

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG HPV DNA TEST DI PUSKESMAS SUKAMANTRI

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Kanker serviks merupakan penyebab kematian kanker tertinggi kedua pada wanita di Indonesia, dan deteksi dini melalui HPV DNA Test menjadi strategi utama pencegahannya. Namun, cakupan pemeriksaan HPV DNA Test di Puskesmas Sukamantri Kabupaten Ciamis baru mencapai 8,8% dari 1.072 sasaran wanita usia subur (WUS), yang diduga berkaitan dengan rendahnya pengetahuan dan sikap WUS terhadap pemeriksaan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap WUS usia 30–49 tahun tentang HPV DNA Test. Penelitian menggunakan desain kuantitatif cross-sectional dengan teknik purposive sampling terhadap 92 responden. Pengetahuan diukur menggunakan 20 soal skala Guttman dan dikategorikan menurut Notoatmodjo (2018), sedangkan sikap diukur menggunakan 17 item skala Likert dengan cut-off nilai mean (Sugiyono, 2022). Analisis data menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 21,7% responden berpengetahuan baik dan 57,6% bersikap positif. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara pengetahuan dan sikap WUS tentang HPV DNA Test ($\chi^2=11,018$; $p=0,001$).

Disimpulkan bahwa peningkatan pengetahuan WUS berperan penting dalam asosiasi sikap positif terhadap HPV DNA Test, sehingga diperlukan penguatan edukasi kesehatan reproduksi di Puskesmas Sukamantri.

Kata kunci: *HPV DNA Test, kanker serviks, pengetahuan, sikap, wanita usia subur*

ABSTRACT
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND
ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE TOWARDS
HPV DNA TEST AT SUKAMANTRI PRIMARY HEALTH
CENTER

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Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women in Indonesia, and early detection through HPV DNA Test is the main prevention strategy. However, HPV DNA Test coverage at Sukamantri Primary Health Center, Ciamis Regency, has only reached 8.8% of 1,072 target women of reproductive age (WRA), which is presumed to be related to their low knowledge and attitude toward the examination. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between knowledge and attitude of WRA aged 30–49 years regarding HPV DNA Test. A quantitative cross-sectional design was used with purposive sampling involving 92 respondents. Knowledge was measured using 20 Guttman-scale questions and categorized according to Notoatmodjo (2018), while attitude was measured using 17 Likert-scale items with a mean cut-off (Sugiyono, 2022). Data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Results showed that 21.7% of respondents had good knowledge and 57,6% had a positive attitude. A significant relationship was found between knowledge and attitude toward HPV DNA Test ($\chi^2=11.018$; $p=0.001$).

It is concluded that improving WRA knowledge plays an important role in shaping a positive attitude toward HPV DNA Test, requiring strengthened reproductive health education at Sukamantri Primary Health Center.

Keywords: HPV DNA Test, cervical cancer, knowledge, attitude, women of reproductive age