

ABSTRACT

Background: Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA) examination is an early detection examination conducted to overcome the incidence of cervical cancer; cervical cancer or cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death for women. Based on data from the Jambi City Health Office in 2023, the Olak Kemang Health Center has an IVA examination visit that is still relatively low when compared to the number of IVA examination visits at other health centers (5.9%) from the health center target of 70%. The study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, access to information, husband support, and health worker support for the implementation of VIA examination in women of childbearing age.

Method: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional research design using the Accidental Sampling technique. The study population was women of childbearing age in the working area of the Olak Kemang Health Center, Jambi City, totaling 2,110 people. Respondents in this study were 92 people. Data collection was carried out in October-December 2024 with interviews using a questionnaire. Data analysis using the chi-square statistical test on SPSS version 24.

Results: The results showed that the prevalence of respondents who had never performed VIA examination was 84 people (91.3%), respondents had good knowledge as many as 47 people (51.1%), had a positive attitude as many as 48 people (52.2%), had access to supportive information as many as 51 people (55.4%), had husband support as many as 48 people (52.2%), and had the support of health workers as many as 47 people (51.1%). The statistical test results showed that the variables of knowledge (p -value <0.06), attitude (p -value <0.06), access to information (p -value <0.08), husband support (p -value <0.06), health worker support (p -value <0.06).

Conclusion: Knowledge, attitude, access to information, husband support, and health worker support are significantly associated with the implementation of VIA examination. For this reason, efforts are needed to increase knowledge, attitudes, access to information, husband support, and health worker support to increase the rate of VIA examination in early detection of cervical cancer.

Key Words: VIA test, cervical cancer, female.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pemeriksaan IVA adalah pemeriksaan deteksi dini yang dilakukan untuk penanggulangan kejadian kanker serviks, kanker serviks atau kanker leher rahim merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian wanita. Berdasarkan data dinas kesehatan Kota Jambi tahun 2023 Puskesmas Olak Kemang memiliki kunjungan pemeriksaan IVA yang masih tergolong rendah jika dibandingkan dengan jumlah kunjungan pemeriksaan IVA di puskesmas lain (5,9%) dari target puskesmas yaitu 70%. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, akses informasi, dukungan suami, dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan terhadap pelaksanaan pemeriksaan IVA pada wanita pasangan usia subur.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional* menggunakan teknik *Accidental Sampling*. Populasi penelitian yaitu wanita pasangan usia subur di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Olak Kemang Kota Jambi, sejumlah 2.110 orang. Responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 92 orang. Pengambilan data dilakukan bulan Oktober-Desember 2024 dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan uji statistik *chi-square* pada SPSS versi 24.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan prevalensi responden tidak pernah melakukan pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 84 orang (91,3%), responden memiliki pengetahuan baik sebanyak 47 orang (51,1%), memiliki sikap positif sebanyak 48 orang (52,2%), mendapatkan akses informasi yang mendukung sebanyak 51 orang (55,4%), mendapat dukungan suami sebanyak 48 orang (52,2%), dan mendapat dukungan tenaga kesehatan sebanyak 47 orang (51,1%). Adapun hasil uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa variabel pengetahuan ($p\text{-value} < 0,06$), sikap ($p\text{-value} < 0,06$), akses informasi ($p\text{-value} < 0,08$), dukungan suami ($p\text{-value} < 0,06$), dukungan tenaga kesehatan ($p\text{-value} < 0,06$).

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan, sikap, akses informasi, dukungan suami, dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan berhubungan secara signifikan dengan pelaksanaan pemeriksaan IVA. Untuk itu, diperlukan upaya peningkatan Pengetahuan, sikap, akses informasi, dukungan suami, dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan untuk meningkatkan angka pemeriksaan IVA dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci: Pemeriksaan IVA, Kanker serviks, Wanita.