

ABSTRAK

**ANALISIS PERAN *STAKEHOLDER* DALAM UPAYA UPAYA DETEKSI
DINI KANKER SERVIKS DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS
WANGON I KABUPATEN BANYUMAS**

Renda Aldilawati, Yuditha Nindya Kartika Rizqi, Arif Kurniawan

Latar Belakang: Puskesmas Wangon I telah melakukan berbagai upaya upaya deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan melibatkan kerja sama dengan berbagai pihak. Akan tetapi, capaian program deteksi dini kanker serviks masih sering di bawah target (10% total WUS setiap tahun) dan dukungan dari *stakeholder* lintas sektor masih kurang karena tidak memberikan rekomendasi atau tindak lanjut terhadap capaian program skrining. Oleh karena itu, perlu dilakukan analisis *stakeholder* agar mengetahui sejauh mana *stakeholder* tersebut berperan untuk mengoptimalkan keberhasilan program.

Metodologi: Penelitian dilaksanakan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wangon I pada bulan oktober hingga desember 2024. Penentuan Informan penelitian dengan menggunakan *purposive* dan *snowball sampling*. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah Analisis tematik.

Hasil Penelitian: *Stakeholder* yang terlibat memiliki peran keterlibatan masing-masing. Hal ini dibagi menjadi tiga, yaitu *stakeholder* kunci sebagai pembuat kebijakan atau program, *stakeholder* primer sebagai pelaksana, sasaran, dan penyebar informasi utama terkait program, *stakeholder* sekunder sebagai pendukung dan penyampai informasi program. Sedangkan berdasarkan kekuasaan dan kepentingannya dikelompokkan menjadi *key player* sebagai pembuat kebijakan rutin, *context setter* sebagai pihak yang tidak terlalu memiliki keterlibatan, tetapi kekuasaannya tinggi untuk mempengaruhi program, *subject* sebagai pelaksana dan penyebar informasi atau edukasi, dan *crowd* sebagai sasaran program.

Kesimpulan: *Stakeholder* dalam upaya upaya deteksi dini kanker serviks memiliki tingkat keterlibatan dan pengaruh yang beragam sehingga dilakukan optimalisasi *stakeholder* sesuai dengan perannya masing-masing. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, puskesmas selaku pemegang program perlu untuk meningkatkan kolaborasi dengan lintas sektor melalui kegiatan edukasi dan pencarian peserta skrining di sekolah-sekolah (bersama pihak pendidikan) serta dapat melakukan kampanye edukasi melalui penambahan media poster, *banner*, atau, *leaflet* ke setiap desa wilayah Puskesmas Wangon I

Kata Kunci:

Analisis *stakeholder*, kanker serviks, program eliminasi

ABSTRACT

**ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE
ELIMINATION OF CANCER CERVIX IN THE WORKING AREA OF
WANGON I PUBLIC HEALTHCARE**

Renda Aldilawati, Yuditha Nindya Kartika Rizqi, Arif Kurniawan

Background: Wangon I Health Center has made various efforts for early detection of cervical cancer by involving cooperation with various parties. However, the achievement of the cervical cancer screening program is still often below the target (10% of total WUS each year) and support from cross-sector stakeholders is still lacking because they do not provide recommendations or follow-up on the achievements of the screening program. Therefore, a stakeholder analysis needs to be conducted to determine the extent to which stakeholders play a role in optimizing the success of the program

Metodology: The research was conducted in the working area of Wangon I Health Center from October to December 2024. Determination of research informants using purposive and snowball sampling. Data analysis used is thematic analysis.

Research Results: Stakeholders involved have their respective involvement roles. This is divided into three, namely key stakeholders as policy or program makers, primary stakeholders as implementers, targets, and disseminators of main information related to the program, secondary stakeholders as supporters and conveyors of program information. Meanwhile, based on their power and interests, they are grouped into key players as routine policy makers, context setters as parties who do not have much involvement, but have high power to influence the program, subjects as implementers and disseminators of information or education, and crowds as program targets.

Conclusion: Stakeholders in early detection efforts for cervical cancer have varying levels of involvement and influence, so that stakeholder optimization is carried out according to their respective roles. Based on the results of the study, the health center as the program holder needs to increase collaboration with cross-sectors through educational activities and searching for screening participants in schools (together with the education sector) and can conduct educational campaigns by adding posters, banners, or leaflets to each village in the Wangon I Health Center area.

Keywords: Stakeholder analysis, cervical cancer, program elimination