

**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS
DENGAN SIKAP WUS TERHADAP PEMERIKSAAN *PAP SMEAR*
DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS GARAWANGSA**

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ABSTRAK

Kanker *serviks* merupakan jaringan sel kanker yang terdapat pada daerah leher rahim, yang dapat tumbuh secara tidak terkendali. Salah satu cara untuk mencegah terjadinya kanker *serviks* yaitu dengan melakukan deteksi dini kanker *serviks* seperti pemeriksaan *pap smear*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang deteksi dini kanker *serviks* dengan sikap WUS terhadap pemeriksaan *pap smear* di Puskesmas Garawangsa. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan sampel penelitian 78 responden menggunakan teknik *non probability sampling* dengan *consecutive sampling*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis secara Sperman's Rho. Mayoritas dari 78 responden memiliki pengetahuan cukup yaitu 42 orang (53,8%) dan sikap tidak mendukung sebanyak 46 (59%). Penelitian ini menunjukkan ada hubungan tingkat pengetahuan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan sikap WUS terhadap pemeriksaan pap smear dengan kekuatan korelasi sangat rendah 0,430 dan arah korelasi positif nilai $p=0,000 < 0,05$. Saran peneliti selanjutnya dapat meneliti variabel-variabel lainnya yang memengaruhi sikap WUS terhadap pemeriksaan *pap smear*.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, WUS, Kanker Serviks, *Pap Smear*

***THE RELATIONSHIP OF EARLY DETECTION KNOWLEDGE OF CERVICAL
CANCER WITH THE ATTITUDE OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN
TOWARDS PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION IN THE WORKING AREA
OF GARAWANGSA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER***

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the tissue of cancer cells located in the cervical area that can grow uncontrollably. One way to prevent cervical cancer is through early detection methods such as pap smear examinations. This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer and the attitudes of women of childbearing age (WUS) towards pap smear examinations at the Garawangsa Health Center. The research method used a cross-sectional approach with a sample of 78 respondents using non-probability sampling with consecutive sampling. Data collection was conducted using a questionnaire and analyzed using Spearman's Rho. The majority of the 78 respondents had sufficient knowledge, with 42 people (53.8%) and a non-supportive attitude from 46 (59%). This study shows a relationship between the level of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer and the attitudes of WUS towards pap smear examinations with a very low correlation strength of 0.430 and the direction of the positive correlation with a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$. The researcher's suggestion for further studies is to investigate other variables that influence the attitudes of WUS towards Pap smear examinations.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Attitude, Reproductive Age Women, Cervical Cancer, Pap Smear*