

Abstrak

GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN, SIKAP, DAN PERILAKU TENTANG *POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME* (PCOS) PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR (WUS)

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Latar Belakang: Kasus infertilitas di Indonesia masih tergolong tinggi. Salah satu faktor yang menjadi penyebab terjadinya infertilitas yaitu gangguan ovulasi seperti *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome* (PCOS). PCOS merupakan masalah kesehatan pada wanita akibat ketidakseimbangan hormon reproduksi. Kebanyakan perempuan mengetahui bahwa dirinya mengalami PCOS setelah menikah namun tidak segera hamil. Pentingnya perempuan mengetahui sedini mungkin tentang PCOS sangat berpengaruh pada dirinya di kemudian hari.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode *cross sectional*. Lokasi penelitian berada di Kecamatan Gamping. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling* dan didapatkan hasil sebanyak 423 orang.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai median usia responden yakni 27 tahun, responden berstatus kawin (78,7%), responden pernah memeriksakan diri ke dokter terkait masalah ginekologi (82,6%), responden menempuh pendidikan perguruan tinggi (66,6%), responden merupakan tipe keluarga inti (*nuclear family*) (67,2%), gambaran pengetahuan cukup (52,5%), gambaran sikap negatif (52,5%), gambaran perilaku negatif (56,8%).

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapatkan bahwa mayoritas pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) dikategorikan cukup, sedangkan gambaran sikap dan perilaku mayoritas memiliki nilai negatif.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku, *Polycystic Ovary Syndrome*, Wanita Usia Subur.

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Abstract

DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIORS ABOUT POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (WUS)

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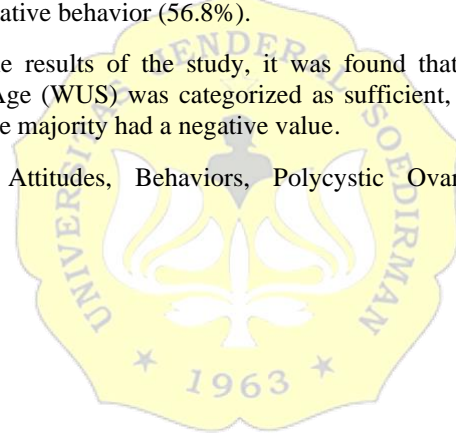
Background: Infertility cases in Indonesia are still relatively high. One of the factors that causes infertility is ovulation disorders such as Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). PCOS is a health problem in women due to an imbalance in reproductive hormones. Most women find out that they have PCOS after marriage but do not get pregnant right away. It is important for women to know about PCOS as early as possible, which will greatly affect them later in life.

Methods: This research is a quantitative descriptive study using cross sectional method. The research location is in the Gamping. Sampling used cluster random sampling technique and the results obtained were 423 people.

Result: The results showed that the median age of the respondents was 27 years, the respondents were married (78.7%), the respondents had seen a doctor regarding gynecological problems (82.6%), the respondents had a tertiary education (66.6%), the respondents is the type of nuclear family (67.2%), description of sufficient knowledge (52.5%), description of negative attitudes (52.5%), description of negative behavior (56.8%).

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, it was found that most of the knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) was categorized as sufficient, while the description of the attitudes and behavior of the majority had a negative value.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviors, Polycystic Ovary Syndrome, Women of Reproductive Age.



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