

PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA KEPERAWATAN
SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN STIKES MITRA KELUARGA

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**EFEKTIFITAS EDUKASI MEDIA VIDEO DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS
TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN SEKUNDER
KANKER SERVIKS WANITA USIA SUBUR DI RUMAH SAKIT SWASTA BEKASI**

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ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Kanker serviks ialah penyebab kedua kematian bagi wanita yang memiliki penyakit ganas di leher rahim atau serviks yaitu di area paling rendah pada uterus yang muncul ke atas lubang vagina (sanggama). Menurut data yang dirilis oleh organisasi kesehatan dunia hasil dari 9.227.884 kasus kanker, kanker serviks mendapat urutan ke 4 terbanyak sekitar 6,5% setelah kasus ca mammae, kanker kolorektal, serta karsinoma pulmoner (WHO, 2020), Berdasarkan survey data world health organization (WHO) kanker serviks dari 187 negara di dunia Per tahun insiden dari kanker serviks meningkat 3.1% dari 378.000 kasus pada tahun 1980. Ditemukan sekitar 200.000 kematian terkait kanker serviks, dan 46.000 diantaranya adalah wanita usia 15-49 tahun yang hidup di negara sedang berkembang (WHO, 2020), **Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengetahui efektifitas Edukasi media Video Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Terhadap pencegahan kanker serviks pada Wanita Usia Subur Di Rumah Sakit Swasta Bekasi. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang bersifat analitik artinya suatu penelitian yang bertujuan untuk melihat adanya efektifitas pengetahuan dan perilaku dalam bentuk penelitian *eksperimen* menggunakan metode “*Pretest dan Posttest design*” yaitu jenis variabel terikat (*dependen*) maupun variabel bebas (*Independen*) diukur dalam waktu yang bersamaan dengan menggunakan *uji Wilcoxon*. **Hasil** penelitian menunjukkan wanita yang berkunjung ke rumah sakit swasta Bekasi dengan rentang usia 15-20 tahun sebanyak 2 responden, 21-35 tahun sebanyak 28 responden, dan usia lebih dari 35 tahun sebanyak 26 responden, wanita yang tidak bekerja sebanyak 7 responden dan wanita yang bekerja sebanyak 49 responden, wanita dengan tingkat Pendidikan rendah sebanyak 2 responden, dan berpendidikan tinggi sebanyak 54 responden dengan P value 0,000, **Kesimpulan** ada hubungan antara perilaku dan pengetahuan terhadap pencegahan sekunder kanker serviks Wanita Usia Subur.

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, pengetahuan, perilaku

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**THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEO OF EARLY DETECTION OF CERVIX
CANCER ON KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF SECONDARY PREVENTION
OF CERVIX CANCER IN WOMEN OF RELIABLE AGE IN PRIVATE HOSPITAL
BEKASI**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second cause of death for women who have malignant disease in the cervix or cervix, namely in the lowest area of the uterus that appears above the vaginal opening (copulation). According to data released by the World Health Organization, the results of 9,227,884 cancer cases, cervical cancer ranks 4th most at around 6.5% after cases of breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and pulmonary carcinoma (WHO, 2020), based on survey data from the World Health Organization (WHO) Cervical cancer from 187 countries in the world Annual incidence of cervical cancer increased by 3.1% from 378,000 cases in 1980. Approximately 200,000 deaths related to cervical cancer were found, and 46,000 of them were women aged 15-49 years living in developing countries. (WHO, 2020), **Research Objectives:** *Knowing the Effect of Video Education on Early Detection of Cervical Cancer on the prevention of cervical cancer in Women of Childbearing Age at Bekasi Private Hospital.* **Methods:** *This study is an analytic study, meaning a study that aims to see the relationship or influence in the form of experimental research using the "Pretest and Posttest design" method, namely the type of The dependent variable (dependent) and independent variable (Independent) were measured at the same time using the Wilcoxon test. The results* showed that women who visited Bekasi private hospitals with an age range of 15-20 years were 2 respondents, 21-35 years were 28 respondents, and aged more than 35 years were 26 respondents, women who did not work were 7 respondents and women who working as many as 49 respondents, women with a low level of education as many as 2 respondents, and high education as many as 54 respondents with a P value of 0.000. **The conclusion** is that there is a relationship between behavior and knowledge on secondary prevention of cervix cancer in women of childbearing age.

.Keywords: *Cervix cancer, knowledge, behavior*

