

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN FAKTOR PSIKOLOGIS BERDASARKAN TEORI HBM TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN TES HPV DNA PADA WUS

Sangat sedikit wanita usia subur (WUS) yang melakukan tes HPV DNA, yang berarti masih banyak wanita yang berisiko atau mempunyai kanker serviks yang tidak terdeteksi secara dini. Infeksi Human Papillomavirus tipe 16,18, dan 52 dapat dideteksi dengan mudah melalui skrining primer HPV DNA. Tujuan dari studi ini ialah untuk menyelidiki hubungan antara pelaksanaan tes HPV DNA pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Kenjeran Surabaya dan faktor psikologis yang didasarkan pada teori Health Belief Model (HBM).

Design ini bersifat observasional analitik dan menggunakan metode cross-sectional. Random sampling sederhana digunakan untuk menghitung populasi 11.761 WUS, masing-masing 100 WUS. Faktor psikologis HBM (persepsi kepekaan, persepsi keterukan, persepsi keuntungan, persepsi hambatan, persepsi dorongan untuk tindakan, dan self-efficacy) ialah variabel studi independen, dan variabel dependen ialah pelaksanaan tes HPV DNA. Untuk analisis ini, distribusi frekuensi, tabulasi silang, dan uji Chi-Square digunakan. Nilai signifikansi p-value ialah 0,05.

Temuan studi merepresentasikan bahwa faktor psikologis HBM paling banyak ditemukan dalam kategori sedang, dengan 71 partisipan (71,0%) dan hampir setiap orang yang menjawab tidak melakukan tes HPV DNA, yaitu 91 partisipan (91,0%). Menurut tabulasi silang, partisipan dengan faktor psikologis rendah-sedang cenderung tidak melakukan tes HPV DNA, sedangkan partisipan dengan faktor psikologis tinggi melakukannya lebih banyak. Terdapat korelasi signifikan antara pelaksanaan tes HPV DNA pada WUS dan faktor psikologis HBM, menurut temuan uji chi-square dengan p-value <0,001. Temuan ini merepresentasikan bahwa dorongan psikologis seperti persepsi kerentanan, persepsi keparahan, persepsi manfaat, pemicu bertindak, dan efikasi diri dapat mempengaruhi keputusan WUS untuk menjalani tes HPV DNA.

Kata Kunci: Faktor Psikologis; Tes *Human Papillomavirus*, Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS BASED ON THE HEALTH BELIEF MODEL (HBM) THEORY AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HPV DNA TESTING AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE

Very few women of reproductive age (WRA) undergo HPV DNA testing, which means that many women remain at risk or have cervical cancer that is not detected early. Human papillomavirus (HPV) types 16, 18, and 52 can be easily detected through primary HPV DNA screening. The objective of this study is to investigate the relationship between HPV DNA testing among women of reproductive age (WRA) at the Kenjeran Community Health Center in Surabaya and psychological factors based on the Health Belief Model (HBM).

This study employs an analytical observational design using a cross-sectional method. Simple random sampling was used to select a sample of 100 WUS from a population of 11,761 WUS. The HBM psychological factors (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived behavioral intent, and self-efficacy) served as independent variables, while the dependent variable was the implementation of the HPV DNA test. For this analysis, frequency distributions, cross-tabulations, and the Chi-Square test were used. The significance level (p-value) was set at 0.05.

The results of the study indicate that HBM psychological factors were most commonly found in the moderate category, with 71 participants (71.0%), and nearly all participants who did not undergo an HPV DNA test, namely 91 participants (91.0%). According to the cross-tabulation, participants with low-to-moderate psychological factors tended not to undergo an HPV DNA test, whereas participants with high psychological factors were more likely to do so. There was a significant correlation between HPV DNA testing among WUS and HBM psychological factors, according to the results of the chi-square test with a p-value <0.001. These results indicate that psychological drivers such as perceived vulnerability, perceived severity, perceived benefits, action triggers, and self-efficacy can influence WUS's decision to undergo HPV DNA testing.

Keywords: *Psychological Factors; Human Papillomavirus Test; Early Detection of Cervical Cancer*