dengan keeratan hubungan rendah.

Kata kunci : pengetahuan, perilaku SADARI

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**THE ASSOCIATION CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL
ON BREAST CANCER AND *BREAST SELF EXAMINATION*
BEHAVIOR OF FERTILE WOMEN IN DAYU HAMLET, GADINGSARI
VILLAGE, BANTUL, YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The data of Global Burden of Cancer (Globocan) shows that breast cancer was the highest number of cancer in women in Indonesia (26/100.000). Early detection on breast is the first step and the most important in cancer prevention. Breast checking or breast self examination is a quite effective way of breast cancer detection. The knowledge about breast cancer is needed to motivation women to do breast self examination.

Research Objective: Determine the correlation between the knowledge level about breast cancer knowledge and breast self examination behavior of fertile women in Dayu Hamlet, Gadingsari Village, Bantul Yogyakarta.

Research Method: The research was quantitative in nature with cross sectional approach. The sample was taken with purposive sampling technique as many as 70 women in fertile age in Dayu Hamlet, Gadingsari Village Bantul Yogyakarta. The research instrument was questionnaire. The research result was analyzed with Spearman Rank Test.

Research Result: The knowledge level about breast cancer in fertile women in Dayu Hamlet, Gadingsari Village Bantul Yogyakarta was in the fair category (41.4%). breast self examination behavior in fertile women in Dayu Hamlet, Gadingsari Village Bantul Yogyakarta in fair category was 33 women (55.7%). The rho of Spearman Test result was $p= 0.002$ and $r=0.368$.

Conclusion: There was a correlation between knowledge level about breast cancer and breast self examination behavior on fertile women in Dayu Hamlet, Gadingsari Village Bantul Yogyakarta with low correlation

Keywords: knowledge, breast self examination

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