

ABSTRAK**HUBUNGAN ANTARA PENGETAHUAN, DUKUNGAN SUAMI
TERHADAP PEMERIKSAAN PAP SMEAR DI PUSKESMAS NGLETIH
KOTA KEDIRI**Penelitian *Cross Sectional*By: **Sacharisa Agape Sudiani**

Pendahuluan: Kanker serviks merupakan kanker nomor dua yang paling sering diderita oleh wanita setelah kanker payudara di dunia termasuk di Indonesia. Namun, wanita yang melakukan pemeriksaan *Pap Smear* di Indonesia masih rendah cakupannya yaitu 5,15%. Salah satu jenis dukungan suami yaitu dukungan informasional (penyebarnya pengetahuan) yang berperan penting terhadap perilaku pemeriksaan *Pap Smear*. Tujuan dari penelitian adalah untuk membuktikan adanya hubungan pengetahuan dan dukungan suami terhadap pemeriksaan *Pap Smear* di Puskesmas Ngletih Kota Kediri. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengan sampel 115 pasangan suami istri (PUS) di area kerja Puskesmas Ngletih Kota Kediri. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan dan dukungan suami. Uji statistik *spearman's rho* diaplikasikan dengan tingkat signifikansi $\alpha < 0,05$. **Hasil:** hasil dari analisis data penelitian ini diperoleh taraf signifikansi 0,000 dengan nilai koefisien korelasi antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan *Pap Smear* sebesar 0,360 dan taraf signifikansi 0,000 dengan hasil nilai koefisien korelasi antara dukungan suami dengan perilaku pemeriksaan *Pap Smear* sebesar 0,334. **Diskusi:** terdapat hubungan positif yang bermakna antara variabel independen yaitu pengetahuan dan dukungan suami dengan variabel dependen perilaku pemeriksaan *Pap Smear*. Penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan dapat memberikan intervensi kepada pasangan usia subur agar dapat meningkatkan perilaku pemeriksaan *Pap Smear*.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Dukungan keluarga, Konsep keperawatan keluarga, Perilaku, Kanker serviks

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE , HUSBAND SUPPORT WITH SCREENING OF PAP SMEAR IN NGLETIH HEALTH CENTER KEDIRI CITY

Cross Sectional Study

By: Sacharisa Agape Sudiani

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second most cancer suffered by women after breast cancer worldwide, including in Indonesia. However, the number of women who had Pap Smear screening in Indonesia is still at low percentage, about 5.15%. An example of husband's support is informational support which plays an important role in the Pap Smear screening. The purpose of this study was to prove the correlation between husband's acknowledgement and support for Pap Smear screening at the Ngletih Community Health Clinic in Kediri City.

Methods: This study was conducted using cross sectional design with a sample of 115 married couples at Ngletih Community Health Clinic in Kediri City. The data of husband's acknowledgement and support was taken using questionnaire. Spearman's rho statistical test was applied with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$.

Results: the results of the analysis of this research data obtained a significance level of 0,000 with a correlation coefficient between knowledge with Pap Smear examination behavior of 0.360 and a significance level of 0.000 with the results of the correlation coefficient between husband's support and Pap Smear screening behavior of 0.334.

Discussion: there is a significant positive correlation between the independent variables namely knowledge and support of the husband with the dependent variable behavior of Pap Smear screening. Future studies are expected to provide interventions for couples of childbearing age in order to improve the behavior of Pap Smear screening.

Keywords: Acknowledgement, Family Support, Family Nursing Concept, Pap Smear Screening, Behavior, Cervical Cancer