

# The Relationship of the Length of Time Looking for Oysters Against Pap Smear Results in Women Seeking Oysters in Krueng Tibang, Syiah Kuala District Banda Aceh City

**Salmiani Abdul Manaf**

Department of Midwifery, Polytechnic of Health, Ministry of Health, Aceh, Aceh 23231, Indonesia

---

**ARTICLE INFO****Keywords:**

Relationship,  
Pap Smear,  
Women Seeking Oysters.

---

**ABSTRACT**

There are problems with health reproduction wrong. The only one is cancer system reproduction. Group vulnerable women \_ against viruses and bacteria gender. Exposed women \_ direct with bacteria and viruses like working women \_ look for oysters in estuary puddles. one effort to detect viruses and bacteria sex is with Pap Smear Examination. Pap Smear examination is wrong; one method of inspection screening cancer cervix is by taking smear cell epithelium the cervix to be checked. The objective study is to know Long Time Relationship Look for Oyster To Pap Smear Results on Woman finder Oysters in Krueng Arrive Subdistrict Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh City. Design Study this is survey research with a Cross-sectional study design that is all woman seeker oysters at Krung Cut, Banda Aceh City. The sample in a study is part of the population which is 50 people. Results study shows a connection between long searching oyster to results Pap smear, proven with results chi-square analysis is obtained p-value = 0.047.

---

**E-mail:**

Salmiani@poltekkesaceh.ac.id

Copyright © 2022 Science Midwifery.

---

## 1. Introduction

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women worldwide (World Health Organization, 2018). In 2012, 528,000 new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed, and in the same year, 266,000 women worldwide died of cervical cancer, with most deaths occurring in low and middle-income countries [1],[2]. The high clinical and economic burden of cervical cancer has been experienced by many countries, especially developing countries such as Indonesia. Recent global cancer surveys show that cervical cancer is the second-highest incidence and mortality rate among women, with an age-standard incidence and mortality rate of 13.1 and 6.9 per 100,000, respectively [ 3 ]. In general, cervical cancer is much more common in developing countries, where 83% of cases occur and where cervical cancer accounts for 15% of female cancers, with risk before age 65 of 1.5%. Cervical cancer accounts for only 3.6% of new cancers in developed countries, with a cumulative risk (0 to 64) of 0.8% [ 4 ]. Cervical cancer is a preventable disease. Knowledge of cervical cancer pathophysiology and preventive measures such as screening is well established so that early detection can mean a potential cure [5]. Cervical cancer prevention has focused on many local studies over the last two decades [6].

The primary forms of prevention include a healthy lifestyle, smoking cessation, sexual abstinence, safe sex practices, and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination [7]. For sexually active, a form of secondary prevention is to do a pap smear to detect pre-cancerous or pre-invasive lesions. Pap Smear examination is wrong. One method of inspection screening cancer cervix is taking a smear of cell epithelium of the cervix to be checked. The main barriers identified in the Muslim women community include shame, fear of illness, fatalistic attitude towards a cancer diagnosis, and underestimating their health needs versus those of their families [8]. Therefore, it is essential to study this population further—a fatalistic attitude toward cancer diagnosis and underestimating their health versus family needs [9].

Group of women who are susceptible to genital viruses and bacteria. Women who are directly exposed to bacteria and viruses, such as women who work looking for oysters in estuary puddles.

The job of looking for oysters is done by entering the mouth of the river mixed with mud. This work is carried out at low tide to make it easier to get results. The workers' exposure to estuary water mixed with mud occurs within 2-3 hours per day. To meet the needs of family life, this work is done every day. This work has been done for years. The average worker has been doing this job for more than five years. Krueng Tibang River is located in Syiah Kuala District; Banda Aceh City is an artificial channel that divides Krueng Aceh into two. Krueng Tibang is also a channel that drains Banda Aceh city drainage water into the sea [10]. Almost all river waters around the city of Banda Aceh contain coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, and streptococcus fecal bacteria<sup>2</sup>. Coliform bacteria, fecal coliform, salmonella, and fecal streptococci are bioindicators of water pollution [11].

Streptococci can ferment lactose to produce acid and gas and are enteropathogenic. Women looking for oysters exposed to polluted river water continuously have the potential to cause various kinds of health problems, such as skin diseases, gastro-intestinal infections, ARI, and diseases of the genital organs that can lead to malignancy. Because of that, the goal study this analyze The Relationship between the Length of Time Looking for Oysters Against Pap Smear Results in Female Oyster Seekers in Krueng Tibang, Syiah Kuala District Banda Aceh City.

## 2. Method

Study this is survey research with Cross-Sectional Study design for know analysis Pap smear results on woman seeker oysters in Krueng Arrive Subdistrict Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh City. The study was done in Krueng Arrive Subdistrict Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh City with time data collection for four months, From May to \_ August 2021. The sample in the study is woman seeker oysters in District Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh City. Taking sample done with technique Purposive Sampling with criteria: willing Becomes respondent, already married, already work look for oyster more than one year. Based on the criteria study obtained a total sample of as many as 50 people—data analysis using a chi-square statistical test.

## 3. Results and Discussion

TABLE 1  
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY LENGTH OF SEARCHING FOR OYSTERS IN KRUENG TIBANG, SYIAH KUALA DISTRICT, BANDA ACEH CITY

No	Long Search for Oysters	F	%
1	≥5 years	21	42
2	< 5 years	29	58
	Total	50	100

Based on the table above, it is known that the respondents who searched for oysters <5 years were 29 people (58%), while those looking for oysters > five years were 21 people (42%)

TABLE 2  
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON PAP SMEAR RESULTS IN KRUENG TIBANG, SYIAH KUALA DISTRICT, BANDA ACEH CITY

No	Pap smear results	F	%
1	Pap I	20	40
2	Pap II	30	60
	Total	50	100

Based on the table above, it is known that respondents with Pap smear II results were 30 people (60%), while respondents with Pap smear I results were 20 people (40%).

TABLE 3  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF SEARCHING FOR OYSTERS AND THE RESULTS OF PAP SMEARS IN KRUENG TIBANG, SYIAH KUALA DISTRICT, BANDA ACEH CITY

No	Long Search for Oysters	Pap smear results				Total <i>p</i> <i>alpha</i>			
		Pap II		Pap I		F	%		
		f	%	F	%				
1	≥5 years	16	76.2	5	23.8	212	100	0.047	0.05
2	< 5 years	14	48.3	15	51.7				

# Science Midwifery

journal homepage: [www.midwifery.iocspublisher.org](http://www.midwifery.iocspublisher.org)

Based on the table above, it is known that the results of Pap II on respondents who searched for oysters > 5 years were 16 people (76.2%), while for respondents who searched for oysters <5 years were 14 people (48.3%). The results of the chi-square analysis obtained a value of  $p = 0.047$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), then there is a relationship between the length of time looking for oysters on the results of pap smears.

### 3.1 Discussion

Results study shows a connection between long searching oysters to results PAP smear On Woman finder Oysters in Krueng Arrive Subdistrict Syiah Kuala Banda Aceh City with mark  $p=0.047$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). The resulting study obtained that the long search oyster respondent part big is <5 years that, is as many as 29 people (58%). Results PAP smear respondent part big are pap II as many as 30 people (60%). The study obtained characteristic data sociodemographic where prominent part participants were 30-40 years old. Women 30-40 years old, including in groupage reproduction, where somebody still productive for life, work, and produce descendants. Likewise, the group age this by being sexually still active. During this, they say no understand method good reproductive organ care \_ especially for To do inspection Pap smear; they sigh afraid and embarrassed so that of 50 respondents the no there is none ever \_ To do an inspection pap smear.

Although there are several influencing factors \_ readiness woman for To do the test, it seems lack of awareness plays a role important. Even perception as embarrassed or feeling comfortable during exam-related lack of awareness is essential. Considering thing this, increasing awareness could reduce part big obstacle. Data above show that there is still low awareness of women To do a pap smear; this issue is caused because various factors wrong, the only one is socioeconomic. \_ Public with a social economy low not have enough own opportunity for doing pap smears because reason lack cost [12],[ 13]. Action Pap smear \_ Mother could be influenced by various factors such as internal factors ( from in herself own ) knowledge and attitude Mother and endorsement husband. Sources endorsement many obtained individual from environment surroundings; however, need is known how much many source endorsement families this effective for individuals who need it. Source endorsement family is the most crucial aspect known or understood. The following result of various research states that knowledge is influential by significant to Pap smear [14],[ 15].

Knowledge has a meaningful relationship \_ with the Pap smear procedure. Knowledge about Pap smears can be obtained through electronic media, print media, seminars, or counseling. With the more open system, communication allows every Mother to get enough information \_ about pap smears, so they have a desire to do it. Besides information government also already provide a facility Pap smear at sick home government with cost that can be reachable. Several studies tell that the Success Pap smear test in the country proceed part big based on an extensive screening program and awareness of will importance of the test in preventing cancer cervix [16 ]. by general action, The public and public yet understand pap smear consider that health reproduction only concerning pregnancy, childbirth just so that problem disease that attacks tool reproduction woman no get attention unique from husband. Still, a respondent states that the husband does not agree to do action pap smears.

### 4. Conclusion

There is a connection between long searching oysters to PAP smear results on Woman finder Oysters in Krueng Tibang, Syiah Kuala District Banda Aceh City.

### References

- [1] (2016). Cervical cancer prevention and treatment research in Africa: a systematic review from a public health perspective. *BMC women's health*, 16(1), 1-25.
- [2] World Health Organization. (2021). WHO guidelines for screening and treatment cervical pre-cancer lesions for cervical cancer prevention: web annex A: syntheses of evidence.
- [3] Arbyn , M., Weiderpass , E., Bruni , L., de Sanjosé , S., Saraiya , M., Ferlay , J., & Bray, F. (2020). Estimates of incidence and mortality of cervical cancer in 2018: a worldwide analysis. *The Lancet. Global health*, 8(2), e191–e203. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(19\)30482-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(19)30482-6)

- [4] Mehmetoglu , HC, Sadikoglu , G, Ozcakil , A., & Bilgel , N. (2010). Pap smear screening in the primary health care setting: A study from Turkey. *North American Journal of medical sciences*, 2 (10), 467–472. <https://doi.org/10.4297/najms.2010.2468>
- [5] Mishra, Gaurav A et al. "An overview of prevention and early detection of cervical cancers." *Indian journal of medical and pediatrics oncology: official journal of Indian Society of Medical & Pediatric Oncology* vol 32.3 (2011): 125-32. doi:104103/0971-5851.92808
- [6] McGraw, SL, & Ferrante, JM (2014). Update on prevention and screening of cervical cancer. *World journal of clinical oncology*, 5 (4), 744–752. <https://doi.org/10.5306/wjco.v5.i4.744>
- [7] Kessler TA (2017). Cervical Cancer: Prevention and Early Detection. *Seminars in oncology nursing*, 33 (2), 172–183. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soncn.2017.02.005>
- [8] Islam, N., Patel, S., Brooks-Griffin, Q., Kemp, P., Raveis, V., Riley, L., Gummi, S., Nur, PQ, Ravenell, J., Cole, H., & Kwon, S. (2017). Understanding Barriers and Facilitators to Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening among Muslim Women in New York City: Perspectives from Key Informants. *SM Journal of community medicine*, 3 (1), 1022.
- [9] Farooqui, M., Hassali, MA, Knight, A., Shafie, AA, Farooqui, MA, Saleem, F, Haq, NU, & Aljadhey, H. (2013). A qualitative exploration of Malaysian cancer patients' perceptions of cancer screening. *BMC public health*, 13, 48. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-48>
- [10] The region, BPP Analysis Rate Decomposition Land Urug As Planning Repeat System Drainage Post Operational The place Processing End ( Tpa ) Gampong Java City Banda Aceh
- [11] De Donno , A., Liaci , D., Bagordo , F, Guido, M., & Carducci, A. (2005). Valutazione dell'inquinamento virologico e batteriologico per il biomonitoraggio delle acque costiere [Evaluation of viral and bacterial contamination of coastal seawater.]. *Igiene e sanita pubblica* , 61 (6), 585–600.
- [12] Khan, M., Zafar , A., Muneer , R., & Siddiqui , AA (2018). Awareness Regarding Pap Smear Among Female University Students of Karachi: A Cross-sectional Survey. *Cureus*, 10 (6), e2784. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.2784>
- [13] Shah, SA, Mahmood, MI, & Ahmad, N. (2020). Low Socioeconomic Status Associated with Poor Cancer Screening Perceptions in Malaysia: Analysis of Determinant of Health among General Population. *Asian Pacific journal of cancer prevention: APJCP*, 21 (11), 3137–3144. <https://doi.org/10.31557/APJCP.2020.21.11.3137>
- [14] Pirzadeh , A., & Mazaheri , MA (2012). The Effect of Education on Women's Practice Based on the Health Belief Model About Pap Smear Test. *International journal of preventive medicine*, 3 (8), 585–590.
- [15] Al Khudairi , H., Abu - Zaid , A., Alomar, O., & Salem, H. (2017). Public Awareness and Knowledge of Pap Smear as a Screening Test for Cervical Cancer among Saudi Population in Riyadh City. *Cureus*, 9 (1), e984. <https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.984>
- [16] Safaeian, M., Solomon, D., & Castle, PE (2007). Cervical cancer prevention--cervical screening: science in evolution. *Obstetrics and gynecology clinics of North America*, 34 (4), 739–ix. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ogc.2007.09.004>