

**GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK WANITA USIA SUBUR YANG MELAKUKAN  
DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN METODE *PAP SMEAR*  
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS TEMON  
I KULON PROGO TAHUN 2013-2014**

**INTISARI**

Shelvia<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Yulinda<sup>2</sup>,

**Latar belakang:** kanker serviks terjadi pada 1,4 juta wanita di seluruh dunia. Data WHO (*World Health Organization*) tahun 2010 diketahui terdapat 493.243 kasus baru kanker serviks dengan angka kematian sebanyak 273.505 jiwa tahun 2010 (Emilia, 2010). DIY menempati urutan tertinggi kejadian kanker serviks di Indonesia mencapai 9,6 dari 1000 penduduk, angka ini meningkat dari tahun 2013 yaitu 1,4 dari 1000 penduduk (Riskesdas, 2013). Hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temon I Kulon progo terdapat 1% kejadian kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui gambaran karakteristik wanita usia subur yang melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode *pap smear* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temon I Kulon progo tahun 2013-2014

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian *deskriptif kuantitatif* dengan metode *retrospective study* sampel 77 wanita usia subur dari populasi 324, diambil menggunakan *purposive sampling* berdasarkan kriteria inklusi eksklusi. Peneliti ini menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik dengan *intrument checklist*.

**Hasil penelitian:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 77 sampel wanita usia subur yang melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode *pap smear* dari tahun 2013-2014 mengalami peningkatan, dengan kelompok umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 51 orang (65.4%), kelompok pendidikan menengah sebanyak 44 orang (56.4%), kelompok bekerja sebanyak 51 orang (65.4%), kelompok berpenghasilan > UMK 1.138.000 sebanyak 51 orang (65.4%).

**Kesimpulan:** Karakteristik wanita usia subur yang melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode *pap smear* di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Temon I Kulon progo tahun 2013-2014 lebih banyak pada kelompok umur 20-35 tahun, bekerja, berpenghasilan > UMK 1.138.000.

**Kata kunci:** Wanita usia subur yang melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode *pap smear*.

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Prodi Kebidanan (D-3) Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Prodi Kebidanan (D-3) Stikes Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING  
AGE WHO DO EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER  
WITH A PAP SMEAR METHOD IN THE WORKING  
AREA OF THE DISTRICT HEALTH CENTER  
TEMON 1 KULONPROGO  
2013-2014**

**ABSTRACT**

Shelvia<sup>1</sup>, Dwi Yulinda<sup>2</sup>

**Background:** Cervical cancer occurs in 1.4 million woman worldwide. Data WHO (World Health Organization) in 2010 finds that there are 493.243 new cases of cervical cancer deaths by 273.505 inhabitants in 2010 (Emilia, 2010). DIY Occupying the highest order of cervical cancer incidence in Indonesia reached 9.6 of the 1000 population, this figure increased from 1,4 in 2013 in 1000 inhabitants (Risksedas, 20113). Results of preliminary studies conducted in health center temon 1 Kulon progo there is a 1% incidence of cervical cancer in woman of childbearing age.

**Objective:** Know the description of the characteristics of women of childbearing age who do early detection of cervical cancer with a pap smear method in the clinic Temon 1 Kulon progo in 2013-2014.

**Method:** Quantitative descriptive research type with methods retrospective study sampled 77 women of childbearing age of the population 324, is taken using purposive sampling based on inclusion criteria of exclusion. Researchers have used secondary data from medical records with instrument checklist.

**Result:** The results showed that 77 samples of women of childbearing age who do the early detection of cervical cancer with pap smears method of 2013-2014 has increased, with the age group 20-35 years were 51 people (65.4%), secondary education group as many as 44 (56.4%), the group worked as many as 51 people (65.4%), income group > UMK 1.138.000 were 51 people (65.4%).

**Conclusion:** Characteristics of women of childbearing age who do early detection of cervical cancer with a pap smear method in the clinic Temon 1 Kulon progo 2013-2014 more in the age group 20-35 years, working, earning > UMK 1.138.000.

**Keyword:** Women of childbearing age who do early detection of cervical cancer with a pap smear method.

<sup>1</sup>Student of Program Of Midwifery (D-3) School of Health Jendral Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer Of Major Of Midwifery (D-3) Stikes Of Jendral Achmad Yani Yogyakarta