

INTISARI

Kanker serviks telah menjadi penyakit pertama mematikan di kalangan wanita Indonesia dan kedua di dunia. Umumnya penderita kanker serviks berpendidikan rendah. Untuk menurunkan mortalitas karena kanker serviks pengetahuan mengenai kanker serviks dan *papsmear* perlu ditingkatkan. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi secara ceramah dan CBIA mengenai kanker serviks dan papsmear terhadap peningkatan pengetahuan, perubahan sikap dan tindakan ibu-ibu di kecamatan Gamping dan Mlati ditinjau dari tingkat pendidikan.

Jenis penelitian *quasi eksperimental*, dengan desain *pre-post test intervention with control group*. Peningkatan pengetahuan, perubahan sikap dan tindakan dapat diketahui dengan pengisian kuesioner *pretest* dan *posttest* satu bulan setelah intervensi oleh responden. Hasil dianalisis dengan *Mann-Whitney U Test* dan *T-test independent Sample*. Karakteristik responden meliputi tingkat pendidikan, latar belakang informasi tentang kanker serviks dan *papsmear*, dan riwayat *papsmear*.

Berdasarkan hasil pengujian statistik yang dilakukan, didapatkan hasil bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada peningkatan pengetahuan namun tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dalam peningkatan sikap dan tindakan responden dengan tingkat pendidikan rendah, menengah maupun tinggi.

Kata kunci : kanker serviks, *papsmear*, CBIA, ceramah, pendidikan

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer has become the first deadly disease among Indonesian women and the second in the world. Generally, low-educated patients with cervical cancer. To reduce mortality due to cervical cancer, cervical cancer and knowledge about papsmear need to be improved. The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of education in a lecture and CBIA about cervical cancer and papsmear to increase knowledge, change attitudes and actions of mothers in the district and Mlati Gamping viewed from the level of education.

Type of quasi experimental study, with pre-post test design with control group intervention. Increased knowledge, change attitudes and actions may be known by filling out the questionnaire pretest and posttest one month after intervention by the respondent. Results were analyzed with the Mann-Whitney U test and independent samples T-test. Characteristics of respondents included education level, background information about cervical cancer and papsmear, and history papsmear.

Based on the result of statistical test performed, the result shows that there are significant differences in improvement in knowledge but there was no significant difference in improving the attitudes and actions of respondents with low education level, medium and high.

Keywords: cervical cancer, papsmear, CBIA, lectures, education