

# HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN SIKAP WANITA DALAM MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN DINI IVA (INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT) DI PUSKESMAS GODEAN 1 SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Kanker serviks merupakan tumor di leher rahim yang disebabkan oleh virus *Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV). Penanggulangan kanker serviks pada wanita harus dilakukan secara menyeluruh dan terintegrasi salah satunya dengan melakukan deteksi kanker serviks sejak dini melalui pemeriksaan IVA. Dampak yang ditimbulkan kanker serviks menuntut wanita untuk meningkatkan upaya pencegahan. Sikap wanita enggan melakukan pemeriksaan dini karena ketidaktahuan tentang bahaya kanker serviks.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan sikap wanita dalam melakukan pemeriksaan dini IVA di Puskesmas Godean I Sleman.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Subjek penelitian ini sebanyak 36 sampel. Responden penelitian ini adalah wanita yang datang di Poli KIA di Puskesmas Godean 1 Sleman Metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan sikap pemeriksaan dini. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *Somers' d*.

**Hasil penelitian:** Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa responden paling banyak memiliki pengetahuan cukup 17 responden (47,2%). Responden paling banyak memiliki sikap positif 25 responden (69,4%). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan sikap wanita dalam melakukan pemeriksaan dini IVA dengan *p-value* sebesar 0,001, dengan keeratan hubungan kuat (0,623).

**Kesimpulan dan Saran:** Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan sikap wanita dalam melakukan pemeriksaan dini IVA, dengan keeratan hubungan kuat. Bagi wanita diharapkan meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks.

**Kata Kunci:** Kanker serviks, Pemeriksaan dini IVA.

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**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CERVICAL CANCER KNOWLEDGE  
WITH WOMEN'S ATTITUDE IN DOING EARLY IVA (ACETIC ACID  
VISUAL INSPECTION) CHECK AT PUSKESMAS GODEAN 1 SLEMAN  
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**ABSTARCT**

**Background:** Cervical cancer is a tumor in the cervix caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). The countermeasures for cervical cancer in women have to be done thoroughly and integratedly; one of the ways is by doing early detection of cervical cancer through IVA check. The effects of cervical cancer encourage women to take preventive measure. Some women are still reluctant about doing early check because they do not really know the danger of cervical cancer.

**Research Objective:** To identify the association between cervical cancer with women's attitude in doing an early IVA check at Puskesmas Godean I Sleman.

**Research Methodology:** This is a quantitative research with cross-sectional approach using purposive sampling technique. The subjects of this research were 36 samples. The respondents of this research were women who came to Poli KIA at Puskesmas Godean I Sleman. The data was collected using questionnaires on knowledge and early check attitude. The statistical analysis was done using Somers'd test.

**Research Result:** This research shows that the highest proportion of respondents with adequate knowledge are 17 people (47,2%) and the highest proportion of respondents with positive attitude are 25 people (69,4%). There is an association between knowledge about cervical cancer with women's attitude in doing early IVA check with p-value of 0,001 and a strong association level (0,623).

**Conclusion and Suggestion:** There is an association between knowledge about cervical cancer with women's attitude in doing early IVA check with a strong association level. Women are encouraged to improve their knowledge on cervical cancer.

**Keywords:** Cervical cancer, early IVA check

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