

**ABSTRAK**

**ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PEMERIKSAAN  
PAP SMEAR PADA TENAGA KESEHATAN BERDASARKAN *HEALTH  
BELIEF MODEL* (HBM) DI SURABAYA**

**PENELITIAN DESKRIPTIF ANALITIK**

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**Pendahuluan:** Pemeriksaan *pap smear* lebih disarankan karena memiliki tingkat sensitivitas 70%-80% dan spesifisitas 90% - 95% untuk mencegah kanker serviks. Tenaga kesehatan banyak mengetahui tentang pemeriksaan *pap smear*, namun masih banyak tenaga kesehatan yang belum melakukan pemeriksaan *pap smear*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* pada tenaga kesehatan di Surabaya. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 125 orang dengan pengambilan sampel *simple random sampling*. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah pemeriksaan *pap smear*. Variabel independen terdiri dari *perceived susceptibility*, *perceived seriousness*, *perceived benefits*, *perceived barriers*, *cues to action*, dan *self-efficacy*. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan *chi-square* dengan tingkat kemaknaan  $\alpha \leq 0,05$ . **Hasil:** Hasil analisis menunjukkan *perceived susceptibility* tidak memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,766$ ), *perceived seriousness* tidak memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,190$ ), *perceived benefits* memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,027$ ), *perceived barriers* memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,007$ ), *cues to action* memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,033$ ), *self-efficacy* memiliki hubungan dengan pemeriksaan *pap smear* ( $p=0,033$ ). **Diskusi:** Diharapkan untuk dilakukan penelitian terkait faktor yang mempengaruhi *perceived susceptibility* dan *perceived seriousness* pada tenaga kesehatan terhadap pemeriksaan *pap smear*.

**Kata Kunci:** *pap smear*, tenaga kesehatan, *health belief model*.

**ABSTRACT**

**ANALYSIS OF FAKTORS RELATED TO PAP SMEAR TEST ON  
HEALTH WORKERS BY HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM) IN  
SURABAYA**

**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYTIC STUDY**

**By : Elyta Zuliyanti**

**Introduction:** Pap smear test is preferred because it has a sensitivity level of 70%-80% and specificity 90%-95% to prevent cervical cancer. Health workers who have not done pap smear test are still high, although they understand about the test. know about pap smear examination, but there are still many health workers who have not done pap smear examination. The purpose of this research is to analyze faktors related to pap smear examination on health workers in Surabaya. **Method:** This study uses descriptive analytic design with cross-sectional approach. Sample were 125 people by using simple random sampling. The dependent variable was pap smear test. The independent variables were perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, cues to action, and self-efficacy. Data were collected by using structured questionnaire and analyzed by using chi-square test with level significance of  $\alpha \leq 0,05$ . **Results:** Result showed that perceived susceptibility had no correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,766$ ), perceived seriousness had no correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,190$ ), perceived benefits had correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,027$ ), perceived barriers had correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,007$ ), cues to action had correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,033$ ), self-efficacy had correlation with pap smear test ( $p=0,033$ ). **Discussion:** It is expected to conduct research related to faktors that influence perceived susceptibility and perceived seriousness in health workers to pap smear test.

**Keywords:** *pap smear, tenaga kesehatan, health belief model*