ABSTRACT

Delay in early detection of breast cancer causes delay in breast cancer patients in conducting preliminary examination to health services. This results in the incidence of many breast cancers that are found at an advanced stage. This study aims to determine the factors associated with late preliminary examination in patients with breast cancer.

The design of the study used an observational analytic study with cross sectional design conducted in April-May 2017. The sampling technique used was accidental sampling with a sample size of 47 people. The results showed that (78%) had less knowledge about breast cancer and BSE, (68%) had high fears, (70%) had non-PBI BPJS or health insurance whose contributions were paid independently. (44%) Of respondents had good family support, and almost all (94%) of respondents experienced delays in conducting preliminary examination. The results of data analysis using fisher exact test showed that there are two factors that have correlation with delay of preliminary examination in breast cancer patient that is knowledge (p = 0.000) with contingency coefficient 0.707, fear (p = 0.000) with contingency coefficient 0.596, and there are two (P = 0.302) and family support (p = 0.520).

The conclusion of the study, there is a significant relationship between knowledge and fear with the late preliminary examination in breast cancer patients.

Keywords: Late Preliminary Examination, Breast Cancer, Haji Surabaya General Hospital