

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kesadaran akan kanker serviks dipengaruhi oleh tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat. Kesadaran pada kanker serviks dapat diukur secara komprehensif dengan *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure (Cervical CAM)*. Namun, CAM belum pernah dialih bahasakan dalam bahasa Indonesia dan dilakukan uji psikometrik.

Tujuan Penelitian: Untuk mengidentifikasi validitas dan reliabilitas *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure* Versi Indonesia (*Cervical CAM*)

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian *psychometric testing*, dengan empat pengujian, meliputi dua uji validitas dan dua uji reliabilitas. Penelitian dilakukan di Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Responden adalah seluruh wanita yang sudah menikah, dengan rentang umur tertinggi 31-40 tahun. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan adalah *Cervical CAM* versi Bahasa Indonesia. *Construct validity known-group* diujikan pada responden dengan dua latar belakang, medis (n=12) dan non-medis (n=25). Dua pengujian reliabilitas menggunakan *internal consistency* (n=155), serta *test-retest reliability* (n=30). Pengujian *test-retest* dilakukan sebanyak dua kali dengan interval waktu antar pengujian selama 1 minggu.

Hasil: Pada penelitian ini pengujian validitas menggunakan *content validity*, memiliki nilai dengan rentang 0,1-1. Hasil yang didapatkan bahwa kelompok dengan latar belakang medis memiliki rata-rata nilai total lebih tinggi [medis: $t(12)=28,29$; non-medis: $t(25)=19,03$]. Nilai *Cronbach's α* =0,606 pada pengujian reliabilitas, sementara itu, nilai rata-rata ICC pada *test-retest reliability* sebesar 0,410.

Kesimpulan: *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure* Versi Indonesia (*Cervical CAM*) dinyatakan valid dan reliabel untuk mengukur kesadaran seseorang terhadap kanker serviks

Keyword: Kanker serviks, *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure Indonesian Version*, validitas, reliabilitas

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF CERVICAL CANCER AWARENESS MEASURE (CERVICAL CAM) INDONESIAN VERSION

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ABSTRACT

Background: Awareness of cervical cancer is influenced by the level of public knowledge. Awareness of cervical cancer can be measured comprehensively with Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure (Cervical CAM). However, CAM has never been translated in Indonesian and no psychometric tests have been performed.

Objective: To know the validity and reliability of *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure* Indonesian Version (*Cervical CAM*) for women in Indonesia

Methods: The type of research is psychometric testing with four tests, including two validity tests and two reliability tests. The research was conducted in Sleman, Yogyakarta. All respondents is married women, with the highest age range 31-40 years. The research instrument used is Cervical CAM Indonesian version. Construct validity known-groups were tested on respondents with two backgrounds, medical (n=12) and non-medical (n=25). Two reliability tests use internal consistency (n = 155), and test-retest reliability (n = 30). Test-retest test is done twice with interval time between test for 1 week.

Result: In this study validity testing using content validity, has a value with a range of 0.1-1. The results obtained that groups with medical backgrounds had higher average total values [medical: $t(12) = 28.29$; non-medical: $t(25) = 19.03$]. Cronbach's value $\alpha = 0.606$ on reliability testing, meanwhile, the average value of ICC in test-retest reliability is 0.410.

Conclusion: *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure* Indonesian Version (*Cervical CAM*) is valid and moderate reliable for measuring cervical cancer awareness

Keyword: Cervical cancer, *Cervical Cancer Awareness Measure Indonesian Version*, validity, reliability

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