

ABSTRAK

Salma Rozana Fadila

P27824422037

HUBUNGAN KECEMASAN WANITA USIA SUBUR DENGAN MINAT MELAKUKAN PEMERIKSAAN IVA TEST

xv + 67 Halaman + 4 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

Pendahuluan: IVA Test merupakan sebuah metode skrinning sebagai langkah awal mendeteksi adanya risiko kanker serviks. Pemeriksaan ini dinilai efektif dan direkomendasikan bagi wanita usia subur (WUS) karena prosedurnya sederhana dan biaya rendah. Namun, kecemasan terhadap prosedur, rasa malu, serta ketakutan akan hasil positif menjadi hambatan psikologis utama yang menurunkan minat WUS untuk melakukan pemeriksaan IVA test. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara kecemasan WUS dengan minat melakukan pemeriksaan IVA test. **Metode:** Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner *Visual Analog Scale for Anxiety* (VAS-A) untuk variabel kecemasan dan kuesioner skala Guttman untuk variabel minat. Pengolahan data dilakukan melalui tahap *editing, coding, scoring, dan tabulating* sebelum diuji statistik menggunakan uji Chi-Square. **Hasil Penelitian:** Dari populasi 102 WUS, dipilih 92 sampel berusia 20–49 tahun menggunakan rumus Slovin (termasuk *dropout* 10%) dan teknik *purposive sampling*. Mayoritas responden berusia 20–35 tahun (72,8%), berpendidikan menengah (76,1%), dan IRT (73,9%). Data utama menunjukkan mayoritas responden mengalami kecemasan sedang (62,0%), kecemasan berat (20,6%), kecemasan ringan (13,1%), dan tidak cemas (4,3%). Sebagian besar responden tidak berminat melakukan IVA test (60,9%) dan yang berminat hanya 39,1%. **Analisis:** Hasil uji statistik data menggunakan Chi-Square di dapatkan nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), yang menandakan adanya hubungan antara kecemasan dan minat WUS. Analisis silang menunjukkan responden tidak cemas seluruhnya berminat (100%), kecemasan ringan mayoritas berminat (91,7%), kecemasan sedang sebagian besar tidak berminat (63,2%), dan seluruh responden kecemasan berat tidak berminat (100%). **Pembahasan:** Tingginya tingkat kecemasan berbanding lurus dengan rendahnya minat WUS melakukan skrinning. Rasa takut akan prosedur dan kekhawatiran hasil positif menjadi hambatan psikologis utama. **Kesimpulan:** Minat WUS dalam melakukan skrinning kanker serviks melalui IVA berhubungan dengan tingkat kecemasan. Tenaga kesehatan perlu merancang edukasi informatif dan pendekatan psikologis yang suportif guna menekan kecemasan WUS.

Kata Kunci: Kecemasan, Wanita Usia Subur, Minat, IVA Test.

Daftar Bacaan: 10 Buku (2018-2023)

ABSTRACT

Salma Rozana Fadila
P27824422037

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE AND THEIR INTEREST IN UNDERGOING VIA TEST

xv + 67 Pages + 4 Tables + 11 Appendices

Introduction: Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) is an effective and recommended method for the early detection of cervical cancer in women of reproductive age (WRA) due to its simple procedure and low cost. However, anxiety regarding the procedure, embarrassment, and fear of positive results act as major psychological barriers that decrease WRA's interest in undergoing the VIA test. Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the correlation between anxiety in WRA and their interest in undergoing VIA testing. **Method:** Data collection utilized the Visual Analog Scale for Anxiety (VAS-A) questionnaire for the anxiety variable and the Guttman scale questionnaire for the interest variable. Data processing involved editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating stages prior to statistical analysis using the Chi-Square test. **Research:** From a population of 102 WRA, a sample of 92 respondents aged 20–49 years was selected using the Slovin formula (including a 10% dropout rate) and a purposive sampling technique. The majority of respondents were aged 20–35 years (72.8%), had a secondary education level (76.1%), and were housewives (73.9%). The primary data indicated that the majority of respondents experienced moderate anxiety (62.0%), followed by severe anxiety (20.6%), mild anxiety (13.1%), and no anxiety (4.3%). Regarding interest, most respondents had no interest in undergoing the VIA test (60.9%), while only 39.1% expressed interest. **Analysis:** Statistical analysis using the Chi-Square test yielded a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between anxiety and WRA's interest. Cross-tabulation analysis showed that all respondents with no anxiety were interested (100%), the majority of those with mild anxiety were interested (91.7%), most with moderate anxiety were not interested (63.2%), and all respondents with severe anxiety were not interested (100%). **Discussion:** The high level of anxiety is directly proportional to the low interest of WRA in undergoing the screening. Fear of the procedure and concerns about a potential positive result serve as the main psychological barriers. **Conclusion:** There is a significant correlation between anxiety levels and the interest of WRA in undergoing the VIA test. Healthcare providers need to design informative educational interventions and supportive psychological approaches to suppress anxiety among WRA.

Keywords: Anxiety, Women of Reproductive Age, Interest, VIA Test.

Reference: 10 books (2018-2023)