

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR
TENTANG DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS
DENGAN KEIKUTSERTAAN TES IVA
DI PUSKESMAS SINGAPARNA
TAHUN 2026**

Eni Qurrotul Ainiah,¹ Kurniati Devi Purnamasari,² Silvia Widayani Heriyanti, ³
Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Galuh
Email : eniqurrotul@student.unigal.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan yang dapat dicegah melalui deteksi dini menggunakan Tes Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). Namun, keikutsertaan wanita usia subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Singaparna masih rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan keikutsertaan Tes IVA di Puskesmas Singaparna Tahun 2026. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain analitik korelasional dan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 99 wanita usia subur yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *non-probability sampling* dengan metode *quota sampling*. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada lima desa di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Singaparna dengan kuota maksimal 20 responden pada setiap desa. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner yang telah diuji validitas dan reliabilitas, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Fisher's Exact Test* pada taraf signifikansi 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 61,6% responden memiliki tingkat pengetahuan baik, sedangkan 7,1% pernah mengikuti Tes IVA. Hasil uji *Fisher's Exact Test* menunjukkan nilai $p = 0,245$ ($p > 0,05$), sehingga tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan keikutsertaan Tes IVA. Disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan yang baik belum tentu mendorong keikutsertaan dalam pemeriksaan IVA. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peningkatan edukasi, motivasi, dukungan keluarga, dan akses pelayanan kesehatan untuk meningkatkan cakupan pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata kunci: deteksi dini, kanker serviks, pengetahuan, tes IVA, wanita usia subur.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE OF
EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AND PARTICIPATION IN
VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) SCREENING
AT SINGAPARNA PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER IN 2026**

Eni Qurrotul Ainiyah,¹ Kurniati Devi Purnamasari,² Silvia Widyani Heriyanti, ³
Faculty of Health Sciences, Galuh University
Email : eniqurrotul@student.unigal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women and can be prevented through early detection using the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) test. However, the participation of women of reproductive age in VIA screening at the Singaparna Public Health Center remains low. This study aimed to determine the relationship between women's knowledge of early cervical cancer detection and their participation in VIA screening at the Singaparna Public Health Center in 2026. This study employed a quantitative method with a correlational analytic design using a cross-sectional approach. The study involved 99 women of reproductive age selected through non-probability sampling using quota sampling. Sampling was conducted in five villages within the working area of the Singaparna Public Health Center, with a maximum quota of 20 respondents from each village. Data were collected using a validated and reliable questionnaire and analyzed through univariate analysis and Fisher's Exact Test at a significance level of 5%. The results showed that 61.6% of the respondents had good knowledge, while only 7.1% had participated in VIA screening. Fisher's Exact Test yielded a p-value of 0.245 ($p > 0.05$), indicating that there was no statistically significant relationship between women's knowledge of early cervical cancer detection and participation in VIA screening. It can be concluded that good knowledge alone does not necessarily encourage participation in VIA screening. Therefore, continuous health education, increased motivation, family support, and improved access to health services are recommended to increase VIA screening coverage.

Keywords: *cervical cancer, early detection, knowledge, VIA screening, women of reproductive age.*