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Education for Married Women of Childbearing Age About Cervical Cancer through IVA Testing Behavior in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area

Al-Bahra¹, Hernida Dwi Lestari², Partono Siswosuharjo³

Information Technology Education Study Program-Raharja University, Tangerang-Indonesia¹

Sismadi College of Health Sciences, Jakarta- Indonesia²

Information Systems Study Program, University of Muhammadiyah Banten³

e-mail: albarha@rahara.info¹, hernida.dl@gmail.com², partono.siswosuharjo@umbanten.ac.id³

Abstract

This research aims to teach Women Of Fertilizer Age about Cervical Cancer, to find out the behavior of Women Of Fertilizer Age who carry out IVA tests and to find out the relationship between the knowledge of Women Of Fertilizer Age and the behavior of IVA tests in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021. The research design used is a quantitative design. This research method uses correlation analysis, namely research that aims to find out whether there is a relationship and how close the relationship is and whether the relationship is meaningful or not. This research was conducted with a survey, using cross sectional research, namely research carrying out measurements or observations on several populations at the same time. The population in this study were married women of childbearing age in the Gondrong Community Health Center working area. With a total of 3990 people and the sample numbered 98. Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Cervical Cancer in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021 was found from 98 respondents, more of whom were found to have less knowledge, namely 46 people (46.9%). The behavior of women of childbearing age who underwent an IVA test in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021 was found to be more likely than 98 respondents to have the behavior of not carrying out an IVA test, namely 68 people (69.9%). It is known that there is a relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age and behavior of IVA tests in the Gondrong Health Center work area in 2021.

Keywords: Married Women; Childbearing Age; Cervical Cancer; IVA Testing; Behavior

Introduction

Cancer is a non-communicable disease. This disease arises due to abnormal physical conditions and unhealthy lifestyles. Cancer can attack various tissues in the body's organs,

including the female reproductive organs consisting of the breasts, uterus, ovaries and vagina. The incidence and death rate due to cervical cancer in the world ranks second after breast cancer. Meanwhile, in developing countries it still ranks as the

top cause of death from cancer in reproductive age.

More than 95% of cervical cancer cases are caused by a virus known as Human Papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is a type of virus that attacks humans. There are more than 100 types of HPV, most of which are harmless, do not cause visible symptoms and will go away on their own. The incidence of new cases of cervical cancer each year in Indonesia is 20,928 cases. Of the several cancer cases, cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer in women aged 15-35 years.

In Indonesia, the coverage of the screening program is only around 5% of women who undergo Pap Smear and IVA (visual inspection using acetic acid) screening examinations. So that is what can cause cervical cancer to still be high in Indonesia.

Women who are recommended for Pap Smear and IVA examinations (visual inspection using acetic acid) are women who have active sexual relations, usually women in their childbearing age, because their sexual level is higher so they have a higher risk of developing cervical cancer. However, it is not possible for women who have not experienced sexual activity to check themselves.

Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is a deadly disease that has no initial symptoms, it takes 10 years for this disease to develop and cause symptoms. Symptoms such as pain when urinating, pelvic pain, abnormal bleeding, excessive vaginal discharge, and bleeding that occurs after intercourse, will only appear when the disease enters the final stage.

Initially, many people thought that cervical cancer only affected women aged 40 years and over. In fact, women in their 30s can also suffer from this disease. It is very important to carry out prevention and early detection as soon as possible.

Young women who have experienced menstruation can be prevented by vaccination, while women who have had intimate relations are strongly recommended to do a Pap smear and IVA (visual inspection using acetic acid).

The high number of deaths caused by cervical cancer in women in Indonesia occurs because generally the cancer is only discovered after it has entered an advanced stage. Data from the Indonesian Cancer Foundation shows that the prevalence rate of women suffering from cervical cancer in Indonesia is relatively high. Every day 40-45 new cases are found with the number of deaths reaching 20-25 people.

The number of women at risk of contracting it reaches 48 million people. Therefore, WHO stated that Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest incidence of cervical cancer in the world, with 66% deaths.

Cervical cancer at an early stage usually does not cause typical signs and symptoms or even no symptoms at all until the cancer has spread and is difficult to treat. Cervical cancer does not show clear early signs, but can be cured if found early by screening, which means carrying out an examination without waiting for complaints. If cancer can be found at this early stage it can be completely cured. Several well-known screening methods include IVA and Pap smears.

IVA examination is an examination by looking directly at the cervix after smearing the cervix with a 3-5% acetic acid solution. If after applying 3-5% acetic acid there is a change in color, namely white spots appear, then it is possible that there is an abnormality in the pre-cancerous stage of the cervix.

IVA is a method for early detection of cervical cancer that is cheap and cheap using 3-5% acetic acid and is relatively simple and has 90% accuracy.

The purpose of IVA is the same as a pap smear to detect the presence of unusual (abnormal) cells in the uterus. In the IVA examination, the level was already class III, that is, abnormal cells were found that were doubtful of being malignant (abnormal), among other things caused by severe inflammation which could be cured to return to normal, follow-up for inflammation treatment and control was approximately 3 months.

Currently, the achievement of early detection of cancer, especially for the cervix and breast, is still far from expectations. Of the total population aged 30 to 50 years who are at high risk, there are more than 36.7 million, only 1.75% or 644,951 people received early detection. Even though the government's target is 80%.

Among them is the low level of public awareness and knowledge regarding cancer. This is related to people generally believing in myths. For example, that cancer cannot be detected, cannot be prevented or cured. "In fact, with current technological developments, cancer can be detected early. Cancer can also be said to be a lifestyle disease because it can be prevented by adopting a healthy lifestyle and eliminating risk factors for cancer."

Cervical cancer can actually be prevented earlier. Prevention of disease is a form of health practice or healthy living action, namely all activities or activities of people in order to maintain health.

This health practice can be realized through a person's participation in screening. The process of preventing and early detection (screening) for cervical cancer using Pap tests has been widely proven to be effective in preventing cervical cancer, however, this step requires quite a lot of money and is difficult to implement in Indonesia with limited resources, especially anatomical pathology specialists and cytology screeners.

The Visual Inspection Method with Acetic Acid (IVA), is another screening method that is more practical, cheaper and possible to carry out in Indonesia. However, in implementing this method, there are still obstacles such as the reluctance of women to be examined because they are embarrassed. Other causes include doubt about the importance of the examination, lack of knowledge, and fear of feeling sick during the examination.

Based on data from preliminary studies in the Gondrong Community Health Center Working Area (October 2020-January 2021), there were two people positive for cervical cancer. During October 2020 to January 2021, an IVA test was held by the Gondrong Community Health Center, but of the 3990 women of reproductive age, only 63 people took part and only 3 Women Of Fertilizer Age checked themselves.

This shows the low participation of mothers in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method which has been organized by health services. (IVA test inspection report in the Gondrong Health Center work area for October 2020-January 2021).

This research aims to teach Women Of Fertilizer Age about Cervical Cancer, to find out the behavior of Women Of Fertilizer Age who carry out IVA tests and to find out the relationship between the knowledge of Women Of Fertilizer Age and the behavior of IVA tests in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Method

The research design used is a quantitative design. This research method uses correlation analysis, namely research that aims to find out whether there is a relationship and how close the relationship is and whether the

relationship is meaningful or not. This research was conducted with a survey, using cross sectional research, namely research carrying out measurements or observations on several populations at the same time.

The population in this study were married women of childbearing age in the Gondrong Community Health Center working area. With a total of 3990 people in 2020. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of that population. The sampling technique in this research uses the Simple Random Sampling technique to determine the number of samples. Simple Random Sampling is a method of taking sample members from a population randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population.

Result

The research was conducted on 98 respondents and then data processing was carried out, then the results of the research will be presented in the form of a tabulation of the frequency distribution of each variable, namely the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and their IVA test behavior in the Gondrong Health Center work area in 2021. The following Below are the results of the research that has been carried out, presented in tabulated form:

1. Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about cervical cancer in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about cervical cancer in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Knowledge	Amount	Percentage
Good	12	12.2 %
Enough	26	26.5%
Not enough	46	46.9%
Very less	14	14.3%
Total	98	100 %

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 98 respondents, 46 people (46.9%) were more likely to have less knowledge.

2. Behavior of Women of Childbearing Age with their IVA test behavior in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of IVA Test Examination Behavior in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Behavior	Amount	Percentage
Do	30	30.6%
Do not do	68	69.9%
Total	98	100 %

The results of the research in the table above can be seen from the 98 respondents who mostly found the behavior of not carrying out an IVA test, namely 68 people (69.9%).

3. Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age About Cervical Cancer and Behavior of IVA Test Examinations in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and IV test behavior in the Gondrong Health Center work area in 2021.

Knowledge	Check up result						P Value
	Do		Don't Do		Total	%	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Good	12	30.6%	0	0%	12	11.76%	
Enough	17	51%	9	6.12%	26	25.48%	
Not enough	1	3%	45	30.6%	46	45.08%	0, 000 0,05

Very less	0	0%	14	9.52%	14	13.72%		
Total	30	100%	68	100%	98	100%		

The table above shows that of the 98 female respondents of childbearing age in the Gondrong Health Center working area, there were more women of childbearing age who had less knowledge and the behavior of not carrying out the Iva Test, namely 45 people (30.6%).

The results of the chi square statistical test show that p value = 0.000 so that p value < 0.05 so that H_0 is rejected, this means that it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and the behavior of iva test examinations in the Gondrong Community Health Center working area. Year 2021.

Discussion

Description of Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Cervical Cancer in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021

The results of research on 98 respondents were found to have a lower level of knowledge, namely 46 people (46.9%). Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people sense a particular object.

In theory, it is said that knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people sense a particular object. It is further stated that the knowledge covered in the cognitive domain has 6 levels, namely: 1) know, 2) understanding (comprehension), 3) application, 4) analysis, 5) synthesis and 6) evaluation. Based on these six cognitive domains, women of childbearing age will of course know about the IVA test and its relation to cervical lesions, then understand its development, and the ability to analyze, synthesize and assess what needs to be

done to prevent cervical cancer. In theory, it is said that women of childbearing age will gain knowledge through the sensing system, namely the eyes and ears, so providing health promotion about IVA is really needed to increase the knowledge of women of childbearing age in order to increase coverage of IVA.

This research is in line with previous research which shows that the knowledge of women of childbearing age who undergo an IVA test is higher than the knowledge of women of childbearing age who do not undergo an IVA test. This shows that the decision of women of childbearing age to undergo an IVA test is influenced by the knowledge they have.

Women of childbearing age who undergo VIA tests tend to receive more information about VIA tests compared to women of childbearing age who do not undergo IVA tests. Apart from the information obtained before or during the IVA examination, women of childbearing age also have experience related to tests they have undergone. Based on the information obtained plus experience, the knowledge of women of childbearing age will be higher compared to women of childbearing age who do not undergo an IVA test.

The higher the knowledge of women of childbearing age, the higher the participation in VIA examinations, this has an impact on the high coverage of VIA in the area where women of childbearing age live. Apart from that, the social interactions of women of childbearing age who undergo IVA tests in high IVA coverage areas will become closer. The closer social interaction is, the more social interaction will occur in the area, there will be cooperation, mutual conversation to achieve the desired goals, in this case the delivery of information

related to early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method will become more widespread resulting in an increase in knowledge of women of childbearing age in that region.

Description of the Behavior of Women of Childbearing Age who carry out IVA tests in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021

Based on the research results, it can be seen that 68 of the 98 respondents had the behavior of not carrying out the IVA test (69.9%). Behavior is all human activity or activity, both directly observable and non-observable by outside parties.

This research is in line with previous research which explains that women with low education do not have the awareness to pay attention to their health, especially reproductive health. The woman underwent an IVA examination, possibly because she was following along with a friend or relative, without knowing the purpose and benefits. Pharta Basu's research in South India found that some of the women who did not participate in screening were women who were highly educated but did not have the motivation to undergo screening, because they felt it was not important to do so.

This research also found that there are still women of childbearing age who have low internal and external motivation to undergo VIA tests. This is caused by a lack of motive and interest in women of childbearing age to undergo an IVA test, as can be seen from the fact that there are still respondents who state that the IVA test is not felt to be very important at this time, because the respondents did not experience any complaints. Respondents also stated that they were not motivated to take the IVA test, including because they were embarrassed, did not feel symptoms, were afraid of finding out they

had cervical cancer, and the examination was painful. Respondents stated that IVA examinations were useless for their future. This is supported by research in New Zealand, which found that of 122 respondents, 39% stated that early detection of cervical cancer was not mandatory.

In a qualitative study, it was found that women of childbearing age were not motivated to take the IVA test, including because they were embarrassed, did not feel symptoms, were afraid of finding out they had cervical cancer and that the examination would be painful. Another study in India showed that IVA, as a new screening test, has been widely evaluated for its accuracy. Limited information and acceptance, as well as any negative experiences related to the test can reduce a person's motivation to undergo it.

The Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Cervical Cancer and IVA Test Examination Behavior in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021

Based on the research results, it can be seen that from 98 respondents, women of childbearing age in the Gondrong Health Center work area were found to be more likely to be women of childbearing age who had less knowledge and the behavior of not carrying out the Iva Test, namely 45 people (30.6%).

The results of the chi squarer statistical test show that p value = 0.000 so that p value < 0.05 so that H_0 is rejected, this means that it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and the behavior of iva tests in the Gondrong Community Health Center working area. Year 2021.

This research is in line with previous research which states that a significant

relationship exists between the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age and VIA coverage, where the better the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age is related to the higher VIA coverage in a health center. With the knowledge that women of childbearing age have regarding the VIA test to detect cervical cancer lesions, women of childbearing age are able to increase VIA coverage. In another study, it was said that someone will adopt or do something through a process that is always based on knowledge and positive awareness.

When this happens, everything that is adopted and done will become something lasting, but if something is done or adopted without being based on knowledge and awareness then everything that is adopted or done will only be temporary or will not last long. Women of childbearing age who do not know about IVA screening is a factor that plays a major role in increasing VIA coverage. When they don't know they won't come for an IVA examination, this is not entirely the fault of Women of Childbearing Age, but it should also be a consideration for every health service facility because the government program that is currently being promoted is not widely known by the target audience. program, namely Women of Childbearing Age.

Lack of socialization and strong planning as well as support from the government and health service facilities itself is one of the causes of the lack of public knowledge about IVA, apart from other factors. Some socialization efforts may have been carried out, but the distribution was uneven. Socialization and various simple things that can be done to increase the knowledge of women of childbearing age include every health service facility providing brochures that can be seen and read while they are waiting..

Summary

Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Cervical Cancer in the Gondrong Community Health Center Work Area in 2021 was found from 98 respondents, more of whom were found to have less knowledge, namely 46 people (46.9%). The behavior of women of childbearing age who underwent an IVA test in the Gondrong Health Center Work Area in 2021 was found to be more likely than 98 respondents to have the behavior of not carrying out an IVA test, namely 68 people (69.9%). It is known that there is a relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age and behavior of IVA tests in the Gondrong Health Center work area in 2021.

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