

HUBUNGAN *PERCEIVED BENEFIT* DAN *PERCEIVED BARRIER* DENGAN PRAKTIK SKRINING KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) USIA 30-50 TAHUN DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS BAHAGIA

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Abstrak

Skrining kanker serviks merupakan salah satu tindakan pencegahan sekunder kanker serviks yang telah dicanangkan secara global dan nasional dengan menargetkan wanita usia 30-50 tahun. Persepsi yang dirasakan seorang wanita dikatakan dapat mempengaruhi pengambilan keputusan untuk melakukan praktik skrining. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat hubungan antara persepsi akan manfaat yang dirasakan (*perceived benefit*) dan persepsi akan hambatan yang dirasakan (*perceived barrier*) dengan praktik skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur (WUS) berusia 30-50 tahun di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bahagia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional* dengan teknik pengumpulan sampel yaitu *purposive sampling* sebanyak 202 responden WUS usia 30-50 tahun. Analisis univariat dilakukan dengan uji proporsi dan analisis bivariat dilakukan dengan uji korelasi *Spearman*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *perceived benefit* dengan praktik skrining kanker serviks ($p=0,112$) dan terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara *perceived barrier* dengan praktik skrining kanker serviks ($p<0,05$). Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan gambaran persepsi wanita dan keterkaitannya dengan praktik skrining kanker serviks. Dengan begitu, pihak-pihak terkait seperti tenaga kesehatan dan pelayanan kesehatan dapat melakukan implementasi yang efektif untuk meningkatkan praktik skrining kanker serviks di kalangan masyarakat.

Kata Kunci: *Perceived Barrier*, *Perceived Benefit*, Praktik Skrining Kanker Serviks

**THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PERCEIVED BENEFIT AND
PERCEIVED BARRIER WITH CERVICAL CANCER
SCREENING PRACTICE AMONG WOMEN OF
CHILDBEARING AGE (30-50 YEARS) IN THE WORK AREA OF
BAHAGIA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER**

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Abstract

Cervical cancer screening is one of the secondary prevention actions for cervical cancer that has been globally and nationally endorsed, targeting women aged 30-50 years. A woman's perceived perception is said to influence decision-making regarding screening practices. The purpose of this study was to found out the relationship between perceived benefits and perceived barriers with cervical cancer screening practices among women of childbearing age (aged 30-50 years) in the Bahagia Community Health Center's work area. The research method used was cross-sectional with purposive sampling of 202 women of childbearing age (aged 30-50 years). The research instrument used was a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability. Univariate analysis was conducted using proportion tests and bivariate analysis was performed using Spearman correlation tests. The results of this study indicate that there is no significant relationship between perceived benefits and cervical cancer screening practices ($p=0.112$), but there is a significant relationship between perceived barriers and cervical cancer screening practices ($p<0.05$). This research is expected to provide insights into women's perceptions and their relationship to cervical cancer screening practices. Consequently, stakeholders such as healthcare professionals and health services can implement effective strategies to enhance cervical cancer screening practices within the community.

Keywords: *Perceived Barriers, Perceived Benefits, Cervical Cancer Screening Practices*