

Desi Arisandi. (2007). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Dalam Pemeriksaan Deteksi Dini Kanker Payudara di RT 08 Dukuh V Kadipiro Ngestiharjo Kasihan Bantul. Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Program Studi Ilmu Keperawatan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

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INTISARI

Angka kematian akibat kanker payudara memiliki tingkat kejadian yang tinggi yaitu 20 % dari semua penyakit keganasan. Penyebab utama meningkatnya kematian akibat kanker payudara adalah faktor ketidaktahuan tentang kanker payudara, keterlambatan untuk datang ke rumah sakit, rasa takut, keterbatasan biaya, dan malu. Untuk mendeteksi kanker payudara dapat dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan payudara sendiri (SARARI), metode ini sangat baik untuk menemukan adanya kanker lebih awal sehingga dapat mengurangi kematian bagi penderitanya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi wanita dalam pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker payudara serta untuk mengetahui faktor paling dominan yang mempengaruhi pemeriksaan payudara pada wanita di RT 08 Dukuh V kadipiro..

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *deskriptik analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh wanita yang bertempat tinggal di RT 08 yang berusia > 20 tahun sebanyak 30 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Analisa data menggunakan uji *Chi Square* dan secara multivariat menggunakan *coeffisient contigency* (CC).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa responden yang pernah melakukan deteksi kanker payudara sebesar 66,7 % dan variabel yang mempengaruhi wanita dalam melakukan pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker payudara yaitu tingkat pendidikan ($p=0,044$, $<0,05$), sosial ekonomi ($p=0,027$, $p<0,05$). Sedangkan variabel umur ($p=0,434$, $p>0,05$), tingkat pengetahuan ($p=0,475$, $p>0,05$), dan dukungan keluarga ($p=0,666$, $p>0,05$) tidak berpengaruh terhadap deteksi dini kanker payudara. Melalui uji koefisien kontigensi didapatkan bahwa faktor yang paling dominan mempengaruhi wanita dalam melakukan deteksi dini kanker payudara adalah wariabel tingkat pendidikan (CC=0,461).

Kata kunci: Pemeriksaan Deteksi dini Kanker payudara

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the establishment of clear policies and procedures. It stresses that a strong data governance framework is essential for maintaining data integrity and compliance with relevant regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document explores the benefits of data-driven decision-making and how it can lead to improved performance and innovation. It provides examples of how data analysis has been used successfully in various industries.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of data management and the emerging trends in the field. It highlights the potential of artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize data analysis and insights.

8. The eighth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for organizations looking to optimize their data management practices. It encourages a proactive and continuous approach to data management.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and the need for organizations to invest in training and development. It emphasizes that having a workforce that is skilled in data analysis is critical for success in the digital age.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes by reiterating the significance of data in driving organizational growth and success. It encourages organizations to embrace a data-driven culture and to leverage their data to its full potential.

Desi Arisandi. (2007). *The Factors That Influence Women To Do Early Detect Examination of Breast Cancer In RT 08 Dukuh V Kadipiro Ngestiharjo Kasihan Bantul. Student Research Project. School of nursing, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta.*

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ABSTRACT

The death of women caused breast cancer that have high incidence, which is 20 % from all the malignant disease. The main factor that increasing mortality of breast cancer is because a lot of woman unknown about breast cancer, delay to visit the hospital, cost limitation, feels scared and embarrassment. To detect breast cancer it can do it by breast self examination (SARARI), this method is good to find early about breast cancer and also to reduce the death of people.

This research purposed to know the factors that influence woman to do early detect examination of breast cancer, in RT 08 Dukuh V Kadipiro, and also to know the most dominant factor influence woman to do breast examination in RT 08 Dukuh V Kadipiro Ngestiharjo Kasihan Bantul.

This research type is analytic descriptive with the approach of cross sectional. The sample of this research was all of woman aged > 20 years that live in RT 08 with 30 women. Data was collected using questionnaire. The data analysis used chi square and coefficients contingency (CC).

The research result shows that respondent ever do early detect examination of breast cancer is 66, 7% and the variables effect to do early detect examination of breast cancer are education level ($p=0,044$, $p<0, 05$) economic social ($p=0,027$, $p<0, 05$). But age, variable ($p=0,424$, $p>0, 05$), knowledge level ($p=0,475$, $p>0, 05$), and family support ($p=0,666$, $p>0,05$) do not effect to do early detect of breast cancer. From coefficients contingency (CC), education level is the most dominant factor influence to do early detect examination of breast cancer (CC=0,461).

Keyword: Examination, Early detect, Breast cancer