

ABSTRAK

Pada tahun 2022, di Indonesia terdapat angka kejadian kanker sebesar 136/100.000 penduduk, yang menempati urutan ke-8 di Asia Tenggara. Kanker payudara adalah penyakit yang paling umum di kalangan perempuan, dengan angka kematian rata-rata 17/100.000 penduduk. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik kuantitatif dengan pendekatan penelitian cross sectional. Terdapat responden memiliki pengetahuan baik mengenai SADARI sebanyak 79 orang (79%), 21 orang (21%) memiliki pengetahuan cukup, dan tidak ada responden pengetahuan kurang. Hasil uji Chi-Square nilai $p < 0,000$ ($<0,05$), menandakan adanya hubungan signifikan antara pengetahuan dengan perilaku. Terdapat 93 orang (93%) responden menunjukkan sikap positif mengenai SADARI, 7 orang (7%) menunjukkan sikap netral dan tidak ada responden yang menunjukkan sikap negatif. Hasil uji Chi-Square nilai $p < 0,000$ ($<0,05$), menandakan adanya hubungan signifikan antara sikap dengan perilaku. Tidak terdapat responden memiliki perilaku buruk mengenai SADARI, 91 orang (91%) perilaku baik, dan 9 orang (9%) perilaku sedang. Terdapat hubungan pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap perilaku wanita usia subur di Kelurahan Simpang Selayang, Kecamatan Medan Tuntungan dalam pemeriksaan Pemeriksaan Payudara Sendiri (SADARI) sebagai deteksi dini kanker payudara.

Kata Kunci: Kanker Payudara, Pemeriksaan SADARI, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Perilaku

ABSTRACT

In 2022, in Indonesia, there is a cancer incidence rate of 136/100,000 population, which ranks 8th in Southeast Asia. Breast cancer is the most common disease among women, with an average mortality rate of 17 per 100,000 inhabitants. This study uses a quantitative analytical observational design with a cross-sectional research approach. There were 79 respondents (79%) who had good knowledge about SADARI, 21 people (21%) who had sufficient knowledge, and no respondents who lacked knowledge. The result of the Chi-Square test with a p value of 0.000 (<0.05), indicates that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior. There were 93 people (93%) respondents who showed a positive attitude about SADARI, 7 people (7%) showed a neutral attitude and no respondents showed a negative attitude. The results of the Chi-Square test with a p value of 0.000 (<0.05), indicate that there is a significant relationship between attitude and behavior. There were no respondents who had bad behavior regarding SADARI, 91 people (91%) had good behavior, and 9 people (9%) had moderate behavior. There is a relationship of knowledge and attitudes to the behavior of women of childbearing age in Simpang Selayang Village, Medan Tuntungan District in the Breast Self-Examination (SADARI) examination as an early detection of breast cancer.

Keywords: *Breast Cancer, Awareness Examination, Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior*