

FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN

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**HUBUNGAN FAKTOR PREDISPOSISI DENGAN PARTISIPASI WUS
DALAM SKRINING KANKER SERVIKS METODE HPV DNA *CO-
TESTING* IVA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS CIMANGGU II
KABUPATEN CILACAP TAHUN 2026**

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker terbanyak kedua di Indonesia dengan lebih dari 36.000 kasus baru per tahun, dan sekitar 70% terdeteksi pada stadium lanjut. Deteksi dini melalui skrining menjadi kunci penurunan mortalitas, namun partisipasi Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) masih rendah. Di Puskesmas Cimanggu II Kabupaten Cilacap, capaian skrining meningkat dari 9% (2023) menjadi 63% (2025), sehingga faktor predisposisi yang memengaruhinya perlu dikaji. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan faktor predisposisi (usia, pendidikan, pengetahuan, dan sikap) dengan partisipasi WUS dalam skrining kanker serviks metode HPV DNA Co-Testing IVA.

Desain penelitian kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Sampel berjumlah 196 dari 386 WUS usia 15–49 tahun menikah, dipilih dengan simple random sampling (rumus Slovin, error 5%). Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner terstruktur, diuji validitas (Pearson) dan reliabilitas (Cronbach's Alpha), dianalisis univariat dan bivariat (Chi-Square, $\alpha=0,05$) menggunakan SPSS 25.

Hasil menunjukkan 78% WUS pernah berpartisipasi skrining. Ditemukan hubungan signifikan antara partisipasi dengan usia ($p=0,000$), pendidikan ($p=0,000$), pengetahuan ($p=0,000$), dan sikap ($p=0,006$).

Disimpulkan bahwa keempat faktor predisposisi berhubungan signifikan dengan partisipasi skrining, sehingga promosi kesehatan terintegrasi dan kemudahan akses layanan diperlukan, terutama bagi kelompok usia risiko rendah, pendidikan rendah, dan pengetahuan kurang.

Kata Kunci: Faktor predisposisi, HPV DNA Co-Testing IVA, Kanker serviks, partisipasi, Skrining, wanita usia subur.

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREDISPOSING FACTORS AND
THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN
CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING USING THE HPV DNA CO-
TESTING IVA METHOD IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS
CIMANGGU II CILACAP REGENCY, 2026**

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in Indonesia, with more than 36,000 new cases annually, and approximately 70% are detected at an advanced stage. Early detection through screening is key to reducing mortality, yet participation among Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) remains low. At Cimanggu II Community Health Center, Cilacap Regency, screening coverage increased from 9% (2023) to 63% (2025), highlighting the need to examine the predisposing factors influencing this participation. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between predisposing factors (age, education, knowledge, and attitude) and WRA participation in cervical cancer screening using the HPV DNA Co-Testing IVA method.

This was a quantitative analytic study with a cross-sectional design. A sample of 196 was selected from 386 married WRA aged 15–49 years using simple random sampling (Slovin's formula, 5% margin of error). Data were collected via a structured questionnaire, tested for validity (Pearson) and reliability (Cronbach's Alpha), and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analysis (Chi-Square, $\alpha=0.05$) with SPSS 25.

Results showed that 78% of WRA had participated in screening. Significant associations were found between participation and age ($p=0.000$), education ($p=0.000$), knowledge ($p=0.000$), and attitude ($p=0.006$). All four predisposing factors were significantly associated with screening participation, indicating a need for integrated health promotion and improved access to screening services,

particularly for groups with lower-risk age, lower education, and insufficient knowledge.

Keywords: *cervical cancer, HPV DNA Co-Testing IVA, participation, predisposing factors, screening, women of reproductive age.*