

HUBUNGAN PENDIDIKAN DENGAN PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG PEMERIKSAAN *PAP SMEAR* DI DUSUN BAKALAN LOR BLIGO NGLUWAR KABUPATEN MAGELANG

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Angka kejadian dan angka kematian akibat kanker leher rahim di Indonesia menempati urutan pertama Rasjidi, 2007. *Pap smear* dirancang untuk menemukan bukti indeksi HPV *Human Papilloma Virus* persisten yaitu infeksi yang tidak akan hilang pada serviks kita. Rendahnya tingkat pendidikan dan tingkat pengetahuan tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear* mempengaruhi para wanita sering enggan melakukan pemeriksaan *pap smear* Supardiman, 2002.

Tujuan Penelitian : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Hubungan pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ibu tentang pemeriksaan *Pap Smear* di Dusun Bakalan Lor Kelurahan Blingo Kecamatan Ngluwar Kabupaten Magelang Tahun 2012

Metode Penelitian : Rancangan penelitian ini adalah survey analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Jumlah sample yang digunakan adalah 45 ibu yang telah menikah yang diambil dengan teknik purposive sampling. Proses pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya dan analisis uji statistik melalui uji *chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian : Tingkat ibu diperoleh sebagian besar SD/SMP/Sederajat sebanyak 26 orang (57,8%), sebagian besar responden mempunyai pengetahuan yang kurang. Dari hasil analisis dengan *chi square* diperoleh χ^2 hitung = 20,452 > χ^2 tabel, df=6 = 12,592, p value = 0,002 < 0,05.

Simpulan : Ada hubungan pendidikan dengan pengetahuan ibu tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear*.

Kata Kunci : Pendidikan, Pengetahuan *Pap Smear*

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**CONNECTION EDUCATION WITH KNOWLEDGE MOTHER ABOUT
EXAMINATION PAP SMEAR IN THE BAKALAN LOR BLIGO
NGLUWAR DISTRICT MAGELANG**

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ABSTRACT

Background : The incidence and mortality from cervical cancer in Indonesia ranks first (Rasjidi, 2007). Pap smear is designed to find evidence of infection with HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) that is persistent (an infection that will not go away) in our cervix. Low levels of education and level of knowledge about examination Pap smear t affect the woman are often reluctant to do a pap smear examination (Supardiman, 2002)

Research Objectives : This study aims to determine the relationship of education with knowledge mother about examination Pap Smear in Village Bakalan Lor Bligo subdistrict Ngluwar of regency Magelang 2012.

Research Methods : The study design was survey analytical with approach cross sectional. Number of samples used were 45 mothers who were married being taken by technique purposive sampling. The process of collecting data using questionnaires that have been tested validity and its reliability and analysis test of the statistical through test chi square.

Research Results : The level education of mother obtained by most of the SD/SMP/equal as many as 26 people (57,8%) most of the respondents had less knowledge. From the results analysis obtained with the chi square χ^2 hitung = 20,452 > χ^2 tabel, df=6 = 12,592, p value = 0,002 < 0,05.

Conclusion : It can be concluded there is a relationship of education with the knowledge of mothers about the examination pap smear.

Key words : Education, Knowledge of Pap smear

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