

ABSTRAK

Faktor risiko terjadinya kanker serviks diantaranya usia, paritas, merokok, dan kontrasepsi oral. Sedangkan faktor yang mempengaruhi perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks yaitu pengetahuan, tingkat pendidikan, dukungan sosial, Riwayat melakukan pap smear, dan Riwayat keluarga dengan kanker serviks. INASGO (*Indonesian Society of Gynecologic Oncology*) melaporkan tingginya kasus kanker serviks ditemukan pada kelompok usia 18-35 tahun sepanjang tahun 2023. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh edukasi kanker serviks berbasis media video terhadap perilaku remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks di SMAN 1 Tarik.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan rancangan *quasy experimental* dan desain *pretest-posttest control group*. Populasi berupa 295 orang remaja putri SMAN 1 Tarik dengan sampel 30 orang yang diambil dengan *random sampling*. Variabel independen yaitu video animasi dua dimensi dan *e-booklet*. Sementara variabel dependen yaitu pengetahuan dan sikap remaja putri. Instrumen penelitian adalah kuesioner. Uji *Wilcoxon sign rank test* dan *Mann Whitney U test* dengan $\alpha = 0,05$ digunakan untuk analisis data.

Setelah diberikan edukasi berbasis media video, didapatkan peningkatan berupa sejumlah 23 orang berpengetahuan baik dan 20 orang bersikap positif dalam pencegahan kanker serviks. Pada edukasi media *e-booklet*, didapatkan peningkatan, 12 orang berpengetahuan baik dan pada sikap tidak terdapat peningkatan. Hasil uji pengaruh menunjukkan kedua media berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap perilaku remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks. Hasil uji beda menunjukkan edukasi video lebih efektif dibandingkan *e-booklet*. Artinya hipotesis diterima dimana terdapat pengaruh edukasi berbasis media video dan *e-booklet* terhadap perilaku remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks.

Simpulan dari penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa media berbasis video dan *e-booklet* secara signifikan dapat mempengaruhi perilaku remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks. Diharapkan selanjutnya sekolah dapat mengimplementasikan metode sesuai hasil penelitian dalam menyusun program untuk meningkatkan perilaku remaja putri dalam pencegahan kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : **Remaja, kanker, serviks, video, e-booklet**

ABSTRACT

The risk factors for cervical cancer include age, number of births, smoking, and the use of oral contraceptives. Factors affecting behavior towards cervical cancer prevention encompass knowledge, education level, social support, history of Pap smears, and family history of cervical cancer. According to INASGO (Indonesian Society of Gynecologic Oncology), a high incidence of cervical cancer was observed in the 18-35 age group throughout 2023. This study aims to assess the impact of video-based education on cervical cancer on the knowledge and attitudes of young women regarding cervical cancer prevention at SMAN 1 Tarik.

This study employed a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design, specifically a pretest-posttest control group design. The study population included 295 young women from SMAN 1 Tarik, with a sample of 30 individuals selected through random sampling. The independent variables were two-dimensional animated videos and e-booklets, while the dependent variables were the knowledge and attitudes of adolescent girls. The research instrument used was a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$.

After receiving video-based education, there was an increase in knowledge among 23 individuals and a positive attitude toward cervical cancer prevention in 20 individuals. With e-booklet media education, 12 individuals showed improved knowledge, but there was no change in attitude. The influence test results indicated that both media types significantly affected the behavior of young women in preventing cervical cancer. The difference test revealed that video-based education was more effective compared to e-booklets. This supports the hypothesis that both video-based and e-booklet education have an impact on the behavior of young women in preventing cervical cancer.

The conclusion of this research is that both video-based media and e-booklets have a significant impact on the behavior of young women in preventing cervical cancer. It is recommended that schools adopt these methods based on the research findings to enhance programs aimed at improving the behavior of adolescent girls in preventing cervical cancer.

Keywords: Adolescents, cervix, cancer, video, e-booklet