

Abstrak

PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN KESEHATAN MELALUI MEDIA AUDIO VISUAL TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG PENCEGAHAN KANKER PAYUDARA DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS I SUMBANG

Aditya Pandu Widiatmoko¹, Made Sumarwati², Agis Taufik²

Latar Belakang: Kanker payudara menjadi penyebab kematian kedua pada wanita setelah kanker serviks, namun dapat dicegah dengan menurunkan faktor risiko. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan melalui *audio visual* terhadap pengetahuan dan sikap wanita usia subur (WUS) tentang pencegahan kanker payudara.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *quasy experiment* dengan *pre-post test with control group*. Jumlah responden 62, terbagi dalam kelompok kontrol 31 responden dan kelompok intervensi 31 responden. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan *Paired t-test*, *Wilcoxon*, *Independent t-test* dan *Mann-Whitney*.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan pada *posttest* pengetahuan kelompok kontrol dan kelompok intervensi ($p=0,001$). Hasil uji statistik pada variabel sikap menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan pada *posttest* kelompok kontrol dan intervensi ($p=0,003$).

Kesimpulan: Pendidikan kesehatan melalui *audio visual* meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap WUS tentang pencegahan kanker payudara secara signifikan.

Kata kunci: *audio visual*, kanker payudara, pendidikan kesehatan, pengetahuan, sikap.

¹ Mahasiswa Jurusan Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

² Departemen Keperawatan, Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Abstract

THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION THROUGH AUDIO VISUAL ON WOMEN CHILDBEARING AGES KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT PREVENTION OF BREAST CANCER IN HEALTH CENTRE I SUMBANG

Aditya Pandu Widiatmoko¹, Made Sumarwati², Agis Taufik²

Background: Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death in women after cervical cancer, but breast cancer can be prevented by reducing risk factors. This study aims to determine the effect of health education through audio visual on women childbearing ages knowledge and attitudes about preventing of breast cancer.

Methodology: This study uses the method *quasy experiment with pre-post test with control group*. The number of respondents was 62, divided into 31 respondents of control group and 31 respondents of intervention group 31. The research Instrument used a questionnaire. The data were examined using Paired t-test, Wilcoxon, Independent t-test and Mann-Whitney.

Research Results: The statistical test results showed that there were significant differences in the posttest knowledge between the control group and the intervention group ($p= 0.001$). The results of statistical tests on attitudes variables showed that there were significant differences in the posttest between control group and intervention group ($p= 0.003$).

Conclusion: Health education through audio visual could significantly improves the women childbearing ages knowledge and attitude about prevention of breast cancer.

Keywords: audio visual, breast cancer, health education, knowledge, attitudes, women of childbearing age.

¹ Student of Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University

² Nursing Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Jenderal Soedirman University