

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks setiap tahun mengalami peningkatan, karena mayoritas penderita baru terdeteksi sudah stadium lanjut. Meningkatnya kanker serviks yaitu kurangnya skrining kanker serviks dikalangan WUS. Sikap terhadap skrining menjadi faktor penghambat melakukan pemeriksaan dikarenakan kurangnya informasi. Media video efektif meningkatkan sikap yang didapatkan melalui pendidikan kesehatan karena 75%-87% pengetahuan diperoleh melalui indra mata. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan media video terhadap sikap melakukan skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur.

Metode penelitian yaitu kuantitatif dengan *quasi-eksperimental pretest-posttest without control group design*. Populasi penelitian sebanyak 720 orang. Teknik *purposive sampling* didapatkan 42 responden. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner sikap skrining kanker serviks dan video. Analisis menggunakan univariat dan *Wilcoxon*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan sikap sebelum intervensi sebanyak 27 (64,3%) responden pada kategori positif, sedangkan setelah dilakukan intervensi sebanyak 42 (100%) responden kategori sikap positif, dan *p* value sebesar 0,000. Terdapat pengaruh pendidikan media video terhadap sikap melakukan skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur karena sikap dipengaruhi oleh media massa salah satunya media video. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa pendidikan kesehatan media video berpengaruh terhadap sikap skrining kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur. Diharapkan kepada petugas kesehatan untuk menerapkan media video dalam melakukan pendidikan kesehatan di masyarakat.

Kata kunci : Media video, Pendidikan Kesehatan, Skrining Kanker Serviks, Sikap.

Sumber : 6 Buku (2013-2018)
24 Jurnal (2013 -2021)
5Website(2015-2022)

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is increasing every year, because the majority of newly detected patients are at an advanced stage. The increase in cervical cancer is the lack of cervical cancer screening among WUS. Attitude towards screening is an inhibiting factor in conducting examinations due to lack of information. Video media is effective in improving attitudes obtained through health education because 75%-87% of knowledge is obtained through the senses of the eye. The purpose of the study was to determine the effect of video media education on attitudes towards cervical cancer screening in women of childbearing age.

The research method is quantitative with quasi-experimental pretest-posttest without control group design. The research population is 720 people. Purposive sampling technique obtained 42 respondents. The instruments used are cervical cancer screening attitude questionnaire and video. Analysis using univariate and Wilcoxon.

The results showed that before the intervention there were 27 (64.3%) respondents in the positive category, while after the intervention, 42 (100%) respondents were in the positive attitude category, and the p volume was 0.000. There is an influence of video media education on attitudes towards cervical cancer screening in women of childbearing age because attitudes are influenced by mass media, one of which is video media. It can be concluded that video media health education has an effect on cervical cancer screening attitudes in women of childbearing age. It is expected that health workers will apply video media in conducting health education in the community.

Keywords: Media video, Health Education, Cervical Cancer Screening, Attitude.

Source: 6 Books (2013-2018)

24 Journals (2013 -2021)

5 Websites (2015-2022)