

## ABSTRAK

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<b>PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN TERHADAP PERILAKU DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN IVA PADA PASANGAN USIA SUBUR DI PRING GADING SETABELAN SURAKARTA</b>	
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	
<p><b>Pendahuluan :</b> Kanker serviks merupakan penyakit pembunuh wanita nomor satu di dunia dengan jumlah 630 juta. Kanker serviks dapat dideteksi dini dengan pemeriksaan diantaranya Pemeriksaan IVA, Pap smear, Kolposkopi. pemeriksaan IVA menjadi alternatif untuk mendeteksi dini kanker serviks. <b>Tujuan:</b> Untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan IVA (Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat) pada pasangan usia subur di Pringgading. <b>Metode:</b> Desain penelitian <i>Pre Eksperimen design</i> dan rancangan <i>The one group pretest posttest design</i>. Penelitian akan dilakukan di Desa Pring Gading, Setabelan, Surakarta pada bulan Juli 2017. Populasi dan sampel penelitian adalah pasangan usia subur di Pringgading, Setabelan, Surakarta sebanyak 124 responden. Sampel penelitian sebanyak 124 responden dengan teknik sampling <i>cluster sampling</i>. Teknik analisis menggunakan uji <i>Wilcoxon Ranged Test</i>. <b>Hasil.</b> hasil uji bivariate membuktikan bahwa ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan IVA dengan angka signifikan (<math>p= 0,000 &lt; 0,05</math>). Sebelum diberikan pendidikan kesehatan jumlah responden yang belum melakukan deteksi dini kanker serviks sebanyak 86 responden dan sesudah diberikan pendidikan kesehatan menurun menjadi 33 responden. <b>Kesimpulan.</b> Ada pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan terhadap perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan IVA pada pasangan usia subur di Pringgading Setabelan Surakarta.</p>	
<i>Kata Kunci: pendidikan kesehatan, perilaku deteksi dini kanker serviks, IVA, pasangan usia subur</i>	

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<b>INFLUENCE OF HEALTH EDUCATION TO BEHAVIOR OF EARLY DETECTION OF SERVICES SERVICES WITH IVA IN AGE HAIR IN PRINGGADING SETABELAN OF SURAKARTA</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Introduction:</b> Cervical cancer is the number one killer of women in the world with the number 630 million. Cervical cancer can be detected early with examination such as IVA examination, Pap smear, colposcopy. IVA examination becomes an alternative to detect early cervical cancer. <b>Objective:</b> To determine the effect of health education on the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in fertile age couple in Pringgading. <b>Methods:</b> Pre research design Experimental design and design The one group pretest posttest design. The research will be conducted in Pring Gading Village, Setabelan, Surakarta in July 2017. Population and research sample are fertile couples in Pringgading, Setabelan, Surakarta as many as 124 respondents. The sample of research was 124 respondents with sampling cluster sampling technique. The analysis technique used the Wilcoxon Ranged Test. <b>Results.</b> The result of bivariate test proves that there is influence of health education with IVA examination behavior with significant number (<math>p = 0,000 &lt; 0,05</math>). Prior to health education given the number of respondents who have not done early detection of cervical cancer as many as 86 respondents and after being given health education decreased to 33 respondents. <b>Conclusion.</b> There is an influence of health education on the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with IVA in fertile couples in Pringgading Setabelan Surakarta.</p>	
Keywords: health education, behavior of early detection of cervical cancer	