

Abstrak

EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN METODE PENDEKATAN SASARAN DALAM PROGRAM DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT (IVA) DI PUSKESMAS KALIBAGOR KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan penyebab kematian tertinggi pada wanita di Indonesia setelah kanker payudara. Deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) menjadi strategis penting dalam pencegahan kanker serviks, mengingat metode ini lebih sederhana dan terjangkau dibandingkan papsmear atau tes HPV. Namun, cakupan pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Kalibagor masih belum mencapai target yang ditetapkan. Target dalam satu tahun capaian pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 10% yaitu 694 orang dari jumlah WUS yang ada di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibagor. Pada tahun 2023, capaian pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Kalibagor baru mencapai 427 orang (6,2%). Angka tersebut masih kurang dari target yang ditetapkan.

Metodologi: Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Kalibagor pada bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap informan yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*, terdiri dari kepala puskesmas, penanggung jawab program IVA, pelaksana program, kader kesehatan, dan wanita usia subur (WUS) yang pernah menjalani pemeriksaan IVA. Analisis data menggunakan analisis tematik.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA di Puskesmas Kalibagor belum optimal. Faktor penyebabnya meliputi kurangnya tenaga kesehatan terlatih, keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana, serta minimnya alokasi dana. Metode pendekatan aktif lebih dominan digunakan dibandingkan metode pasif. Pengawasan dan pencatatan program juga belum berjalan maksimal. Cakupan pemeriksaan IVA baru mencapai 6,2%, masih di bawah target 10% dan mengalami penurunan di tahun 2023 dari 694 menjadi 227 WUS di tahun 2024.

Kesimpulan: Pelaksanaan program deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode IVA di Puskesmas Kalibagor belum optimal. Diperlukan peningkatan kompetensi sumber daya manusia, penyediaan sarana dan prasarana yang memadai, optimalisasi metode pasif, serta penguatan pengawasan dan pencatatan program untuk mencapai target cakupan pemeriksaan.

Kata Kunci: IVA, deteksi dini, kanker serviks

Abstract

EVALUASI PELAKSANAAN METODE PENDEKATAN SASARAN DALAM PROGRAM DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN INSPEKSI VISUAL ASAM ASETAT (IVA) DI PUSKESMAS KALIBAGOR KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Background: Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death among women in Indonesia after breast cancer. Early detection of cervical cancer through the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) method is a strategic approach for prevention, considering that this method is simpler and more affordable than Pap smears or HPV tests. However, the coverage of VIA screening at Kalibagor Public Health Center has not yet met the established target. The annual target for IVA screening coverage at Puskesmas Kalibagor is 10% (694 WUS). However, in 2023, only 427 women (6.2%) underwent screening, which is still below the set target.

Methods: This research was conducted in the working area of Kalibagor Public Health Center from October to December 2024. A case study design with a qualitative approach was used. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with purposively selected informants, including the head of the health center, the person in charge of the VIA program, program implementers, health cadres, and Women of Reproductive Age (WORA) who had undergone VIA screening. Data analysis was performed using thematic analysis.

Results: The study found that the implementation of the early detection program for cervical cancer using the VIA method at Kalibagor Public Health Center was not optimal. Contributing factors included a lack of trained health personnel, limited facilities and infrastructure, and minimal budget allocation. The active approach method was more dominantly used compared to the passive method. Program monitoring and recording were also not running optimally. The VIA screening coverage only reached 6.2%, falling short of the 10% target, with a decline in screened WORA from 694 in 2023 to 227 in 2024.

Conclusion: The implementation of the early detection program for cervical cancer using the VIA method at Kalibagor Public Health Center has not been optimal. Enhancing human resource competencies, providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, optimizing passive methods, and strengthening program monitoring and recording are necessary to achieve the targeted screening coverage.

Keywords: VIA, early detection, cervical cancer