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**HUBUNGAN PERSEPSI HAMBATAN WANITA USIA SUBUR
TERHADAP PERILAKU PEMERIKSAAN IVA DI PUSKESMAS SUNGAI
SEMBILAN KOTA DUMAI**

Xiv, 81 Halaman, 7 Tabel, 3 Gambar, 8 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan masalah kesehatan reproduksi utama pada wanita usia subur (WUS) di Indonesia. Cakupan pemeriksaan IVA sebagai metode skrining deteksi dini di Puskesmas Sungai Sembilan Kota Dumai baru mencapai 2,9% dari 5.730 WUS sasaran. Berdasarkan Health Belief Model, persepsi hambatan diduga menjadi faktor penghambat perilaku skrining. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan persepsi hambatan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA pada WUS. Desain kuantitatif analitik dengan pendekatan cross-sectional dilaksanakan Januari–Juni 2026 pada 98 responden dari populasi 5.730 WUS usia 30–50 tahun, diambil secara accidental sampling. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan kuesioner terstruktur dan dianalisis dengan uji Chi-Square. Hasil menunjukkan sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi hambatan tinggi (53,1%) dan sebagian besar WUS belum pernah melakukan pemeriksaan IVA (77,6%). Uji Chi-Square pada derajat kepercayaan 95% menunjukkan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara persepsi hambatan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA ($p=0,043$). Diperlukan strategi edukasi dan penguatan peran tenaga kesehatan untuk menurunkan persepsi hambatan dan meningkatkan cakupan pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi Hambatan, Perilaku Pemeriksaan IVA, Wanita Usia Subur

Daftar Bacaan : 47 Referensi (2017 -2026)

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**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED BARRIERS AND
VISUAL INSPECTION WITH ACETIC ACID (VIA) SCREENING
BEHAVIOR AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE AT SUNGAI
SEMBILAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, DUMAI CITY**

Xiv, 81 Pages, 7 Tables, 3 Figures, 8 Appendices

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer remains a major reproductive health problem among women of childbearing age (WCA) in Indonesia. Coverage of the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) examination as an early detection screening method at Puskesmas Sungai Sembilan, Dumai City, has reached only 2.9% of the 5,730 targeted WCA. Based on the Health Belief Model, perceived barriers are thought to be a factor inhibiting screening behavior. This study aimed to determine the relationship between perceived barriers and VIA examination behavior among WCA. A quantitative analytic design with a cross-sectional approach was conducted from January to June 2026 involving 98 respondents drawn from a population of 5,730 WCA aged 30–50 years, selected using accidental sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using the Chi-Square test. The results showed that the majority of respondents had a high perception of barriers (53.1%), and most WCA had never undergone a VIA examination (77.6%). The Chi-Square test at a 95% confidence level showed a significant relationship between perceived barriers and VIA examination behavior ($p=0.043$). Effective educational strategies and a stronger role for health workers are needed to reduce perceived barriers and increase VIA examination coverage.

Keywords: Perceived Barriers, VIA Examination Behavior, Women of Childbearing Age

References: 47 sources (2017–2026)