

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Kanker serviks merupakan kanker dengan peringkat ke dua pada wanita. Prevalensi kanker serviks di Indonesia 1,4 per 1000 penduduk. Perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks merupakan suatu bentuk pemeriksaan yang berguna sebagai pemeriksaan *screening* adanya perubahan sel kearah keganasan sehingga sel prakanker dapat dideteksi secara dini. Salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku deteksi dini adalah pengetahuan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks. Pengetahuan wanita tentang kanker serviks merupakan salah satu upaya pencegahan primer yang harus dilakukan untuk menekan angka kejadian kanker serviks.

**Tujuan:** Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang kanker serviks dengan perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks.

**Metode:** Metode penelitian ini adalah analitik korelatif dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November hingga Desember 2020. Lokasi penelitian di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Piyungan Bantul. Sampel sejumlah 58 orang dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Data yang digunakan penelitian adalah data primer. Alat pengumpulan data berupa kuesioner.

**Hasil:** Hasil uji statistik menggunakan analisis *Chi-square* didapatkan nilai *p value* 0,05. sehingga terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan perilaku pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

**Kesimpulan:** sehingga terdapat hubungan tingkat pengetahuan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan perilaku pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan Kanker Serviks, Perilaku Deteksi Dini

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Cervical cancer is the second highest cancer in women. The prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is 1.4 per 1000 population. The behavior of early detection of cervical cancer is a form of examination that is useful as a screening examination for cell changes towards malignancy so that precancerous cells can be detected early. One of the factors that influence early detection behavior is knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer. Women's knowledge about cervical cancer is one of the primary prevention efforts that must be done to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer.*

**Objective:** *The purpose of this study was to see the relationship between the level of maternal knowledge about cervical cancer with early detection of cervical cancer behavior.*

**Method:** *This research method is correlative analytic with cross-sectional research design. The research was conducted from November to December 2020. The research location was in the working area of the Piyungan Bantul Community Health Center. The sample was 58 people with total sampling technique. The data used in this research is primary data. Data aids in the form of a questionnaire.*

**Results:** *The results of statistical tests using Chi-square analysis obtained a p value of 0.05. so that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of cervical cancer early detection and the behavior of cervical cancer early detection.*

**Conclusion:** *so that there is a correlation between the level of knowledge of cervical cancer early detection and the behavior that detects cervical cancer early.*

**Keywords:** *Cervical Cancer Knowledge, Early Detection Behavior*