ABSTRACT

CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND MEANS OF PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION WITH PAP SMEAR TEST BEHAVIOR ON MARRIED WOMEN AT POLYCLINIC OF OBSTETRY AND GYNECOLOGY ABDUL MOELOEK GENERAL HOSPITAL LAMPUNG

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Cervix cancer is a woman chronic disease that becoming the second position of woman cancers which is 16 people per 100.000 women at Indonesia. This cancer can be detected early by a pap smear test periodically minimal once every year for all sexually active women. Pap smear is a cytological examination with medium sensitivity level (good enough) and relatively economical. By applying pap smear in developed countries, the incidence of invasive cervix cancer has been reduced around 46-76% and the mortality has been decreased around 50-60%. Nevertheless, there are only 5 percents of women population in Indonesia who have had regular pap smear screening. This may have been influenced by low of education level, knowledge level, and economy level about pap smear on Indonesians and lack of access informations about health, specially pap smear examination. Besides, there are many culture and social factors that affected

Indonesians behavior. This study aimed to know the correlation between knowledge, attitude, and means of pap smear examination with pap smear test behavior on married women at Polyclinic of Obstetry and Gynecology Abdul Moeloek General Hospital Lampung.

This is a descriptive analytic study with *cross sectional* design. The amount of the subjects was 81 patients with the relative accuracy (d) was 0,1 and *judgemental sampling* or *purposive sampling* was chosen as sampling technique. Questionnaiers are used to collect the information from the subjects. Data was analyzed using SPSS (*Statistical Package for Social Science*) program versi 17. *Chi square* test is used to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitude, and means of pap smear examination with pap smear test behavior on married women.

The results of this study shows that the good knowledge is gotten around 61,7% and lack knowledge is gotten around 38,3%. A good attitude is gotten around 75,3% and lack attitude is gotten around 24,7%. A good means is gotten around 46,9% and lack means is gotten around 53,1%. In terms of pap smear test behavior was gotten 65,4% did not pap smear examination and 34,6% did pap smear examination. The analytic results of statistic test with used *chi square* method, gotten a significance correlation between knowledge, attitude, and means of pap smear examination with pap smear test behavior on married women at Polyclinic of Obstetry and Gynecology Abdul Moeloek General Hospital Lampung.

Wherein, *p* value for knowledge is around 0,000 (*p*<0,1), *p* value for attitude is around 0,000 (*p*<0,1), and *p* value for means is around 0,000 (*p*<0,1).