

## ABSTRAK

Churnia Ragil, 110911010, Prediktor Perilaku Pencegahan Kanker Serviks ditinjau dari Prediktor-Prediktor *Health Belief Model* pada Dewasa Awal di Kelurahan Pacarkeling Surabaya, *Skripsi*, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga, 2013, xvii + 125 halaman, 11 lampiran.

*Potensi wanita terhadap terjangkitnya kanker serviks semakin meningkat meskipun program pencegahan kanker serviks telah banyak tersedia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti apakah health belief model dapat memprediksi munculnya perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Prediktor-prediktor health belief model yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah perceived severity, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, motivasi sehat, dan cues to action. Perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks yang difokuskan dalam penelitian ini adalah tes pap smear dan vaksin HPV.*

*Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 142 orang wanita dewasa awal, yaitu berusia 20-40 di kelurahan Pacarkeling Surabaya. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah cluster random sampling. Alat pengumpulan data berupa skala psikologis, yaitu skala health belief model perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks yang disusun sendiri peneliti berdasarkan teori yang dikemukakan Becker, dkk. Reliabilitas skala health belief model perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks adalah 0,902. Analisis data dilakukan dengan teknik statistik regresi multinomial statistik dengan bantuan program SPSS 16.0 for windows.*

*Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa health belief model dapat memprediksi perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks. Dan prediktor-prediktor yang paling kuat dalam memprediksi perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks adalah perceived barriers ( $x^2 = 9,697$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p = 0,021$ ), dan cues to action ( $x^2 = 20,693$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p = 0,000$ ), chi-square model dengan dua prediktor tersebut adalah  $x^2 = 29,108$  dengan derajat kebebasan  $df = 6$  dan taraf signifikansi  $p = 0,000$ .*

**Kata Kunci:** *health belief model, perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks, dewasa awal.*

Daftar Pustaka, 43 (1980-2012)

## ABSTRACT

Churnia Ragil, 110911010, Predictor Cervical Cancer Preventive Behaviour reviewed by using *Health Belief Model* Predictors Among Early Adulthood in Kelurahan Pacarkeling Surabaya, *Under Graduate Thesis*, Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Airlangga, 2013, xvii + 125 pages, 11 appendix.

*The possibility of spread of cervical cancer in women was increasing although cervical cancer prevention programs have been widely available. This study was aimed to examine whether health belief model could predict cervical cancer preventive behavior. Health belief model's predictors used in this study were perceived severity, perceived susceptibility, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, health motivation, and cues to action. Cervical cancer preventive behavior was focused in this study were pap smear test and HPV vaccine.*

*Participants in this study were 142 women aged 20-40 years in Pacarkeling Surabaya. The sampling technique used was cluster random sampling. Data collection devices are health belief model cervical cancer preventive behavior scale which developed by researcher based on Becker, et al theory. The reliability of the health belief model cervical cancer preventive behavior scale is 0,902. Data Analysis was performed using the statistical multinomial logistic regression with SPSS 16.0 for windows.*

*Result of this study indicated that health belief model could predict cervical cancer preventive behavior. And the strongest predictors in predicting cervical cancer preventive behavior were perceived barriers ( $\chi^2 = 9,697$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p = 0,021$ ), and cues to action ( $\chi^2 = 20,693$ ,  $df = 3$ ,  $p = 0,000$ ), chi-square of the model with two predictors was  $\chi^2 = 29,108$ , degree of freedom  $df = 6$  and  $p = 0,000$ .*

**Key words:** health belief model, cervical cancer preventive behavior, early adult. References, 43 ( 1980-2012)