



Handling Early Detection of Cervical Cancer on the Motivation of Women of Childbearing Age to Perform VIA Examinations in the Work Area of the Community Health Center

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Abstract

The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia in 2011 reached 100 per 100,000 population per year and the spread appears to be accumulating in Java and Bali. This figure is estimated to continue to increase by 25% in the next 10 years if preventive measures are not taken. Cervical cancer ranks second among all cancers in women with an incidence rate of 9.7 % and a death rate of 9.3% of all cancers in women in the world. Early detection of cervical cancer is an innovative breakthrough in health development to reduce mortality and morbidity due to cervical cancer. The aim is to determine the effect of health education regarding early detection of cervical ca on the motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo VIA examinations in the Antang Community Health Center working area. This type of research is research using an analytical survey method with a cross sectional study approach. With a population of 197 people and a sample size of 30 people with a sampling technique using purposive sampling. Data analysis was carried out using the Mc. Nemar Test. The results of the statistical test research on all respondents using the Mc. Nemar test obtained a p value of $0.000 < p \text{ value } 0.05$. H_0 is rejected H_a is accepted, then there is an influence of Health Education regarding Early Detection of Cervical Ca on Women of Childbearing Age Carrying out IVA Examinations in the Antang Health Center Work Area.

Keywords: Treatment, Early Detection, Cervical Ca, Motivation, Women of Childbearing Age, Examination IVA

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1. Introduction

IVA examination is an early detection program for cervical cancer implemented by the government and included in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 796/ MENKES/ SK/VII/2010 concerning technical guidelines for controlling cervical and breast cancer. (Finaninda et al, 2016).

Women who carry out early detection of cervical cancer will reduce their risk of developing cervical cancer because early detection is aimed at finding pre-cancerous lesions as early as possible, so that treatment can be given immediately if lesions are found. One alternative method of cervical cancer screening that can answer these requirements is visual inspection using acetic acid (IVA). (RI Ministry of Health, 2013). According to WUS (Women of Childbearing Age) data , Southeast Sulawesi is 672,140 people. Based on initial data obtained from the working area of the Kendari Poasia Health Center, the WUS (women of childbearing age) are 8,557 WUS (women of childbearing age).

According to 2013 Basic Health Research data, cervical cancer with the highest prevalence in Indonesia is 0.8 %. In Southeast Sulawesi, the prevalence of cervical cancer is 0.3 % with an estimated number of cervical cancer sufferers of 354 cases. (Delima et al, 2016). Based on initial data obtained from the Kendari Poasia Health Center, the IVA examination data for 2015, 2016, 2017 was 262 people. From 2015 there were 97 people who underwent VIA examinations and there were 8 people, namely 8.2%, infected with cervical cancer and 89 people, namely 91.8%, not infected with cervical cancer. In 2016 there were 91 people who underwent VIA examinations and there were 3 people, namely 3.3%, who were infected with cervical cancer and 88 people, namely 96.7%, who were not infected with cervical cancer. And in 2017, of the 74 people who underwent IVA examination, 5 people, namely 6.8%, were infected with cervical cancer and 69 people, namely 93.2%, were not infected with cervical cancer.





Health education is an excellent preventive measure to remind people of the importance of maintaining health. Therefore, it is very important to raise natural awareness in society. (Ibn Sina, 2013).

According to Effendy 2010, the definition of health education is identical to health education, because both are oriented towards the desired change in behavior, namely healthy behavior, so that they have the ability to recognize health problems for themselves, their families and groups in improving their health.

According to the Ministry of Health in Effendy 2010, health education is a combination of various activities and opportunities based on learning principles to achieve a situation where individuals, families, groups or society as a whole want to live healthily, know how to do it, and do whatever they want. This can be done individually or as a group and ask for help if necessary.

2. Method

This type of research is research using an analytical survey method with a cross sectional study approach which aims to find the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable at the same time (Once in a while). The research was conducted at the Antang Makassar Community Health Center from March to May. The population was 197 WUS who came to visit the KIA/KB polyclinic. The sample in this study was 30 respondents from the WUS population who came to visit the KIA/KB polyclinic from March to May.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Results

Table 1
Distribution Frequency Respondent Based on Age Mother
In Region Work Public health center Antang Makassar

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
25- 30	11	36.7
31- 35	19	63.3
Amount	30	100





Based on table 1 show that from 30 amount respondents Which made as sample, there is category age 25-30 year as much 9 person (30%) and 31-35 year as much 21 person (70%).

Table 2
Distribution Frequency Respondent Based on Before Counseling Health About Early Detection of Cervical Ca on Motivation Woman Age Fertile Do Inspection IVA Di Region Work Public health center Antang

Motivation Before Counseling	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tall	18	60 %
Low	12	40 %
Amount	30	100 %

Based on table 2, it shows that the categories of the 30 respondents were motivation before being given counseling health show that respondents who obtain score mark the highest was 18 people (60%) and those who got the lowest score were 12 people (40%).

Table 3
Distribution Frequency Respondent Based on After Counseling Health About Detection Early Cervical Ca on Women's Motivation Age Fertile Do Inspection IVA Di Region Work Public health center Antang

Motivation After Counseling	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tall	26	86.7%
Low	4	13.3%
Amount	30	100%

Based on table 3 show category that from 30 respondent, motivation after being given counseling health show that respondents who obtain score mark highest.

Table 4
The Effect of Health Education on Early Detection of Ca Cervix Against Motivation of Women of Childbearing Age to Have





an Examination IVA In Region Work Public health center Antang

Motivation	Before Counseling		After Counseling		MARK P
	N	%	N	%	
Tall	18	60%	26	86.7%	0.008
Low	12	40%	4	13.3%	
Amount	30	100%	30	100%	

Based on table 4, it shows that of the 30 respondents, motivation before being given counseling as much 18 person (60%) obtain score mark high and 12 person (40%) obtain value score low. Motivation after being given counseling 26 person (86.7%) obtain value score tall And 4 people (13.3%) got a low score.

Based on results Test Mc. Nemar that is see circumstances motivation before done health education with motivation after done counseling health is known own change that is p value $.008 < \alpha = 0.05$. With thereby providing counseling health about detection early Ca cervical cancer on the motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo VIA examinations has a real influence. This effect proves that providing health education about cervical Ca detection can increase the motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo VIA examinations.

b. Discussion

The results of the research showed that of the 30 respondents, 18 people (60%) had motivation before being given the counseling and got a high score because the mother had attended counseling about IVA given by health workers or found out via social media and 12 people (40%) got the score The score is low because the mother never attended VIA counseling or lacked information regarding VIA examinations. Motivation after being given counseling, 26 people (86.7%) got a high score because some mothers who had low scores got knowledge or information about the importance of VIA examinations so that





mothers were motivated to carry out VIA examinations and 4 people (13.3%) who got a high score low because mothers are not at all motivated to carry out VIA examinations because of fear and lay people still do not understand at all about VIA after counseling.

Based on the results of the Mc Test. Nemar, namely looking at the state of motivation before the health education was carried out and the motivation after the health education was carried out was found to have changed, namely p value $.008 < \alpha = 0.05$. Thus, providing health education about early detection of cervical Ca on the motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo VIA examinations has a real influence. This effect proves that providing health education about cervical Ca detection can increase the motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo VIA examinations.

Health education is an excellent preventive measure to remind people of the importance of maintaining health. Therefore, it is very important to raise natural awareness in society. (Ibnu Sina, 2013).

Early detection is an action to reveal a person's health condition or the possibility of suffering from a disease. To find out the type and symptoms of illness that a person is suffering from, efforts need to be made as early as possible to diagnose the causal factors. IVA is an examination of the cervix by looking directly (with the naked eye) at the cervix after irrigating the cervix with a 3-5% acetic acid solution. Cervical cancer is a female cancer that causes the most deaths due to cancer, especially in developing countries. One of the causes is human papilloma virus (HPV) infection which stimulates changes in the behavior of cervical epithelial cells. In the development of advances in the field of molecular biology and epidemiology regarding HPV, cervical cancer is caused by the HPV virus. (Sarwono Prawirohardjo, 2011).

This is in line with several research journals conducted by Lia Nurjana entitled The Influence of Cervical Cancer Education on the Motivation of Women of Childbearing Age for the Acetic Acid (IVA) Visual Inspection Test at





the Mantrijeron Yogyakarta Community Health Center 2016. Based on the results of research using the Wilcoxon Match Pairs Test statistic that The p-value is 0.000, where the p-value is ≥ 0.05 , so it can be stated that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted because the probability value is ≤ 0.05 , so there is an influence of cervical cancer education on motivation to carry out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) test on women of childbearing age at the Mantrijeron Community Health Center, Yogyakarta City in 2016.

This research was conducted by Tria Afrianti with the title The Influence of Counseling on Interest in Visual Inspection of Acetate in Catur Harjo Sieman Village, Yogyakarta, 2016. Based on analysis tests using the Paired T-test statistical test, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) or p value for interest before and after the interest education regarding visual inspection of acetate is 0.000 with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a significant influence on interest in visual inspection of acetate before and after counseling in Catur Sieman Village, Yogyakarta in 2016.

This research was conducted by Sawitri and Sunarsih with the title the influence of cervical cancer education on the motivation to participate in women of age undergoing Acetic Acid Visual Inspection examinations in the working area of the Adi Luhur Community Health Center, Pancajaya District, Mesuji Regency in 2018. Based on the results of the statistical tests carried out, t-test>t was obtained. -table, $21.125 > 1.714$, p-value=0.000 ($< \alpha 0.05$) which means there is an influence of education about cervical cancer with the motivation to participate in VIA examinations for women of childbearing age in the working area of the Adi Luhur Health Center, Pancajaya District, Mesuji Regency in 2018.

In this research, the researchers assumed that after counseling, mothers were motivated to carry out VIA examinations which could prevent cervical cancer. The number of mothers who previously received counseling who had a low score was 12 people and as many as 8 people were motivated to carry out





VIA examinations and there were still 4 people who could not be motivated due to fear of carrying out VIA examinations and lay people who still did not understand the importance of carrying out VIA examinations.

4. Conclusion

1. The research results showed that the number of respondents, based on the health education pretest before being given the education, showed that the number of respondents in the high category was 18 people (60%), while the low category was 12 people (40%).
2. The results of the research showed that the number of respondents, based on the health education posttest after being given counseling, showed that the number of respondents in the highest category was 26 people (86.7 %), while the low category was 4 people (13.3%).
3. There is an influence of health education on the motivation of women of childbearing age (WUS) to carry out visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA).

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.

Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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