

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Media Video Edukasi Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Terhadap Pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) Tentang Pemeriksaan IVA di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rejosari

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Rendahnya pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) tentang kanker serviks disebabkan minimnya minat Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) untuk mengetahui tentang kanker serviks dan masalah kewanitaan dianggap tabu serta kurangnya pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) tentang cara mendeteksi kanker serviks dengan metode *Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat* (IVA).

Metode penelitian yang digunakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan pra eksperimental *the one group pretest posttest design*. Responden berjumlah 99 wanita usia subur di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rejosari, teknik pengambilan sampling *non probability sampling* yang diambil secara *purposive sampling*. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariate dan bivariate dengan menggunakan uji *one sample t-test*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan nilai rata-rata pengetahuan wanita usia subur sebelum (*pretest*) dilakukan 57,48 dan sesudah (*posttest*) 84,91, sehingga diperoleh perbedaan nilai rerata yaitu sebesar 27,43. Nilai rerata pengetahuan wanita usia subur *pretest posttest* didapatkan *p value* $0,000 < 0,05$ sehingga H_0 ditolak, yang berarti ada pengaruh pengetahuan wanita usia subur setelah diberikan edukasi video tentang pemeriksaan IVA di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rejosari Pekanbaru 2024.

Kata Kunci: Media Video, IVA, Kanker Serviks, WUS

ABSTRACT

The Influence of Educational Video Media on Early Detection of Cervical Cancer on the Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) About Examinations IVA in the Rejosari Community Health Center Working Area

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The low knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) about cervical cancer is due to the lack of interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) to know about cervical cancer and feminine issues are considered taboo as well as the lack of knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) about how to detect cervical cancer using the Acid Visual Inspection method Acetate (IVA).

The research method used is quantitative research with a pre-experimental one group pretest posttest design. Respondents were 99 women of childbearing age in the working area of the Rejosari Community Health Center. The sampling technique was non-probability sampling which was taken using purposive sampling. The analysis used is univariate and bivariate analysis using the one sample t-test.

The research results showed that the average knowledge value of women of childbearing age before (pretest) was 57.48 and after (posttest) 84.91, so that the difference in average value was 27.43. The mean value of knowledge of women of childbearing age pretest posttest was found to be a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so that H_0 was rejected, which means there was an influence on the knowledge of women of childbearing age after being given video education about VIA examinations in the work area of the Rejosari Pekanbaru 2024 Community Health Center.

Keywords: Video Media, IVA, Cervical Cancer, WUS