

Intisari

Latar Belakang: Penyakit kanker adalah penyakit yang timbul akibat pertumbuhan tidak normal sel jaringan tubuh yang berubah menjadi sel kanker. Berdasarkan WHO, Setiap tahun 12 juta orang di dunia menderita kanker dan 7,6 juta meninggal dunia. Diperkirakan pada 2030 mencapai 26 juta orang dan 17 juta meninggal. Indonesia, tahun 2013 prevalensi tertinggi sebesar 0,8%. Rumah sakit kanker Dharmais sejak tahun 2010 terjadi peningkatan, kanker serviks 296 kasus, tahun 2011, kanker serviks 300 kasus, tahun 2012 kanker serviks 343 kasus, tahun 2013, kanker serviks 356 kasus, tahun 2014 kanker serviks 383 kasus. Kabupaten Temanggung sejak akhir tahun 2015 sampai Mei tahun 2017, pemeriksaan leher rahim sebanyak 5.323 orang terdiri dari IVA positif sebanyak 2.013 orang dan yang dilakukan krioterapi sebanyak 238 orang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tindakan krioterapi pada individu IVA positif di Kabupaten Temanggung tahun 2017.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil secara simpel random sampling. Terdiri dari 356 sampel. Analisis dilakukan dengan univariat, bivariat dan multivariat

Hasil: Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di wilayah Kabupaten Temanggung terhadap individu IVA positif. Jumlah responden dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 356 orang tidak melakukan tindakan krioterapi sebesar (60,96%), responden menurut pengetahuan kurang sebanyak (39,89%) di peroleh *p value* 0,003; PR = 0,78 (CI 95% = 0,660-0,913) pada model 3 secara statistik memiliki pengaruh yang bermakna terhadap tindakan krioterapi pada IVA positif PR = 0,97 (1,08-1,49), keterjangkauan jarak jauh sebanyak (68,54%) di peroleh *p value* 0,016; PR = 1,26 (CI 95% = 1,029-1,538) pada model 3 secara statistik memiliki pengaruh yang bermakna terhadap tindakan krioterapi pada IVA positif PR = 1,25 (1,02-1,52), dukungan suami tidak memberikan ijin sebanyak (4,78%) di peroleh *p value* 0,018; PR = 1,48 (CI 95% = 1,219-1,799) pada model 3 secara statistik memiliki pengaruh yang bermakna terhadap tindakan krioterapi pada IVA positif PR = 1,31 (1,00-1,64) dan dukungan suami tidak mau mengantar sebesar (35,11%) di peroleh *p value* 0,026; PR = 1,21 (CI 95% = 1,031-1,428) pada model 3 secara statistik memiliki pengaruh yang bermakna terhadap tindakan krioterapi pada IVA positif PR = 1,19 (1,00-1,40)

Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan kurang ada pengaruh risikonya 1,27 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pengetahuan baik, keterjangkauan jarak jauh ada pengaruh risikonya 1,25 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan keterjangkauan jarak dekat, dukungan suami tidak memberikan ijin ada pengaruh risikonya 1,31 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan dukungan suami memberikan ijin. dukungan suami tidak mau mengantar krioterapi ada pengaruh risikonya 1,19 kali lebih besar dibandingkan dengan dukungan suami mau mengantar ke puskesmas. Peningkatan pengetahuan melalui penyuluhan kepada ibu dan suami tentang pentingnya krioterapi pada IVA positif

Kata Kunci: Krioterapi, IVA positif, Temanggung

Abstract

Background: Cancer is a disease due to tissue cells grow abnormally then turned into cancer cells. WHO stated that every year there are 12 million people in the world suffering cancer and 7.6 million was died. Estimated in 2030 will reach 26 million people and 17 million of them died. In Indonesia, 2013 was the highest prevalence of cancer 0.8%. Dharmais Cancer Hospital stated that has been increased cervical cancer cases since 2010 as 296 cases, 300 cases in 2011, 343 cases in 2012, 356 cases in 2013, and 383 cases in 2014. In Temanggung District, from late 2015 to May 2017, there was 5,323 people conducted cervical examination, consist of positive VIA 2.013 people and 238 people were treated cryotherapy. This study aimed to determine effect factors to cryotherapy for person with positive VIA in Temanggung District, 2017.

Method: This study was an observational analytic with cross sectional design. Sample was collected by random sampling. Consist of 356 samples. Data were analyzed univariate, bivariate, and multivariate.

Result: This study was conducted in Temanggung District for person with positive VIA. Consist of 356 respondents. Persons did not take cryotherapy measures (60.96%), low level education of respondent (39.89%) with p value 0.003; PR = 0.78 (95% CI = 0.660-0.913), in model 3 statistically has a significant effect to cryotherapy measure for person with positive IVA PR = 0,97 (1.08-1.49). then, distance affordability as (68.54%) was obtained p value 0.016; PR = 1.26 (95% CI = 1.029-1.538), in model 3 statistically has a significant effect to cryotherapy measure for person with positive IVA PR = 1.25 (1.02-1.52). In addition, Husband's support aspect who did not give permission was (4.78%) with p value 0.018; PR = 1.48 (95% CI = 1.219-1.799), in model 3 statistically has a significant effect to cryotherapy measure for person with positive IVA PR = 1.31 (1.00 to 1.64). while, husband's support who did not want to deliver was (35.11%) with p value 0.026; PR = 1.21 (95% CI = 1.031-1.428), in model 3 statistically has a significant effect to cryotherapy measure for person with positive IVA PR = 1.19 (1.00 to 1.40)

Conclusion: Moderate knowledge has effect and the risk was 0.79 times greater than good knowledge. Long distance affordability has effect, and the risk 1.25 was times greater than close distance affordability. Then, Husband's support who does not give permit has effect, and the risk was 1.31 times greater than husband who allowed. While, husband's support who did not want to take cryotherapy has effect, and the risk was 1.19 times greater than husband would take to Puskesmas. In addition, there was increased of knowledge by counseling to mother and husband about the importance of cryotherapy for person with positive IVA.

Key words: cryotherapy, positive VIA, Temanggung.