ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian pada perempuan di Indonesia, meskipun sebenarnya dapat dicegah melalui deteksi dini. Partisipasi wanita usia subur dalam pemeriksaan deteksi dini masih rendah sehingga upaya peningkatan kesadaran sangat diperlukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan dukungan suami dan faktor sosial budaya terhadap perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks di wilayah kerja UPTD Puskesmas III Denpasar Selatan.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Populasi penelitian adalah 684 wanita usia subur berusia 30–50 tahun, sedangkan sampel sebanyak 110 responden ditentukan dengan rumus Slovin. Instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner, dan data dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square serta regresi logistik untuk melihat hubungan antarvariabel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara dukungan suami dan pengaruh sosial budaya dengan partisipasi wanita dalam melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks ($p < 0,05$). Dukungan suami terbukti memotivasi wanita untuk melakukan pemeriksaan, sedangkan faktor sosial budaya memengaruhi pola pikir, persepsi, serta tindakan dalam upaya pencegahan.

Simpulan penelitian ini adalah dukungan suami dan kondisi sosial budaya berkontribusi signifikan terhadap peningkatan partisipasi wanita usia subur dalam deteksi dini kanker serviks. Disarankan agar puskesmas meningkatkan edukasi berbasis keluarga dan budaya guna mendorong kesadaran serta keterlibatan aktif masyarakat.

Kata kunci: dukungan suami, sosial budaya, deteksi dini, kanker serviks

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a leading cause of death in Indonesian women, but it can be prevented with early detection. Participation of women of childbearing age in early detection screening is still low, so efforts to raise awareness are urgently needed. This study aims to analyze how a husband's support and socio-cultural factors influence early detection behavior for cervical cancer in the working area of UPTD Puskesmas III Denpasar Selatan.

This type of research was observational analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The study population consisted of 684 women of childbearing age between 30 and 50 years old, while a sample of 110 respondents was determined using Slovin's formula. The research instrument was a questionnaire, and the data were analyzed using the chi-square test and logistic regression to examine the relationships between variables.

The research results indicated a significant relationship between husband's support and socio-cultural influence and women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer ($p < 0.05$). Husband's support has been proven to motivate women to undergo screening, while sociocultural factors influence mindset, perception, and actions in prevention efforts.

The conclusion of this study is that husband's support and socio-cultural conditions significantly contribute to increased participation of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer. It is recommended that health centers increase family- and culture-based education to promote community awareness and active participation.

Keywords: *husband support, socio-cultural, early detection, cervical cancer*