

Nama : Dian Safira

NIM : 1052211006

**Judul : Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Kanker Serviks
Pada Remaja Putri Di Madrasah Aliyah Al Ihsan**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Remaja merupakan kelompok rentan terhadap masalah kesehatan, termasuk kanker serviks. Rendahnya pengetahuan dapat berdampak pada kurangnya kesadaran pencegahan dini. Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada remaja di Madrasah Aliyah Al-Ihsan. Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional menggunakan total sampling pada 29 siswi kelas X dan XII. Instrumen berupa kuesioner valid dan reliabel, dianalisis dengan uji Chi-Square. Hasil: Sebanyak 59% responden memiliki pengetahuan baik dan 55% menunjukkan perilaku pencegahan positif. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku pencegahan ($p = 0,047$; OR = 4,800). Kesimpulan: Pengetahuan berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan kanker serviks pada remaja. Peran aktif sekolah, institusi kesehatan, dan tenaga bidan diperlukan dalam edukasi kesehatan reproduksi berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Perilaku Pencegahan, Kanker Serviks, Remaja

Daftar Pustaka : 30 buah (2015-2025)

Nama : Dian Safira

NIM : 1052211006

**Judul : Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Perilaku Pencegahan Kanker Serviks
Pada Remaja Putri Di Madrasah Aliyah Al Ihsan**

ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents are a vulnerable group to various health problems, including cervical cancer. Limited knowledge may lead to low awareness of early prevention. Objective: To determine the relationship between knowledge level and cervical cancer prevention behavior among female adolescents at Madrasah Aliyah Al-Ihsan. Method: This quantitative study employed a cross-sectional design with a total sampling technique involving 29 students from grade X and XII. The research instrument was a validated and reliable questionnaire, and data were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Result: The findings showed that 59% of respondents had good knowledge and 55% demonstrated positive prevention behavior. Chi-Square test revealed a significant relationship between knowledge and prevention behavior ($p = 0.047$; $OR = 4.800$), indicating that adolescents with low knowledge were 4.8 times more likely to have negative behavior. Conclusion: There is a significant association between knowledge level and cervical cancer prevention behavior among adolescents. Active roles of schools, health institutions, and midwives are essential in providing continuous reproductive health education.

Keywords: Knowledge, Preventive Behavior, Cervical Cancer, Adolescent