

Abstrak

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Hubungan *Self Efficacy* Dengan Pencegahan Dini Kanker Serviks pada Wanita Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kencong Jember

xviii + 84 hal + 21 tabel + 2 Gambar + 6 lampiran

Abstrak

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker ganas pada wanita yang mengancam kesehatan wanita dengan dampak kematian. Deteksi dini dipandang sebagai cara yang paling efisien untuk mencegah kasus kanker serviks. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan *self efficacy* dengan pencegahan dini kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. Penelitian ini menggunakan design *cross sectional*. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah Wanita Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kencong Jember dengan melibatkan sebanyak 104 partisipan. Partisipan dipilih menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling* yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data diambil menggunakan kuesioner. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman Rho*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada wanita usia subur paling banyak memiliki tingkat *self efficacy* yang rendah (39,4%), tingkat pencegahan kurang (52,9%). Analisis bivariate menunjukkan secara signifikan terdapat hubungan *self efficacy* dengan pencegahan dini kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur ($p\text{-value} = <0,001$; $\alpha = 0,05$; $r = 0,553$). Temuan ini memberikan bukti bahwa semakin tinggi *self efficacy* pada wanita usia subur akan diikuti dengan semakin baik perilaku pencegahan dini kanker serviks. Pengalaman pribadi wanita usia subur dalam skrining kanker serviks berkontribusi pada efikasi diri mereka melalui dua proses: penyelesaian skrining itu sendiri dan internalisasi pengalaman skrining

Kata kunci : *self efficacy*, pencegahan dini, kanker serviks, wanita usia subur

Daftar Pustaka : 88 (2020-2024)

Abstract

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The Relationship Between Self Efficacy and Early Prevention of Cervical Cancer in Women of Childbearing Age in the Kencong Jember Health Center Work Area

xviii + 84 pages + 21 tables + 2 pictures + 6 attachments

Abstract

Cervical cancer is a malignant cancer in women that threatens women's health with the impact of death. Early detection is considered the most efficient way to prevent cervical cancer cases. This study aims to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and early prevention of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age. This study used a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were women of childbearing age in the Kencong Jember Health Center Working Area involving 104 participants. Participants were selected using a cluster random sampling technique that met the inclusion criteria. Data were taken using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using the Spearman Rho test. The results showed that women of childbearing age mostly had low levels of self-efficacy (39.4%), and the level of prevention was lacking (52.9%). Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between self-efficacy and early prevention of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age ($p\text{-value} = <0.001$; $\alpha = 0.05$; $r = 0.553$). These findings provide evidence that the higher the self-efficacy in women of childbearing age, the better the behavior of early prevention of cervical cancer. Women of childbearing age's personal experiences in cervical cancer screening contribute to their self-efficacy through two processes: completion of the screening itself and internalization of the screening experience.

Key Words : self efficacy, early prevention, cervical cancer, women of childbearing age

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