ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN KANKER PAYUDARA PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR BERDASARKAN *PRECEDE PROCEED MODEL*

Penelitian *Cross-Sectional*

Oleh: Zulfia Rahmih

Pendahuluan: Penderita kanker payudara sebagian besar terlambat dalam mengetahui penyakitnya, hal tersebut dikarenakan perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara serta deteksi dini kanker payudara masih jarang dilakukan. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menjelaskan hubungan pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara. **Metode:** Desain penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian korelasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah wanita usia subur di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pacarkeling Surabaya dilakukan pada bulan Mei 2019. Jumlah sampel 110 responden didapatkan dengan teknik *probabilty sampling* tipe *cluster sampling*. Kriteria inklusinya adalah wanita usia subur usia 15-49 tahun yang tinggal bersama keluarganya. Kriteria eksklusi adalah wanita yang terdiagnosa tumor payudara atau kanker payudara. Data dikumpulkan meggunakan kuesioner pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan keluarga dan perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara yang telah diuji validitas dan reabilitas. Uji statistik menggunakan *Spearman's rho test*. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian yang didapatkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan (p= 0,002 r=0,290), sikap (p= 0,004 r= 0,271), dukungan keluarga (p= 0,001 r= 0,326) dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara. **Kesimpulan:** Perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara dapat dilakukan secara optimal apabila wanita usia subur memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, selain itu sikap yang positif perlu ditanamkan kepada setiap wanita usia subur agar mudah dalam penerimaan tambahan informasi dari luar sehingga wanita usia subur dapat meningkatkan kualitas hidupnya. Diperlukan faktor penguat seperti dukungan keluarga agar perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara pada wanita usia subur dapat dilakukan dengan konsisten.

Kata kunci: dukungan keluarga, pengetahuan, perilaku pencegahan kanker payudara, sikap

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF BREAST CANCER PREVENTION BEHAVIOUR IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE BASED ON PRECEDE PROCEED MODEL

Cross-Sectional Study

By: Zulfia Rahmih

Introduction: Most breast cancer sufferers are late to find out their disease. In this case, it is caused by the behavior of breast cancer prevention, and still rare of breast cancer early detection. This study aims to explain the relationship between knowledge, attitude, family support by breast cancer prevention behavior. **Method:** The study uses correlations research by a cross-sectional approach. The respondent of the study is childbearing age women in the health center of Pacar Keling Surabaya in May 2019. The sample of 110 respondents was obtained by Probability sampling in which is Cluster sampling. The inclusion criteria are the childbearing age women 15 – 49 years old who live together with their family. On the other hand, the exclusion criteria are women who are diagnosed with breast tumor or breast cancer. Moreover, the data collection uses a questionnaire relating to the knowledge, attitude, family support, and breast cancer prevention behavior that have been tested for validity and reliability. Furthermore, the statistic test uses Spearman's rho test. **Result:** As a result, it shows that there are the relationship between knowledge (p= 0,002 r= 0,290), attitude (p= 0,004 r= 0,271), family support (p= 0,001 r= 0,326) with the breast cancer prevention behavior. **Conclusion:** Breast cancer prevention behavior could be done optimally if women of childbearing age had good knowledge, besides that a positive attitude needs was instilled in every woman of childbearing age so that it is easy to received additional information from the outside so that women of childbearing age could improve their quality of life. Reinforcing factors are needed such as family support so that the breast cancer prevention behavior in women of childbearing age could be done consistently.

Keywords: *attitude, breast cancer prevention behavior, family support, knowledge*