

ABSTRACT

CORRELATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY WITH PAP SMEAR BEHAVIOUR AS ONE OF THE WAY TO DETECT CERVICAL CANCER EARLY OF WOMEN CHILDBEARING AGE IN WAY KANDIS PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Cervical cancer is one of the health problems of women in developing countries, including Indonesia, which is caused by infection with HPV (Human Papilloma Virus). Early detection of cervical cancer is the secondary prevention of cervical cancer. Currently, cytologic examination with Pap Smear test is the standard screening for early detection of cervical pre cancerous lesions. WHO report of 1986 women who had the opportunity to perform screening with the pap smear test in developing countries is estimated at only 5%. Low cervical cancer screening (Pap smear) caused by various things: limited access to screening and treatment. And many women in Indonesia who are less informed and services for cervical cancer because of the low economic and knowledge level of Pap Smear. This study was an observational analytic study with cross sectional approach involving 70 respondents who are women of fertile age couple who visited the health center Way Kandis in September-November 2015. The result showed that most respondents aged ≥ 35 years old (62.9%), secondary education (50.0%), most respondents do not work (72.9%), low income (67.1%), and knowledgeable enough (44.3%). Results of analysis with chi square shows that there is a relationship between age and behavior Pap smear ($p = 0.010$), there is a relationship between education and behavior Pap smear ($p = 0.021$), there is no relationship between job with the behavior of a Pap smear ($p = 0.860$), there was no correlation between the revenue with the behavior of a Pap smear ($p = 0.541$) and there is a relationship between knowledge and behavior Pap test ($p = 0.042$).

Keyword: Cervical Cancer, Pap Smear