

ABSTRAK

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**Hubungan Pengetahuan Mengenai Kanker Payudara Dengan Sikap Dalam
Mencegah Kanker Payudara Pada Mahasiswa Putri Di Program Studi
Sarjana Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan**

Latar Belakang: Kejadian kanker payudara pada perempuan usia 15–20 tahun terjadi peningkatan. Pengetahuan remaja mengenai kanker payudara memengaruhi sikap mereka dalam upaya penanganan maupun pencegahan penyakit tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan mengenai kanker payudara dengan sikap dalam mencegah kanker payudara pada mahasiswa putri

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif jenis deskriptif korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian mahasiswa putri semester 1, 3, dan 5 di Program Studi Sarjana Keperawatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan total *sampling* dengan jumlah 190 responden. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner melalui *link google form*. Kuesioner tersebut telah di uji validitas dengan hasil kuesioner pengetahuan 0,504-0,701 dengan *Cronbach's Alpha* 0,727, kuesioner sikap 0,355-0,758 dengan *Cronbach's Alpha* 0,727.

Hasil: Pengetahuan baik sebanyak 121 (63.7%), Sikap tidak baik sebanyak 93 (48.9%), dan tidak ada hubungan pengetahuan mengenai kanker payudara dengan sikap dalam mencegah kanker payudara dan didapatkan nilai *p value* 0.115 > 0.05 yang menyatakan bahwa *H₀* gagal ditolak.

Simpulan: Tidak ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan sikap dalam mencegah kanker payudara pada mahasiswa. Diharapkan mahasiswa meningkatkan pengetahuan dan sikap dalam mencegah kanker payudara.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, sikap, kanker payudara

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ABSTRACT

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The Correlation of Knowledge About Breast Cancer with Attitudes in Preventing Breast Cancer in Female Students at undergraduate program in Nursing, University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan, Pekalongan

Background: The incidence of breast cancer in women aged 15–20 years has increased. Adolescents' knowledge about breast cancer influences their attitudes in efforts to treat and prevent the disease. This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge about breast cancer and attitudes in preventing breast cancer in female students.

Methods: This study is quantitative research on the type of descriptive correlation with a *cross-sectional approach*. Sample in research of female students in semesters 1, 3, and 5 at the Undergraduate Study Program of Nursing University of Muhammadiyah Pekajangan Pekalongan. The sampling technique used a total of 190 respondents. Data collection using a questionnaire through a *Google Form link*. The questionnaire has been tested for validity with the results of a knowledge questionnaire of 0.504-0.701 with *Cronbach's Alpha* of 0.727, and an attitude questionnaire of 0.355-0.758 with *Cronbach's Alpha* of 0.727.

Results: Good knowledge was 121 (63.7%), Bad attitude was 93 (48.9%), and there was no relationship between breast cancer knowledge and attitude in preventing breast cancer and a p-value of $0.115 > 0.05$ was obtained, stating that H_0 failed to be rejected.

Conclusion: There is no correlation between knowledge and attitudes in preventing breast cancer in college students. It is hoped that students will increase their knowledge and attitudes in preventing breast cancer.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Breast Cancer

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