

HUBUNGAN PARITAS DENGAN MOTIVASI WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT (IVA) DI KABUPATEN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Menurut WHO, terdapat 490.000 perempuan di dunia terkena kanker serviks setiap tahunnya dan 80% di antaranya berada di negara-negara berkembang, salah satunya adalah Indonesia. Semua wanita yang pernah berhubungan seks dapat berisiko terkena kanker serviks seiring bertambahnya usia. Faktor risiko lainnya antara lain perilaku seksual berupa mitra seks *multiple*, paritas, nutrisi, rokok, riwayat keluarga, dan usia perkawinan yang terlalu muda. Ibu yang sering melahirkan akan meningkatkan risiko terkena kanker serviks apabila jarak kehamilan terlalu dekat.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan paritas dengan motivasi WUS melakukan pemeriksaan IVA di Kabupaten Bantul.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian jenis deskriptif *non eksperiment* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 97 responden. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *probability sampling* dengan *cluster sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisa univariabel dan bivariabel menggunakan *Chi Square* dengan tingkat kemaknaan *p-value* > 0,054.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa WUS primipara mempunyai motivasi sedang sebanyak 9 responden (9,3%). Sedangkan, WUS multipara memiliki motivasi sedang sebanyak 51 responden (52,6%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan $p = 0,054$ ($p > 0,05$) maka tidak terdapat hubungan paritas dengan motivasi WUS melakukan pemeriksaan IVA di Kabupaten Bantul.

Kesimpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara paritas dengan motivasi WUS melakukan pemeriksaan IVA di Kabupaten Bantul.

Kata Kunci: Paritas, Motivasi, Pemeriksaan IVA

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The Relation between Parity and Motivation in Fertile Women (FW) to implement Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) in Bantul Region

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ABSTRACT

Background : According to WHO, there are 490.000 women around the world who suffer from cervical cancer annually and eighty percent (80%) of them are from developing countries such as Indonesia. Every woman who has already had sexual intercourse may have the risk of cervical cancer as she is aging. The other risk factors are multiple sexual partner, parity, nutrition, smoking, family background, and premature marriage. Mothers with high parity will have higher risk of cervical cancer as pregnancy intervals are too short.

Objectives : To identify the relation between parity and motivation in Fertile Women (FW) to implement Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) in Bantul Region

Methods : This study was non-experimental descriptive with cross sectional approach. The number of samples were 97 respondents. Sampling technique applied probability sampling with cluster sampling. The study result was analyzed with univariable and bivariable analysis using Chi square with significance level of $p\text{-value} > 0,05$.

Results : The study result illustrated that FW with primipara reflected average motivation as many as 9 respondents (9,3%). Fertile women with multipara reflected average motivation as many as 51 respondents (52,6%). The result of statistical test figured $p = 0,054$ ($p > 0,05$) which indicated no relation between parity and motivation in FW to implement VIA examination in Bantul region.

Conclusion : There was no relation between parity and motivation in FW to implement VIA examination in Bantul region.

Keywords : *Parity, Motivation, VIA examination*

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