

HUBUNGAN *PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS* DENGAN SIKAP TERKAIT SKRINING KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR DI KELURAHAN JATIMULYA

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu jenis kanker penyebab kematian tertinggi kedua pada wanita di Indonesia setelah kanker payudara. Upaya pencegahan melalui skrining sangat penting, namun tingkat partisipasi masih rendah, salah satunya disebabkan oleh persepsi wanita terhadap keseriusan (*perceived seriousness*) kanker serviks. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *perceived seriousness* dengan sikap terkait skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian ini menggunakan *cross-sectional* dengan populasi wanita usia subur usia 30-50 tahun di Kelurahan Jatimulya, Kota Depok. Adapun jumlah sampel sebanyak 110 responden dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *cluster random sampling*. Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata-rata usia responden 38,86 tahun, mayoritas responden berpendidikan SMA/ sederajat (54,5%), mayoritas responden berstatus tidak bekerja (90,9%) dan mayoritas berstatus menikah (97,3%). Hasil uji *spearman* menunjukkan nilai p value 0,001 ($<0,05$) dengan r korelasi 0,421. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *perceived seriousness* dengan sikap terkait skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di Kelurahan Jatimulya. Rekomendasi: Upaya untuk menambah wawasan masyarakat diharapkan petugas pelayanan kesehatan gencar melakukan sosialisasi serta pemeriksaan tes kanker serviks secara rutin untuk mempengaruhi sikap masyarakat terhadap pemeriksaan skrining kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci: *Perceived seriousness*, Sikap, Skrining Kanker Serviks

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SERIOUSNESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN JATIMULYA VILLAGE

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Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths among women in Indonesia, following breast cancer. Preventive efforts through screening are crucial; however, participation rates remain low, partly due to women's perceptions of the seriousness (perceived seriousness) of cervical cancer. Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between perceived seriousness and attitudes toward cervical cancer screening among women of childbearing age. Methods: This quantitative study uses a cross-sectional design with a population of women aged 30-50 years in Jatimulya Village, Depok City. The sample size was 110 respondents, selected using cluster random sampling technique. Results: The study found that the average age of respondents was 38.86 years, with the majority having a high school education (54.5%), most were unemployed (90.9%), and the majority were married (97.3%). The Spearman test results showed a p-value of 0.001 (<0.05) with a correlation coefficient of 0.421. Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between perceived seriousness and attitudes toward cervical cancer screening among women of childbearing age in Jatimulya Village. Recommendations: To increase public awareness, health service providers are encouraged to actively conduct socialization and routine cervical cancer screening tests to influence public attitudes toward cervical cancer screening.

Keyword: *Perceived seriousness, attitudes, cervical cancer screening.*