Compare of Breast Self-Examination Behavior between Medical Student and Non-Medical Student in **Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta**

Perbandingan Perilaku SADARI Mahasiswi Kesehatan dan Non Kesehatan di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that often attacks women in the world. Breast cancer is now the number one killer of women in Indonesia, which are 21.5 per 100,000 populations (2013). Province of Special Region of Yogyakarta is ranked first with the highest prevalence of breast cancer in Indonesia, that is equal to 2,4% or 4,325 people population. Breast Self-Examination is one way of early detection of breast cancer. The success of Breast Self-Examination is one of them influenced by behavior. Purpose of this research is to know the compare of Breast Self-Examination behavior of medical student and non-medical students in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

This research use descriptive comparative research design with cross-sectional approach. Technique sample use proportional random sampling with 349 respondents. The research was conducted at April of 2017, by distributing questionnaires. Data analyze use Mann-Whitney Test. The age characteristics of the respondents in both groups were dominated by 20 years old. Almost half of the respondents have good enough behavior, on medical students (82 respondents) and non-medical student (77 respondents). Mann-Whitney Test analysis results obtained p value = 0.002. Average result of Breast Self-Examination on medical student is well than non-medical student. The research conclusion is there is a difference Breast Self-Examination behavior between medical and non-medical students in UMY.

Keywords: *Medical student, non-medical student, behavior, Breast Self-Examination.*

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Intisari

Kanker payudara adalah tumor ganas yang sering menyerang wanita di dunia. Kanker payudara kini menjadi pembunuh nomor satu wanita di Indonesia, yaitu 21,5 per 100.000 penduduk (2013). Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta berada pada peringkat pertama dengan prevalensi kanker payudara tertinggi di Indonesia, yaitu sebesar 2,4 % atau 4.325 orang penduduk. SADARI adalah salah satu cara deteksi dini kanker payudara. Keberhasilan SADARI salah satunya dipengaruhi oleh perilaku. Tujuan penelitin untuk mengetahui perbandingan perilaku SADARI antara mahasiswi kesehatan dan non kesehatan di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

Desain penelitian descriptive comparative dengan pendekatan cross-sectional. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik proportional random sampling dengan jumlah 349 responden. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan April tahun 2017, dengan membagikan kuesioner. Analisis data menggunakan Uji Mann-Whitney. Karakteristik usia responden pada kedua kelompok paling banyak berusia 20 tahun. Hampir setengah dari jumlah responden memiliki perilaku SADARI cukup baik, yaitu pada mahasiswi kesehatan (82 responden) dan non kesehatan (77 responden). Hasil analisis Uji Mann-Whitney diperoleh nilai p = 0,002. Hasil rata - rata perilaku SADARI mahasiswi kesehatan lebih baik dibandingkan mahasiswi non kesehatan. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat perbedaan perilaku SADARI antara mahasiswi kesehatan dan non kesehatan di UMY.

Kata kunci: mahasiswi kesehatan, mahasiswi non kesehatan, perilaku, SADARI.