

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN TINDAKAN PENCEGAHAN DINI KANKER SERVIKS DI SMA NEGERI COLOMADU

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Latar belakang : Kanker leher rahim (kanker serviks) adalah tumor ganas yang tumbuh di dalam leher rahim atau serviks, yaitu suatu daerah pada organ reproduksi wanita yang merupakan pintu masuk ke arah rahim yang terletak antara rahim dan liang sanggama (vagina). Resiko penderita kanker serviks adalah wanita yang berusia >35 tahun. Tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks harus dilakukan yaitu berupa tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks tersebut berupa pencegahan primer, pencegahan sekunder, dan pencegahan tersier.

Tujuan penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan remaja tentang kanker serviks dengan tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks di SMA Negeri Colomadu.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian adalah seluruh siswi kelas XI jurusan IPA pada tahun 2015 di SMA Negeri Colomadu Karanganyar sebanyak 100 siswi, sedangkan sampel penelitian adalah 50 siswi. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data penelitian adalah korelasi *rank spearman*.

Hasil penelitian : Hasil uji korelasi *rank spearman* diperoleh nilai r_{hitung} sebesar 0,535 dan *p-value* 0,000, sehingga keputusan uji terdapat hubungan pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan tindakan pencegahan kanker serviks.

Kesimpulan : (1) Tingkat pengetahuan remaja tentang kanker serviks adalah cukup (60%), (2) tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks sebagian besar adalah baik (80%), dan (3) Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan remaja tentang kanker serviks dengan tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks pada siswi kelas XI IPA SMA Negeri Colomadu Karanganyar, di mana semakin tinggi pengetahuan remaja tentang kanker serviks maka tindakan pencegahan dini kanker serviks pada remaja/siswi semakin baik.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, remaja putri, kanker serviks.

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ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER WITH EARLY PRECAUTIONS IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF COLOMADU

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Background : Cancer cervix (cervical cancer) was a malignant tumor that grows in the neck of the uterus or cervix, which was an area on the female reproductive organ was the entrance to the uterus located between the uterus and vagina sexual intercourse (vaginal). The risk of cervical cancer patients were women aged after 35 years. Overcome the problem of cervical cancer early preventive action should be performed. Various measures of early prevented of cervical cancer in the form of primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention.

Objective :the objective study to knewn the correlation between adolescent knowledge about cervical cancer with cervical cancer early preventive measures in SMA Colomadu.

Methods : This study was a quantitative research with cross sectional approach. The population in the study were all students of class XI science major in 2015 at SMA Colomadu Karanganyar many as 100 girls, while the sample were 50 students. The research instrument used questionnaire. Research data analysis techniques were Spearman rank correlation.

Results : Spearman rank correlation test results obtained r_{obs} of 0.535 and p-value of 0.000, so the testing decision there was a relationship of knowledge about cervical cancer with cervical cancer prevention measures.

Conclusion : (1) The level of adolescent knowledge about cervical cancer was sufficient (60%),(2) early preventive measures for cervical cancer were mostly good (80 %), and (3) there was a relationship between the level of adolescent knowledge about cervical cancer with action early prevention of cervical cancer in female students of class XI IPA SMA Colomadu Karanganyar, where the higher the adolescent knowledge about cervical cancer so early preventive measures for cervical cancer in adolescents were better.

Keywords : knowledge, cancer cervix, early precaution

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