

PRESTASI KADER SURABAYA HEBAT DALAM CAKUPAN DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS WANITA USIA SUBUR

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Article Info	ABSTRAK
<p>Article History: Received 12/03/2025 Revised - Accepted 18/03/2025</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Cervical Cancer Early Detection Strengthening the Role of Cadres</p>	<p>Langkah penting dalam pencegahan pengobatan kanker serviks dapat dilakukan melalui deteksi dini. Kader sebagai pelaksana program kesehatan di masyarakat, berperan penting dalam mendukung kesadaran akan perilaku masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh <i>Theory of Planned Behaviour</i> (TPB) dalam menjaga perilaku seksual, kebersihan organ reproduksi, dan gaya hidup sehat pada wanita usia subur. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi berjumlah 355 wanita usia subur, dengan sampel menggunakan rumus Formula <i>Rule of Thumb</i> (ROT). Parameter sejumlah 22, hasil ROT $22 (5 - 10) = 110 - 220$. Untuk representasi populasi, sampel minimum menggunakan Rumus Slovin dengan hasil 188, sehingga besar sampel diperoleh dari hasil perhitungan dari rumus Slovin dan rumus ROT yaitu antara 188 sampai dengan 220. Selanjutnya ditentukan jumlah sampel pada penelitian ini 200. Tahapan penelitian meliputi mengukur variabel pengaruh TPB pada penguatan peran kader dalam menjaga perilaku seksual, kebersihan organ reproduksi, gaya hidup sehat pada wanita usia subur. Tempat penelitian di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kota Surabaya, waktu penelitian pada tahun 2024. Variabel independen TPB, variabel dependen terdiri dari menjaga perilaku seksual, menjaga kebersihan organ reproduksi dan menjaga gaya hidup sehat. Hasil penelitian didapatkan Pengaruh TPB pada kemampuan penguatan kader dalam deteksi dini untuk mempertahankan perilaku seksual adalah 98, 90% dengan kategori tinggi. Kemampuan penguatan kader dalam deteksi dini untuk menjaga kebersihan organ reproduksi 96,70% dengan kategori tinggi. Kemampuan penguatan kader dalam deteksi dini untuk mempertahankan gaya hidup sehat 97,80% dengan kategori tinggi. Hasil ini menjadi tolok ukur bahwa penggunaan Teori TPB, telah mampu mempengaruhi perilaku positif di kalangan wanita usia subur, yang secara langsung berkontribusi pada penurunan kejadian kanker serviks. Hasil ini juga menandakan Kader Surabaya Hebat terbukti memiliki peran strategis dalam meningkatkan cakupan deteksi dini kanker serviks di Surabaya. Dengan perbaikan dan adaptasi yang tepat, program ini berpotensi untuk lebih menurunkan angka kematian akibat kanker serviks di Surabaya dan dapat dijadikan model bagi daerah lain di Indonesia.</p> <p>ABSTRACT: <i>An important step in the prevention of cervical cancer treatment can be done through early detection. Cadres as implementers of health programs in the community, play an important role in supporting awareness of community behavior. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of Theory of Planned Behavior</i></p>

(TPB) in maintaining sexual behavior, reproductive organ hygiene, and healthy lifestyle in women of childbearing age. This study uses a quantitative approach. Population totaled 355 women of childbearing age, with a sample using the Formula Rule of Thumb (ROT. Parameters are 22, ROT result $22(5 - 10) = 110 - 220$. For population representation, the minimum sample uses the Slovin Formula with a result of 188, so that the sample size is obtained from the calculation results of the Slovin formula and the ROT formula, which is between 188 and 220. Furthermore, the number of samples in this study was determined to be 200. The research stages include measuring the variables of the influence of TPB on strengthening the role of cadres in maintaining sexual behavior, reproductive organ hygiene, and healthy lifestyle in women of childbearing age. The research site is in the working area of the Surabaya City Health Center, the research time is in 2024. The independent variable of TPB, the dependent variable consists of maintaining sexual behavior, maintaining the cleanliness of the reproductive organs and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. The results of the study were obtained The effect of TPB on the ability to strengthen cadres in early detection to maintain sexual behavior was 98.90% with a high category. The ability to strengthen cadres in early detection to maintain the cleanliness of the reproductive organs is 96.70% in the high category. The ability to strengthen cadres in early detection to maintain a healthy lifestyle is 97.80% in the high category. These results are a benchmark that the use of the Theory of Cervical Cancer has been able to influence positive behavior among women of childbearing age, which directly contributes to a decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer. This result also indicates that the Surabaya Hebat Cadre is proven to have a strategic role in increasing the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer in Surabaya. With the right improvements and adaptations, this program has the potential to further reduce the mortality rate due to cervical cancer in Surabaya and can be used as a model for other regions in Indonesia.

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