KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER AND IVA TEST AT PUSKESMAS TIBAN BARU

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ABSTRACT

Background : According to WHO, cervical cancer is the second cancer after breast cancer which causes the death of women in the world. In Indonesia, more than 26 women die every day, because within three years about 42,000 died. For every screening out of 1,000 people, there is 1 woman who develops cervical cancer. Early detection coverage in Indonesia is less than five percent. This study aims to determine the knowledge of women of childbearing age and IVA Test.

Method : The design in this study was cross sectional, namely to determine the relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with IVA test. The location of this research was at the puskesmas Tiban Baru and was carried out for 6 months. The population in this study were fertile aged women in the working area of Puskesmas Tiban Baru. The sample of this study used purposive sampling with a total sample of 61 respondents. This study uses bivariate data analysis with Chi Square statistical test.

Result :The results of the study were obtained from 61 respondents, the majority of which had sufficient knowledge as many as 43 people (71%). And most of them performed IVA test as many as 45 people (74%), from the bivariate analysis obtained a p-value of 5 0.005,

conclusion : there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer to the IVA examination. Suggestions to respondents are expected to be able to increase knowledge about cervical cancer and routinely carry out cervical cancer early detection checks by means of IVA examinations at health centers or health facilities that provide IVA Test

Keywords   : Knowledge, IVA, Cervical Cancer

PRELIMINARY

Cervical cancer is a malignancy originating from the cervix or cervix, based on WHO data, cervical cancer is the second cancer after breast cancer which causes the death of women in the world in 2015, an estimated 270,000 women worldwide die of cervical cancer, 90% of which are in poor countries and developing country. Based on the high mortality rate from cervical cancer globally it can be reduced through a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, early diagnosis, effective screening and treatment programs. (WHO, 2016)

In Southeast Asia, Indonesia ranks first as the country with the highest number of cervical cancer cases after Thailand, the Philippines and Myanmar (WHO, 2017 and Asia, 2017). In Indonesia, more than 26 women die every day, because within three years about 42,000 died.

For every screening, out of 1,000 people, there is 1 woman who develops cervical cancer (Andrijono in Maharani, 2016). The prevalence rate of cervical cancer in Indonesia is 28.66%. Currently, the number of new women with cervical cancer ranges from 90-100 cases per 100,000 population and every year there are 40 thousand cases of cervical cancer and according to the head of the data and information center of the Indonesian Ministry of Health Primadi in 2015 the prevalence of cervical cancer in Riau Islands is 1,416 cases while patients who screened 685 people.

Early detection of cervical cancer can be done through an IVA examination. IVA examination is more effective and efficient in terms of time, method, and cost. Early detection coverage in Indonesia is less than five percent, so that many cases of cervical cancer are found at an

advanced stage which often causes death. (Pelita in Pangesti 2012). This is because the level of awareness of Indonesian women about the dangers of cervical cancer and for early detection of cervical cancer on a regular basis is still low, the level of knowledge about the benefits of IVA examination is low, they feel ashamed, fearful and lose their enthusiasm for life when they find out that they have cancer because of the general opinion that cancer. untreatable and always associated with death. (Evennet in Pangesti 2012).

The behavior of a person to carry out a medical examination is determined by 3 factors, namely predisposing factors, supporting factors and reinforcing factors. Predisposing factors for carrying out a health examination include knowledge and attitudes. The higher a person's knowledge of health, the greater his desire to carry out health checks (Notoatmodjo, 2012). Gustiana (2014) in his research found that there is a relationship between knowledge and cervical cancer prevention behavior

Public awareness especially WUS to carry out IVA examinations is still low. This happens because they feel embarrassed, feel there are no symptoms of cervical cancer, and feel that they do not need to have a checkup16. Knowledge influences the interest of women of childbearing age in participating in IVA examinations. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions or overt behavior17. Knowledge is influenced by intrinsic factors, namely education and age as well as extrinsic factors, namely environment, socio-culture and parity18. Public participation in conducting IVA examinations is influenced by access to information.

From the results of research by Norazizah and Rahmawati with the level of knowledge of women at fertile age about IVA tests and cervical cancer in Geneng Village, Batealit District, Jepara Regency in 2013 in Geneng Village on November 24, 2012, through interviews, 10 respondents who knew about the IVA test were 2 people (20%), and who did not know about the IVA test there were 8 people (80%). This still shows that there is still low knowledge of WUS about early detection of cervical cancer by the IVA test method

Based on the above background, researchers are interested in conducting research on the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with IVA Test

RESEARCH PURPOSES
Knowing the relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with IVA examinations at the Puskesmas Tiban Baru

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The design in this study was cross sectional, namely to determine the relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with IVA examination. The location of this research was at the Tiban Baru Health Center and was carried out for 6 months. The population in this study were fertile aged women in the working area of Puskesmas Tiban Baru. The sample of this study used purposive sampling with a total sample of 61 respondents. This study uses bivariate data analysis with Chi Square statistical test

RESEARCH RESULT
Based on the results of the study showed that of the 61 respondents the majority had sufficient knowledge, namely 43 respondents (71%), 16 respondents had good knowledge (26%) and 2 respondents had less knowledge (3%).
The results also showed that 45 respondents (74%) did IVA examinations and 16 respondents (26%) did not perform IVA examinations
Based on the results of the bivariate analysis using Chi Square, the p value was 0.005 (pvalue <0.05), which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and IVA examination

DISCUSSION
Knowledge of Fertile Age Women about Cervical Cancer
Based on the results of the research, the highest knowledge is sufficient because most women of childbearing age already know the meaning, causes, symptoms and prevention of cervical cancer. This happens because there is support from the public health center with frequent

counseling about cervical cancer, banners and brochures in every corner as an effort carrying out one of the main tasks of the Tban Baru Puskesmas, namely providing services and controlling a disease.

This can be influenced by the education level of the respondents, most of whom have secondary education, namely SMA level. Budiman and Riyanto (2013) explain that a person's knowledge is closely related to education. The level of education can influence a person in receiving information. Education is needed to obtain information in matters that support health so that it can improve the quality of life

This research is in line with previous research conducted by Deasydkk (2014) in Pontianak which stated that most people have moderate knowledge about cervical cancer. Similar results were also found in research conducted by Dwi et al (2015) in Banyumasyang which stated that the majority of respondents had knowledge that was enough about cervical cancer as many as 65 respondents from 120 respondents (49.1%).

The results of this study explain that mothers who get sufficient knowledge can be influenced by the information that mothers get about cervical cancer before from the mass media in the form of newspapers, newspapers, radio, television and the internet so that it can affect the knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer and motivation in doing this detection. cervical cancer

This is in line with the theory put forward by Setiawati (2012), that one of the factors affecting the level of knowledge is information. Someone who has more sources of information will have a broader knowledge. This information can be obtained from several sources including television, radio, newspapers, cadres, midwives, Puskesmas, magazines

IVA Test
From the research results, it was found that most of the respondents in Tiban Baru Permai who did the IVA test were 45 people (74%), and 16 people who did not do the IVA examination (26%).
The data shows that most of the respondents who performed IVA had a high school education background. This data shows that respondents with good knowledge participated

in the IVA examination more than respondents with less knowledge

According to Lawrence Green in Notoatmodjo (2012), one of the main factors in behavioral factors is reinforcing factors. Reinforcing factors are factors that encourage or reinforce behavior. Sometimes, even though a person knows and is able to behave in a healthy way, he doesn't do it

The results of this study are inversely proportional to Eva Susanti's (2013) research on factors related to the willingness of mothers to take the IVA test at the Botania Community Health Center, Batam City in 2013, out of 62 respondents, the majority of respondents were not willing to take the IVA test, namely 35 people (56.5%) this is because information about the IVA test such as understanding, actions taken, who can do it, and benefits still have not reached all mothers in the Botania Community Health Center, Batam City

This is in line with Ardi's research (2012) where on average the respondents participated or obeyed in conducting the IVA Test. This study shows that the average mother is compliant in carrying out the IVA Test. The results of this study may occur or are almost the same as this study, namely the mother has sufficient knowledge about the dangers of cervical cancer, thus motivating the mother to do the IVA test, as an early effort to detect cervical cancer.

This data shows that respondents who have good knowledge have a greater tendency to perform IVA examinations. These results are in accordance with the Health Belief Model theory, namely someone who knows the benefits of an action will be more likely to follow preventive measures in the form of early detection than those who do not know.

Relationship between Female's knowledge about cervical cancer and IVA test
From the results of the bivariate analysis, the correlation between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and IVA examination at the Tiban Baru Health Center using the Chi Square test obtained a P value of 0.005 <0.05, which indicates that there is a significant relationship between knowledge

of women of childbearing age about cancer cervical IVA test

In accordance with Ariani's theory, 2014 which states that knowledge is the result of human curiosity about something and a desire to increase the dignity of life so that life becomes better and more comfortable which develops as an effort to meet human needs both now and in the future, as well as Notoatmodjo's theory in Ariani , 2014 which says knowledge is one of the factors that influence the formation of a person's attitude. Based on experience and research, if someone has good knowledge, then he will have good behavior too

This study is in line with Eva Susanti's research (2013), concluding that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and willingness to perform IVA examinations at the Botania Community Health Center, Batam City in 2013, the value of P value = 0.007 This is because the higher the mother's knowledge, the higher the chance for the mother to do IVA examinations.

This study is almost the same as the research conducted by Ardi (2012), the results of the Chi Square test with a significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) obtained the calculated value (13.073)> table (5.991) with Pvalue = 0.000 (p <0.05) so that Ho rejected and Ha accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of cervical cancer and the participation of mothers in doing the IVA test in Jebres Village, Surakarta.
Therefore, it can be concluded that women who have good knowledge will tend to know more about the dangers of cervical cancer and the benefits of IVA testing as early detection so that the respondent decides to do an IVA examination.

CONCLUSION
1. The knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer at Baloi Permai Health Center concluded that the highest knowledge was 43 people (71%) and the lowest knowledge was less than 2 people (3%).
2. Willingness of women of childbearing age to do IVA examinations at the Baloi Permai Health Center, namely 45 people (74%) and those who were not willing to do IVA examinations (26%)

3. There is a correlation between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer to the willingness to perform IVA examinations with a p value of 0.005 (p value <0.05)

SUGGESTION
1. Puskesmas
It is hoped that the health center staff will provide socialization about IVA examinations to women of childbearing age in the Tiban Baru environment to improve the health status in the Tiban Baru Community Health Center and also add facilities for early detection of cervical cancer by means of IVA examinations considering the willingness of women of high fertile age to carry out the examination.
2. For educational institutions
It is hoped that the results of my research can be a source to increase the interest of health students, especially midwifery, to provide health education to women of childbearing age in preventing and early detection of cervical cancer.
3. For further researchers
I recommend examining the relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about the IVA examination on the behavior of the IVA examination
4. For respondents
From this research, it is hoped that the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer is expected to be able to do early detection of cervical cancer by means of IVA examinations at health centers or health facilities that provide IVA examinations

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