

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PENERIMAAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP PROGRAM DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN METODE INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT DI PUSKESMAS SOKARAJA II TAHUN 2024

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Latar belakang: Puskesmas Sokaraja II telah mengupayakan agar cakupan pemeriksaan IVA meningkat salah satunya dengan menggabungkan pelayanan IVA dengan program KB. Namun, angka cakupan IVA masih sangat rendah dan menempati posisi ketiga puskesmas dengan angka cakupan IVA terendah di Banyumas yakni hanya sebesar 2,2% di tahun 2023. Sehingga diperlukan analisis terkait penerimaan masyarakat terhadap program IVA di Puskesmas Sokaraja II menggunakan *Theoretical Framework of Acceptability* (TFA).

Metode: Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Sokaraja II pada bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2024. Penentuan subyek penelitian menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis tematik.

Hasil Penelitian: Penerimaan masyarakat terhadap program IVA dengan kerangka penerimaan TFA menemukan bahwa terdapat perbedaan sikap, beban, keyakinan terhadap efektivitas, serta pemahaman masyarakat yang berdampak terhadap penerimaan program IVA, rasa malu dan takut menjadi beban masyarakat mengikuti pemeriksaan IVA, adanya perbedaan keyakinan mengenai efektivitas pemeriksaan turut mempengaruhi penerimaan masyarakat, adanya perbedaan pengetahuan masyarakat mempengaruhi respon dan persepsi masyarakat terhadap program IVA, penyampaian informasi mengenai program IVA disampaikan menggunakan metode penyaluran yang bervariasi namun belum rutin dilakukan karena kendala dari segi tenaga kesehatan.

Kesimpulan: Adanya permasalahan dari segi sikap afektif, beban, keyakinan pada efektivitas program, serta koherensi intervensi berdampak pada penerimaan masyarakat untuk mengikuti pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Sokaraja II. Permasalahan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh pengetahuan masyarakat, persepsi ketidaknyamanan, sosialisasi IVA belum rutin dilaksanakan, dan keterbatasan tenaga kesehatan. Rekomendasi untuk permasalahan di atas yakni dengan peningkatan pemahaman masyarakat melalui edukasi yang tepat, adanya dukungan emosional dari tenaga kesehatan, serta pemberdayaan kader untuk terlibat dalam sosialisasi IVA.

Kata Kunci: Penerimaan masyarakat, IVA, Program deteksi dini

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ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF THE CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM WITH THE ACETIC ACID VISUAL INSPECTION METHOD AT SOKARAJA COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER II IN 2024

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Background: Sokaraja Community Health Center II has made efforts to increase the coverage of IVA examination by combining IVA services with family planning program. However, the IVA coverage rate is still very low and is the third community health center with the lowest IVA coverage rate in Banyumas, which is only 2,2% in 2023. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the community acceptance of the IVA program at Sokaraja Community Health Center II using the Theoretical Framework of Acceptability (TFA).

Methods: The study was conducted in the working area of Sokaraja Community Health Center II from October to December 2024. Determination of research subjects using purposive sampling. Data analysis used thematic analysis.

Results: Community acceptance of the IVA program with the TFA acceptance framework using the affective attitude domain, burden, belief in perceived effectiveness, and intervention coherence found that there were differences in community attitudes related to the acceptance of the IVA program, embarrassment and fear were a burden for the community to take part in the IVA examination, differences in beliefs about the effectiveness of the examination also affected community acceptance, differences in community knowledge affected community responses and perceptions of the IVA program, delivery of information about the IVA program was delivered using a variety of distribution methods but was not routinely carried out due to constraints in terms of health workers.

Conclusion: The existence of problems in terms of affective attitudes, burden, belief in the effectiveness of the program, and coherence of interventions have an impact on the acceptance of the community to take part in IVA examinations at Sokaraja Community Health Center II. These problems are influenced by community knowledge, perceptions of discomfort, IVA socialization has not been routinely implemented, and limited health workers. Recommendations for the above problems are to increase public understanding through appropriate education, emotional support from health workers, and empowerment of cadres to be involved in IVA socialization.

Keywords: Community acceptance, IVA, Early detection program

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