

Dewi Fahrunnisa¹, Budi Mulyono², Yuli Astuti³

STUDI KOMPARTIF PENGETAHUAN IBU KELOMPOK PKK SEBELUM DAN
SESUDAH PENYULUHAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DI RW 01
KELURAHAN TAMBAKREJO KOTA SEMARANG

ABSTRAK

16 i + 51 hal + 6 tabel + 2 skema + 2 diagram + 11 lamp

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu jenis kanker yang prevalensinya paling tinggi di dunia. Pencegahan dan pengobatan kanker serviks masih merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat Indonesia, karena itu deteksi dini kanker serviks perlu menjadi prioritas. Deteksi dini merupakan pemeriksaan awal kanker serviks dan langkah yang paling penting dalam pencegahan kanker. Upaya deteksi dini kanker serviks belum banyak diketahui masyarakat luas, salah satu upaya untuk menyebarkan informasi tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks adalah dengan melakukan penyuluhan kesehatan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan pengetahuan Ibu kelompok PKK sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan deteksi dini kanker serviks di RW 01 Kelurahan Tambakrejo Kecamatan Gayamsari Kota Semarang.

Jenis penelitian ini pra eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian *one group pretest posttest* dengan jumlah responden 43 responden. Uji perbedaan antara variabel menggunakan Uji *paired t test*.

Hasil penelitian uji *paired t test* diperoleh bahwa rata-rata pengetahuan ibu sebelum penyuluhan dengan skor 10,72 dan sesudah dilakukan penyuluhan dengan skor 16,07 sehingga terjadi peningkatan pengetahuan ibu kelompok PKK dengan skor sebesar 5,35. Hasil uji *paired t test* untuk pengetahuan ibu sebelum dan sesudah diberikan penyuluhan didapatkan *p value* 0,000 maka *p value* <0,05.

Simpulan pada penelitian ini terdapat perbedaan pengetahuan sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks. Berdasarkan simpulan tersebut, Bidan diharapkan memberikan informasi baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung dalam bentuk penyuluhan tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks agar dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan partisipasi Ibu dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Penyuluhan, Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks.
Kepustakaan : 27 pustaka (2005 s/d 2013)

¹) Mahasiswa Prodi D3 Kebidanan

²) ³) Pembimbing Prodi D3 Kebidanan

University of Islam Sultan Agung Semarang
Faculty of Medical
D3 Midwifery Studies Program
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Dewi Fahrunnisa¹, Budi Mulyono², Yuli Astuti³

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE GROUP PKK EXTENSION BEFORE
AND AFTER EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER IN RW 01
KELURAHAN TAMBAKREJO CITY SEMARANG

ABSTRACT

16 id + 51 pages + 6 tables + 2 + 2 scheme diagram + 11 attachments

Cervical cancer is one type of cancers that has the higher prevalence in the world. Prevention and treatment of cervical cancer are still a public health problem in Indonesia, therefore an early detection of cervical cancer should become a priority. The early detection of cervical cancer is the initial inspection and the most important step in cancer prevention. The effort of the early detection of cervical cancer is not publicly known yet, one of the efforts to disseminate the information about early detection of cervical cancer is to conduct health education about early detection of cervical cancer.

The purpose of this research was to determine differences in the knowledge of Mothers group *PKK* before and after counseling early detection of cervical cancer in RW 01 Village *Tambakrejo Gayamsari*, District of *Semarang*.

This type of research was pre-experimental research design with one group pretest-posttest of 43 respondents. The differential test between variables used paired t test.

The results of paired t-test of this research showed that the knowledge of the mothers average before counseling had 10,72 score and after counseling had 16,07 score, therefore there is an increase of mother's knowledge in *PKK* group of 5,35. The paired t test results for mother's knowledge before and after counseling obtained p value of 0.000 therefore p value <0.05.

The conclusion of this research shows that there are differences before and after counseling mother's knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer. Based on the conclusion, Midwives are expected to provide informations via elucidation either directly or indirectly about early detection of cervical cancer in order to improve the knowledge and participation of Women in the early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Awareness, Counseling, Early Detection of Cervical Cancer.

Bibliography: 27 libraries (2005 s / d 2013)

¹⁾ Students Prodi D3 Midwifery

^{2), 3)} Supervisor Prodi D3 Midwifery