

STUDI EXPLORATORI: PERSEPSI TIGA RATUS ENAM PULUH DERAJAT TENTANG SWAB MANDIRI KANKER SERVIKS DI CIREBON

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ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2023, cakupan skrining kanker serviks di Indonesia mencapai 7,02% dari target 70%. Penelitian Febrianti R dan Wahidin (2020) menyatakan beberapa faktor penyebab cakupan Pap Smear yang rendah adalah keengganan untuk diperiksa, malu, takut dan merasa tidak perlu melakukan pap smear. Mungkinkah swab mandiri bisa mengatasi masalah tersebut? Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui persepsi tiga ratus enam puluh derajat tentang swab mandiri kanker serviks. Merupakan penelitian kualitatif pada responden 360° yaitu wanita usia subur, wanita usia subur berisiko, pemegang program di puskesmas dan dinas kesehatan serta petugas unit laboratorium sebanyak 15 responden. Pendataan dilakukan dengan indept interview dan analisis dengan NVivo 14. Penelitian telah mendapatkan sertifikat layak etik. Persepsi 360° tentang swab mandiri spesimen kanker serviks memberikan 6 persepsi. Persepsi yang mengarah pada persetujuan untuk melakukan swab mandiri yaitu dimulai dari tenaga kesehatan karena dianggap lebih memahami, berani dan tahu prosedurnya. Swab mandiri juga dapat mengatasi rasa malu, ingin melakukan swab jika atau dengan kondisi tertentu misalnya sudah pelatihan, tahu prosedurnya dan swab mandiri dapat meningkatkan kemandirian wanita. Persepsi swab mandiri cukup sulit dilakukan hanya dari petugas laboratorium. Diperlukan Penelitian dan Pengembangan (R&D) untuk desain produk swab mandiri sehingga meningkatkan partisipasi wanita dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks. Swab mandiri kanker serviks dipersepsikan positif karena mampu mengurangi hambatan rasa malu, meningkatkan kemandirian, dan berpotensi memperluas cakupan skrining.

ABSTRACT

In 2023, cervical cancer screening coverage in Indonesia will reach 7.02% of the target of 70%. Research by Febrianti R and Wahidin (2020) stated that several factors causing low Pap Smear coverage are reluctance to be examined, embarrassment, fear, and feeling the need to do a Pap smear. Is it possible that self-swab can solve this problem? Objective: To find out the perception of three hundred and sixty degrees of cervical cancer self-swab. This is a qualitative research study involving 360° respondents, including women of childbearing age, women at risk of childbearing age, program holders at health centers and health offices, and laboratory unit officers, with a total of 15 respondents. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews and data analysis with NVivo 14. The research has been awarded a certificate of ethical worthiness. 360° perception of cervical cancer specimen self-swab provides 6 perceptions. The perception that leads to approval for an independent swab is that health workers are considered to understand, be brave, and know the procedure. Independent swabs can also overcome shyness, want to do a swab if or with certain conditions, for example, have been trained, know the procedure, and independent swabs can increase women's independence. Perception of

independent swabs is quite difficult to do, and can only be done by laboratory officers. Research and Development (R&D) is needed for the design of independent swab products to increase women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer self-swab is perceived positively because it can reduce the barrier to embarrassment, increase independence, and potentially expand the scope of screening

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