

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan reproduksi yang dapat dicegah melalui deteksi dini menggunakan pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat (IVA). Dukungan keluarga berperan dalam mendorong wanita usia subur untuk memanfaatkan pemeriksaan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan dukungan keluarga dengan perilaku IVA Test pada wanita usia subur di Desa Pasirgeulis wilayah kerja Puskesmas Padaherang tahun 2026. Penelitian menggunakan desain analitik korelasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Sampel berjumlah 96 wanita usia subur yang dipilih sesuai teknik pengambilan sampel penelitian. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner dukungan keluarga berskala *Likert* dan kuesioner perilaku IVA Test berskala Guttman, kemudian dianalisis secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 45 responden (46,9%) memiliki dukungan keluarga baik dan 48 responden (50,0%) pernah melakukan IVA Test. Uji *Chi-Square* menghasilkan nilai $p = 0,001 < 0,05$. Disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara dukungan keluarga dengan perilaku melakukan IVA Test pada wanita usia subur. Keterlibatan keluarga perlu diintegrasikan dalam edukasi dan promosi pemeriksaan IVA Test.

Kata kunci: dukungan keluarga, IVA Test, wanita usia subur

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a reproductive health problem that can be prevented through early detection using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA). Family support plays an important role in encouraging women of reproductive age to undergo this examination. This study aimed to determine the relationship between family support and VIA screening behavior among women of reproductive age in Pasirgeulis Village, within the working area of Padaherang Public Health Center, in 2026. This study employed a correlational analytical design with a cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 96 women of reproductive age selected using the sampling technique established in the study. Data were collected using a Likert-scale family support questionnaire and a Guttman-scale VIA screening behavior questionnaire. The data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test. The results showed that 45 respondents (46.9%) had good family support and 48 respondents (50.0%) had undergone VIA screening. The Chi-Square test yielded a p -value of $0.001 < 0.05$. It was concluded that there was a significant relationship between family support and VIA screening behavior among women of reproductive age. Family involvement should be integrated into VIA screening education and health promotion programs.

Keywords: *family support, VIA screening, women of reproductive age.*