

ABTRAK

PENGETAHUAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS) DI PUSKESMAS WONOKROMO SURABAYA

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Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi pada wanita, yang sebenarnya dapat dicegah melalui deteksi dini. Pengetahuan wanita usia subur (WUS) mengenai deteksi dini kanker serviks menjadi faktor penting dalam mencegah penyakit ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan WUS tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks di Puskesmas Wonokromo, Surabaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli 2025. Jumlah populasi 6.138 wanita usia subur dan sampel yang diambil yaitu 98 wanita usia subur yang dipilih dengan teknik *Accidental Sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang telah divalidasi, dan data dianalisis menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengetahuan wanita usia subur di Puskesmas Wonokromo Surabaya sebagian besar (59,2%) memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup dan sebagian kecil (14,3) memiliki pengetahuan yang kurang, sebagian besar (62%) wanita usia subur yang memiliki pengetahuan cukup dengan usia 21-30 tahun, sebagian besar (59.3%) dengan pendidikan terakhir SMA, sebagian besar (61.3%) mendapatkan informasi dari sosial media. Perlu peningkatan kerja sama antara Puskesmas Wonokromo, kader kesehatan, posyandu, dan tokoh masyarakat dalam edukasi deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui penyuluhan rutin dan terstruktur. Informasi melalui media sosial perlu dimaksimalkan untuk WUS usia muda. Edukasi disesuaikan dengan usia dan pendidikan agar mudah dipahami dan mendorong WUS rutin melakukan pemeriksaan.

Kata kunci : *Kanker Serviks, Pengetahuan, Wanita Usia Subur, Deteksi Dini*

ABSTRACT

KNOWLEDGE OF EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (WRA) AT WONOKROMO PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SURABAYA

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Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women, despite being preventable through early detection. Knowledge of women of reproductive age (WRA) regarding early detection of cervical cancer is an important factor in preventing this disease. This study aimed to describe the knowledge of WRA about early detection of cervical cancer at the Wonokromo Public Health Center, Surabaya. This research used a quantitative descriptive method and was conducted in July 2025. The total population consisted of 6,138 women of reproductive age, and the sample taken was 98 women of reproductive age selected using the Accidental Sampling technique. The research instrument was a validated questionnaire, and the data were analyzed using frequency distribution and percentages. The results showed that most WRA at Wonokromo Health Center (59.2%) had moderate knowledge, and a smaller proportion (14.3%) had low knowledge. Most women (62%) with moderate knowledge were aged 21–30 years, the majority (59.3%) had completed senior high school, and most (61.3%) obtained information from social media. There is a need to strengthen collaboration between the Wonokromo Health Center, health cadres, integrated service posts (posyandu), and community leaders in providing structured and routine education about early cervical cancer detection. Social media should be optimized to reach younger WRA. Educational efforts should be tailored to age and educational background to improve understanding and encourage regular screening among WRA.

Keywords: *Cervical Cancer, Knowledge, Women of Reproductive Age, Early Detection*