

ABSTRACT

The top causes of cancer deaths in 36 countries occur due to breast cancer and cervical cancer. Indonesia has a high prevalence and mortality rate from breast cancer and cervical cancer. For those reason, Indonesia has made a secondary prevention program in the form of screening to perform early detection of breast cancer and cervical cancer. To achieve the goal, the target of screening for breast cancer and cervical cancer as a whole in Indonesia has set a target target of 50% prevalence of women of reproductive age. However, based on coverage data in 2018-2020, this target has not been achieved either nationally (8.3%) or per region. As in the capital city of DKI Jakarta, the target for screening for breast cancer and cervical cancer was only 15.8%. Meanwhile, in 2020, there is only 3.8% coverage of breast cancer and cervical cancer screening in DKI Jakarta, including the South Jakarta area reaching 3.28% screening achievement. In addition, in 2018 and 2020 data, it was found that IVA and sadistic screening in South Jakarta were in the lowest position, which was only 6.27% and 2.5% of the total coverage.

This research is quantitative research through a cross-sectional approach aimed at being able to see the effect of consumer knowledge and perceptions on breast cancer and cervix cancer screening utilization on women of reproductive age in South Jakarta. The variables studied included age, marital status, occupation, income level, education level, insurance ownership, knowledge and perception. Data was collected through filling out a questionnaire to the research sample which was obtained as many as 177 respondents using the Krejcie & Morgan formula. Determination of the sample is done by stratified random sampling method based on age category. Data analysis was performed using logistic regression test which aims to be able to see the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

The results of this study are a description of the respondents including age, marital status, occupation, income level, education level, insurance ownership, knowledge and perception. In this study, it was found that the independent variable that affected the utilization of breast cancer screening was only women of reproductive age knowledge. Meanwhile, the perception of women of reproductive age has no effect on the utilization of breast cancer screening. In addition, there are results that there is no influence of consumer knowledge and perceptions of women of reproductive age on cervical cancer utilization in South Jakarta.

Keywords: Utilization, Screening, Breast Cancer, Cervical Cancer

ABSTRAK

Penyebab kematian teratas akibat kanker di 36 negara terjadi karena kanker payudara dan kanker serviks. Termasuk Indonesia yang memiliki prevalensi dan angka kematian akibat kanker payudara dan kanker serviks tergolong tinggi. Oleh sebab itu, Indonesia membuat program pencegahan sekunder berupa skrining untuk melakukan deteksi dini terhadap kanker payudara (Sadari, Sadanis) dan kanker serviks (IVA, Pap smear). Untuk mencapai tujuan, target skrining kanker payudara dan kanker serviks secara keseluruhan Indonesia menetapkan target sasaran sebesar 50% prevalensi WUS. Tetapi berdasarkan data cakupan pada tahun 2018-2020, target tersebut belum tercapai baik secara nasional (8,3%) maupun per daerah. Seperti pada ibukota DKI Jakarta target skrining kanker payudara dan kanker serviks yang dicapai hanya sebanyak 15,8%. Sedangkan pada tahun 2020, hanya terdapat 3,8% cakupan skrining kanker payudara dan kanker srviks di DKI Jakarta, diantaranya daerah Jakarta Selatan mencapai 3,28% capaian skrining. Selain itu, pada data tahun 2018 dan 2020 ditemukan bahwa skrining IVA dan sadanis di Jakarta Selatan berada pada posisi paling rendah yaitu hanya sebesar 6,27% serta 2,5% dari keseluruhan cakupan..

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kuantitatif melalui pendekatan crossectional yang ditujukan untuk dapat melihat pengaruh *consumer knowledge* dan persepsi WUS terhadap utilisasi skrining kanker payudara dan kanker serviks di Jakarta Selatan. Variabel yang diteliti mencakup umur, status perkawinan, pekerjaan, tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan, kepemilikan asuransi, pengetahuan dan persepsi. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui pengisian kuesioner kepada sample penelitian yang didapatkan sebanyak 177 responden melalui rumus Krejcie & Morgan. Penentuan sampel dilakukan dengan metode *stratified random sampling* berdasarkan kategori usia. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji regresi logistic yang bertujuan untuk dapat melihat pengaruh variabel independen terhadap variabel dependen.

Hasil dari penelitian ini berupa gambaran responden mencakup umur, status perkawinan, pekerjaan, tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan, kepemilikan asuransi, pengetahuan dan persepsi. Pada penelitian ini ditemukan hasil bahwa variabel independen yang berpengaruh pada utilisasi skrining kanker payudara hanya pengetahuan WUS mengenai sadanis. Sedangkan, persepsi WUS tidak berpengaruh terhadap utilisasi skrining kanker payudara. Selain itu, terdapat hasil bahwa tidak terdapat pengaruh *consumer knowledge* dan persepsi WUS terhadap utilisasi kanker serviks di Jakarta Selatan.

Kata Kunci: Utilisasi, Skrining, Kanker Payudara, Kanker serviks