

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI PROGRAM DETEKSI DINI KANKER PAYUDARA DENGAN PEMERIKSAAN PAYUDARA KLINIS DI PUSKESMAS KARANGLEWAS KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang : Cakupan deteksi dini kanker payudara di setiap puskesmas Kabupaten Banyumas masih jauh dari target sasaran termasuk salah satunya yaitu Puskesmas Karanglewas. Cakupan deteksi dini kanker payudara di Puskesmas Karanglewas mencapai 31,2% atau dari 981 target WUS yang masih diperiksa sebanyak 306 WUS. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan evaluasi terhadap program deteksi dini kanker payudara dengan sadanis berdasarkan aspek konteks, proses, dan output.

Metode : Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Karanglewas pada bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2024. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi. Pemilihan subjek penelitian dilakukan menggunakan teknik *Purposive Sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan analisis tematik.

Hasil Penelitian : Pada aspek konteks, menunjukkan bahwa kebutuhan masyarakat terhadap program sadanis muncul setelah adanya penyuluhan dan gejala yang dirasakan, dan di sisi lain masyarakat tidak membutuhkan program sadanis karena merasa sehat. Pada aspek proses, menunjukkan bahwa advokasi program sadanis sudah terlaksana secara optimal dan promosi kesehatan program sadanis tidak berjalan efektif. Pada aspek produk, capaian program sadanis tidak tercapai.

Kesimpulan : Program sadanis di Puskesmas Karanglewas belum dilaksanakan dengan baik karena masih terdapat masyarakat yang tidak membutuhkan program sadanis, promosi kesehatan terkait dengan program sadanis tidak berjalan efektif, dan capaian program sadanis tidak tercapai.

Kata Kunci : Sadanis, Kanker Payudara, Evaluasi Program

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ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF BREAST CANCER EARLY DETECTION PROGRAM WITH CLINICAL BREAST EXAMINATION IN KARANGLEWAS PUBLIC HEALTHCARE BANYUMAS DISTRICT

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Background : The coverage of early detection of breast cancer in each health center in Banyumas Regency is still far from the target, including Karanglewas Health Center. The coverage of early detection of breast cancer at Karanglewas Health Center reached 31.2% or out of 981 target women of childbearing age who were still examined, there were 306 women of childbearing age. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the breast cancer early detection program with sadanis based on the aspects of context, process, and output.

Method : The research was conducted in the Karanglewas Public Healthcare working area from October to December 2024. The research design used was qualitative with a phenomenological approach. The selection of research subjects was carried out using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis using thematic analysis

Result : In the context aspect, it shows that the community's need for clinical breast examination arises after counseling and perceived symptoms, and on the other hand the community does not need the cadanis program because they feel healthy. In the process aspect, it shows that clinical breast examination advocacy has been carried out optimally and clinical breast examination health promotion is not running effectively. In the product aspect, clinical breast examination was not achieved.

Conclusion : Clinical breast examination at Karanglewas Public Health Center has not been implemented well because there are still people who do not need clinical breast examination, health promotion related to clinical breast examination does not run effectively, and the achievement of clinical breast examination is not achieved.

Keywords : Clinical Breast Examination, Breast Cancer, Program Evaluation

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