

Intisari

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker kedua terbanyak yang diderita wanita di dunia. Tingkat morbiditas dan mortalitasnya dapat diturunkan dengan meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dan pencegahannya melalui *papsmear*. Peningkatan pengetahuan dapat dilakukan dengan edukasi kesehatan diantaranya dengan metode ceramah dan pembagian leaflet. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat apakah ada perbedaan pengaruh edukasi antara metode ceramah dengan pemberian leaflet terhadap perubahan perilaku ibu-ibu PKK kota Yogyakarta.

Jenis penelitian *quasi eksperimental*, dengan desain *pre-post test intervention with control group*. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Untuk mengukur perilaku, dilakukan 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 pendapatan keluarga, latar belakang informasi tentang kanker serviks dan *papsmear* dan riwayat *papsmear*.

Diperoleh nilai signifikansi 0,715 pada peningkatan pengetahuan, 0,056 pada peningkatan sikap dan 0,479 pada peningkatan tindakan. Hasil statistik tersebut menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan pengaruh yang signifikan antara metode ceramah dan pemberian leaflet dalam peningkatan perilaku responden.

Kata kunci : ceramah, leaflet, kanker serviks, *papsmear*, tingkat pendapatan keluarga, perilaku.

Abstrack

Cervical cancer is the second highest cancer among women in the world. The level of morbidity and mortality can be reduced by increasing knowledge about cervical cancer and prevention through *papsmear*. Increased knowledge can be done by including health education with lecture method and giving a leaflet. The objective of this research was to recognize the difference between the influence of lecture and giving a leaflet method in relation to cervical cancer and *papsmear* education against *ibu-ibu PKK*'s behavior in Yogyakarta city.

The research method used was quasiexperimental, with pre-post test intervention, with control group. Sampling techniques using purposive sampling. Pretest questionnaire (before intervention), and posttest done a month after intervention were done by the respondents to know their behaviours. The result was analyzed by using Mann-Whitney U Test and T-test independent Sample methods. The characteristic of the respondents covered the family income level, information background about cervical cancer and *papsmear*, and *papsmear* records.

Results showed significance value 0,715 on improving knowledge, 0,056 on improving attitudes and 0,479 on improving actions. Statistical results showed that there was no significant difference in effect between the methods of giving lectures and leaflets in improving the behavior of respondents.

Keywords: lectures, leaflets, cervical cancer, *papsmear*, the family income level, behavior.