

ABSTRACT

Background: *Indonesia has the highest number of cases in Southeast Asia. However, early detection through Visual Inspection of Acetate Acid (VIA) among Women of Childbearing Age (WCA) in Indonesia, including Jambi City, remains low. Knowledge and attitudes play a role in person's willingness to take action. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and attitudes toward cervical cancer prevention with the willingness undergo VIA examination among WCA at the Kenali Besar Public Health Center in Jambi City.*

Methods: *This quantitative study used observational-analytical methods with a cross-sectional design and questionnaires as the instrument. A total of 110 samples were chosen by accidental sampling technique and analysed using the chi-square test.*

Results: *The majority of WCA were in early adulthood (52.7%), had secondary education (50.9%), were not employed (59.1%), had sufficient knowledge (40%), sufficient attitudes (51.8%), and poor willingness to undergo VIA test (47.3%). The main reason for not undergoing VIA screening was the absence of symptoms (22.7%). Most of those who had VIA had only been tested once (70%), and all the results were negative (100%). The Chi-square analysis of knowledge about cervical cancer and the willingness to undergo VIA revealed a p-value of <0.001. Meanwhile, Fisher's exact test analysis of attitudes toward cervical cancer prevention and the willingness to undergo VIA showed a p-value of 0.590.*

Conclusions: *There is a significant relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer and willingness to undergo VIA, but there is no significant relationship between attitudes toward cervical cancer and willingness to undergo VIA.*

Keywords: *cervical cancer, women of childbearing age, VIA test, knowledge, attitudes, willingness, behaviour*

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Indonesia memiliki kasus kanker serviks tertinggi di Asia Tenggara, tetapi cakupan deteksi dini melalui Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS), termasuk Kota Jambi, masih rendah. Pengetahuan dan sikap dapat membentuk keinginan seseorang dalam berperilaku. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dan sikap pencegahan kanker serviks dengan keinginan melakukan pemeriksaan IVA pada WUS di Puskesmas Kenali Besar Kota Jambi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif secara analitik observasional dengan rancangan studi *cross-sectional* dan menggunakan kuesioner sebagai instrumen. Sampel berjumlah 110 orang WUS di Puskesmas Kenali Besar Kota Jambi diambil secara *accidental sampling* dan dianalisis dengan uji *chi-square* dan *fisher exact*.

Hasil: Mayoritas WUS berusia dewasa awal (52,7%), berpendidikan menengah (50,9%), tidak bekerja (59,1%), mempunyai pengetahuan cukup tentang kanker serviks (40%), sikap pencegahan kanker serviks yang cukup (51,8%), dan keinginan melakukan pemeriksaan IVA yang rendah (47,3%). Mayoritas alasan WUS belum melakukan IVA adalah merasa tidak ada keluhan (22,7%). Frekuensi terbanyak WUS melakukan IVA adalah 1 kali (70%) dan keseluruhan memiliki hasil IVA negatif (100%). Hasil analisis *Chi-square* antara pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks terhadap keinginan melakukan IVA menyatakan $p\text{-value} = <0,001$, sedangkan analisis *Fisher's exact* antara sikap pencegahan kanker serviks dan keinginan melakukan IVA menyatakan $p\text{-value} = 0,590$.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks terhadap keinginan melakukan IVA, tetapi tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara sikap pencegahan kanker serviks dan keinginan melakukan IVA.

Kata kunci : Kanker serviks, Wanita Usia Subur, pemeriksaan IVA, pengetahuan, sikap, keinginan, perilaku