

ABSTRACT

The Correlation between Knowledge of Childbearing Age Women about Breast Cancer with Breast Self Examination (BSE) Behavior in Village Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman

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Background: The breast cancer reaches the second place after the cervical cancer in Indonesia, those who suffer from breast cancer reaches 26 sufferers/100.000 women. Breast cancer can be healed if it is diagnosed since the early. BSE is the simple method to detect the breast cancer since the early.

Objective: The research is purposed to know the correlation between knowledge of Childbearing Age Women about Breast Cancer with Breast Self Examination (BSE) Behavior in Village Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman.

Method: The researcher applies the observational method with cross sectional time approach in this research. As the sampling technique, the researcher uses the *purposive sampling* by using 31 Childbearing Age Women as the sample. The researcher uses *Kolmogorov Sminov* with the 95% trusting degree in analyzing data.

Result: The result of the research shows that most of the respondents have the adequate comprehension about breast cancer (58,1%), and the behavior of BSE which is not good (61,3%). The result of the statistic analysis shows that the value of Z count (1,380) with the level of significance $0,044 < 0,05$.

Conclusion: There is significant correlation between the knowledge about breast cancer with BSE behavior in village Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman.

Suggestion: Childbearing Age Women are expected to improve their comprehension about the risks of breast cancer and the BSE for early detection of the breast cancer.

Keywords: Knowledge of Breast Cancer, BSE Behavior.

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ABSTRAK

Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan WUS tentang Kanker Payudara dengan Perilaku SADARI di Dusun Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman

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Latar belakang: Di Indonesia kanker payudara menempati urutan kedua setelah kanker leher rahim, dimana angka kejadiannya mencapai 26 penderita/100.000 wanita. Kanker payudara masih bisa disembuhkan jika ditemukan secara dini. SADARI adalah metode sederhana untuk deteksi dini kanker payudara.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan WUS tentang kanker payudara dengan perilaku SADARI di Dusun Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan pendekatan waktu *cross sectional*. Teknik samplingnya *purposive sampling* dengan sampel 31 WUS. Analisis data dengan *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* dengan tingkat kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan cukup tentang Kanker Payudara (58,1%), dan perilaku SADARI yang tidak baik (61,3%). Hasil uji statistik didapatkan nilai Z hitung (1,380) dengan signifikansi $0,044 < 0,05$.

Simpulan: Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker payudara dengan perilaku SADARI di Dusun Klumprit Caturharjo Sleman.

Saran: Diharapkan WUS lebih meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang risiko kanker payudara dan SADARI untuk deteksi dini kanker payudara.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan Kanker Payudara, Perilaku SADARI

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