

**GAMBARAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) TENTANG
DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DI DUSUN NGASEM
DESA TIMBULHARJO SEWON BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA**

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Target *SDGs* pada tahun 2030, mengurangi AKI hingga dibawah 70 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Kanker serviks merupakan kanker yang menyebabkan kematian tertinggi ke-2 di dunia. Salah satu upaya mengurangi kanker serviks yaitu deteksi dini kanker serviks. Sikap merupakan salah satu penyebab rendahnya cakupan deteksi dini kanker serviks. Hasil studi pendahuluan didapatkan bahwa 7 (35%) WUS memiliki sikap positif dan 13 (65%) memiliki sikap negatif terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Tujuan: Mengetahui sikap wanita usia subur tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks di Dusun Ngasem Desa Timbulharjo Sewon Bantul.

Metode Penelitian: Metode penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif. Pengambilan sampel secara *Probability sampling* dengan metode *Sampling Random* dengan jumlah 69 responden yang berumur 15-49 tahun. Alat pengumpulan data adalah kuesioner, dan analisa data menggunakan analisis *univariat*.

Hasil: Sikap negatif tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks sebanyak 37 responden (53,6%). Sikap wanita usia subur yang telah melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan sikap positif sebanyak 8 responden (80,0%). Sikap wanita usia subur yang belum melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan sikap negatif sebanyak 35 responden (59,3%).

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa sikap wanita usia subur tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks di Dusun Ngasem Desa Timbulharjo Sewon Bantul mayoritas dengan sikap negatif sebanyak 37 responden (53,6%).

Kata kunci: Sikap, Deteksi dini kanker serviks

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**The Description of Fertile Women's (FW) Behavior about Early Detection of
Cervical Cancer in Ngasem Sub-Village Timbulharjo
Village Sewon Bantul Yogyakarta**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The target of SDGs in 2030 is to eliminate Maternal Mortality Rate until lower than 70 per 100.000 live births. Cervical cancer is the second most deadly cancer in the world. One of efforts to eliminate cervical cancer rate is early detection of cervical cancer. Attitude is one of causal factors of low coverage of early detection of cervical cancer. The result of preliminary study identified 7 (35%) fertile women who owned positive attitude and 13 (65%) who owned negative attitude on early detection on cervical cancer.

Objective: To identify The Description of Fertile Women (FW) Behavior about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer in Ngasem Sub-Village Timbulharjo Village Sewon Bantul Yogyakarta

Method: This study applied descriptive and quantitative method. Samples were selected through Probability Sampling technique with Random Sampling method toward 69 respondents aged 15-49 years old. Data collecting instrument were questionnaires, and data analysis applied univariate analysis.

Result: Negative behaviors on early detection of cervical cancer were identified in 37 respondents (53,6%). Fertile women's behavior who had implemented early detection of cervical cancer with positive behaviors were 8 respondents (80,0%). Fertile women's behaviors who had not implemented early detection of cervical cancer with negative behaviors were 35 respondents (59,3%).

Conclusion: The study result confirmed that fertile women's behaviors about early detection of cervical cancer in Ngasem sub-village Timbulharjo village Sewon Bantul was majorly negative attitude as many as 37 respondents (53,6%).

Keywords: Behavior, Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

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