

**TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS)
TENTANG PEMERIKSAAN PAP SMEAR
DI DUSUN GLAGAH DESA GLAGAH
KECAMATAN TEMON
KULON PROGO**

INTISARI

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Latar belakang :Angka kejadian kanker serviks diindonesia berdasarkan data Departemen RI tahun 2011, diperkirakan 100/100.000 per tahun (Kompasiana, 2012). Kanker leher rahim disebabkan oleh *Human Papiloma Virus(HPV)*. Menurut Bambang (2008) mengatakan kaum lelaki berperan sangat besar dalam penularan HPV. Hasil studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan di Dusun Glagah Desa Glagah Kecamatan Temon Kulon Progo didapatkan 6 (75%) wanita usia subur yang belum mengerti tentang pemeriksaan pap smear.

Tujuan :Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur di dusun glagah desa glagah kecamatan temon kulon progo.

Metode Penelitian :Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan metode *survey cross sectional* . Lokasi penelitian berada di Dusun Glagah Desa Glagah Kecamatan Temon Kulon Progo. Populasi semua wanita usia subur yang berada di Dusun Glagah Desa Glagah Kecamatan Temon Kulon Progo .

Hasil : Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur (WUS) tentang pemeriksaan pap smear di Dusun Glagah Desa Glagah Kecamatan Temon Kulon Progo, dengan pengertian sebanyak 66,1% (37 orang) dengan kategori baik, dan tujuan pap smear 57,1% (32 orang) dengan kategori kurang, manfaat pap smear 60,7% (34 orang) dengan kategori cukup, dan syarat pap smear 64,3% (36 orang) dengan kategori kurang.

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur (WUS) tentang *pap smear* yang ada di Dusun Glagah Desa Glagah Kecamatan Temon Kulon Progotertinggi sebanyak 66,1% dengan kategori baik

Kata Kunci :Pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang *pap smear*

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**THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING
AGE ABOUT PAP SMEAR IN THE HAMLET
VILLAGE GLAGAH DISTRICTS
KULON PROGO**

ABSTRACT

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Background :The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia based on data from the Department of RI in 2011, an estimated 100/100.000 per year (Kompasiana, 2012). Cervical cancer is caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). According to Bambang (2008) said that men must've role in transmission of HPV. Results of a study conducted in the hamlet Glagah Village Glagah Temon Kulon Progo showed 6 (75%) of women of childbearing age who do not understand about pap smears.

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge of women of child bearing age in the hamlet village glagah glagah temon Kulon Progo districts.

Research Method: The study was quantitative descriptive cross sectional survey method. The research location is in the hamlet village Glagah Glagah Temon Kulon Progo. The population of all women of child bearing age who are in Hamlet Village Glagah Glagah Temon Kulon Progo.

Results: The level of knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) on Pap smear in the hamlet village Glagah Glagah Temon Kulon Progo, with the understanding as much as 66.1% (37 people) with good category, and the purpose of Pap smears 57.1% (32) category poor, the benefits of Pap smears 60.7% (34 people) with enough categories, and terms of Pap smears 64.3% (36 people) with less category.

Conclusions: The level of knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) on a pap smear in the hamlet village Glagah Glagah Temon highest Kulon Progo as much as 66.1% in both categories

Keywords: Knowledge of women of childbearing age about pap smear

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