

INTISARI

Morbiditas dan mortalitas kanker serviks pada wanita cukup tinggi. Menurut data Patologi Anatomi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gajah Mada periode 1994-1999, frekuensi relatif kanker serviks di Yogyakarta menempati urutan kedua. Kurangnya edukasi tentang kanker serviks yang diterima masyarakat menghambat perilaku masyarakat dalam mewaspadai kanker serviks, yang salah satunya dengan melakukan *papsmear*. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan pengaruh antara metode edukasi ceramah saja dengan ceramah-testimoni terhadap peningkatan perilaku wanita di Kota Yogyakarta.

Jenis penelitian *quasi eksperimental*, dengan desain *pre-post test intervention with control group*. Teknik sampling menggunakan *multistage cluster random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel minimal 92 guru wanita SD negeri dan swasta di Kota Yogyakarta. Sampel meliputi kelompok kontrol dan eksperimen dengan intervensi ceramah dan ceramah-testimoni. Untuk mengukur perilaku, dilakukan pengisian kuesioner *pretest* (sebelum intervensi), *posttest* setelah intervensi dan *posttest* satu bulan setelah intervensi oleh responden. Hasil dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif evaluatif dan *Mann-Whitney U Test*.

Karakteristik responden meliputi, usia, tingkat pendidikan, latar belakang informasi tentang kanker serviks dan *papsmear* dan riwayat *papsmear*. Hasil uji *Mann-Whitney U Test*, diperoleh signifikansi α 0,248, menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan pengaruh antara edukasi dengan metode ceramah-testimoni dibandingkan dengan ceramah saja dalam peningkatan perilaku.

Kata kunci : ceramah, testimoni, kanker serviks, *papsmear*, perilaku.

ABSTRACT

Morbidity and mortality of cervical cancer in women is quite high. According to the data from Anatomic Patology of Medical Faculty of Gajah Mada University in 1994-1999 period, the relative frequency of cervical cancer was in the 2nd position in Yogyakarta city. Insufficient education about cervical cancer taught to people impede their behavior to keep on guard against cervical cancer, one of which is by doing papsmear test. The purpose of this research is to know if there is any difference of influence between lecture education method and testimonial-lecture about the improvement of womens behaviour in Yogyakarta City.

The research is quasi experimental, with pre-post test intervention design with control group. The sampling technique was multistage cluster random sampling with 92 women teachers of public and private elementary schools in Yogyakarta city as the minimum sample. The sample covered control and experiment groups with lecture and testimonial-lecture interventions. Pretest questionnaire (before intervention), posttest after intervention and posttest done a month after intervention were done by the respondents to know their behaviours. The result was analyzed by using evaluatif deskriptif and Mann-Whitney U Test methods.

The characteristic of the respondents covered age, education level, information background about cervical cancer and papsmear, and papsmear records. The result of Mann Whitney U Test, the significancy obtained was α 0,248, meaning that there was no difference of influence between lecture-testimony education method compared to merely lecture method in behavior improvement.

Key words : lecture, testimony, cervical cancer, papsmear, behaviour