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Factors Related to WCA (Women of Childbearing Age) in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Method

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer attacks the cervix in the lower third of the uterus. In Indonesia, The highest cancer that occurs in women is cervical cancer and 65% of the incidence is found in the advanced stage, 18.5% occurs at the age of 25-34 years and the highest incidence of cervical cancer occurs at the age of 45-54 years. This type of research is descriptive of analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The samples in this study were women of childbearing age-aged 20-65 years. the sampling technique is a purposive sample. Analysis of data in the form of univariate (Frequency and percentage) and bivariate with the chi-square test. The results of the study age with a value of p = 0.207 where the value of p > is 0.05 and with a value of p = 0.207 where the p-value > 0.05. Jobs with a value of p = 0.004 where the p-value > 0.05, Support Husband value p = 0.004 where the p-value > 0.05 and Knowledge value p = 0.004 where the p-value > 0.05 can then be inferred in the absence of age relations, education of women of childbearing age in conducting IVA test checks. Job, Husband, and Knowledge Support has a relationship with women of Childbearing Age in conducting iva test examinations. It is recommended to further enhance the role of the husband, the role of health workers is also very important to motivate the community in conducting early detection.

1. Introduction

Cancer is the disease with the highest mortality rate in the world, cancer is a disease that occurs due to abnormal growth in cell tissue that changes in cancer cells [1]. Breast cancer and cervical cancer are the highest diseases attacking women in Indonesia [2]

Cervical cancer attacks the cervical part located in the lower third of the uterus, cylindrical in shape, protrudes, and connects to the vagina via ostium uterine externum [2]. Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that develops very quickly and its growth is uncontrolled and can lead to death. Cancer deaths are the second-most in the world. 12 million people worldwide get cancer each year and 7.6 million dies. By 2030 it is estimated that 26 million people will die and 17 million will die. Cancer occurs a lot in developing and poor countries[1]. Cervical cancer is the second-largest disease in the world that occurs in women. Around 470,000 women are reported to have cervical cancer each year with 80% of them occurring in developing countries[3]

In Indonesia, The highest cancer that occurs in women is cervical cancer and 65% of the incidence is found in the elderly, 18.5% occurs in the age of 25-34 years and the highest incidence of cervical cancer occurs at the age of 45-54 years.[4]). Indonesia's cancer incidence rate ranks 8th in Southeast Asia and No. 3 in Asia. Cervical cancer is second only to breast cancer. Data of the Ministry of Health as of January 31, 2019, cervical cancer incidence rate is 23.4 per 100,000 people with an average death rate of 13.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, an estimated 50% of cervical cancer patients die. [5]

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) is the cause of cervical cancer, many women do not know it is infected with HPV, cervical cancer can be transmitted through intercourse and non-sexual, the transmission of cervical cancer can be prevented by contact with only one partner and also maintain the cleanliness of reproductive organs. [6]

Cervical cancer can be avoided and the disease can be cured if diagnosed and treated early. The stage of cancer can last up to 10 years, which is the difference in the detection and treatment of which lesions should be carried out to prevent invasive cancer stages[7]. Cervical cancer can be found in the pre-cancerous stage (precancerous lesions) with IVA and pap smear methods. Early detection can reduce mortality rates and health financing[5]. IVA test is an examination of the cervix (cervix) by looking at the cervix smeared with a solution of acetic acid 3-5%. IVA examination is an early screening examination at a low cost, practical, easy to do with a simple Equipment [8] Age factor, education, occupation, husband support, shame make women reluctant to perform cervical examinations [9]. Of the interviews conducted 6 women out of 10 said they could not do iva tests

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because it worked and the husband did not support doing iva tests. Based on that background, the person is interested in "factors; factors related to Women of Childbearing Age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Method ".

2. Method

This type of research is descriptive of analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The samples in this study were women of childbearing age-aged 20-65 years in the working area of Namorambe Health Center, a sampling technique that is purposive samples. Analysis of data in the form of univariate (Frequency and percentage) and bivariate with chi-square test.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1 Results

Research results of factors related to Women Of Childbearing Age in Conducting Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Tests based on Frequency Distribution:

Table 1
Age Frequency Distribution

Age	F	%
>35 Years	41	64,1
<35 Years	23	35,9
Amount	64	100

The majority of women of childbearing >35 years old (64.1%)

Table 2
Education Frequency Distribution

Education	F	%
Elementary School	7	10.9
Junior High School	10	15.6
High School	36	56.3
College	11	17.2
Amount	64	100

Education Frequency Distribution The majority of women of childbearing age are high school educated 36 people (56.3%)

Table 3
Work Frequency Distribution

Job	F	%
Farmers	8	12.5
IRT	37	57.8
Employees	8	12.5
Self-employed	9	14.1
PNS	2	3.1
Amount	64	100

Distribution of The Number of Occupations Of The Majority of Women of Childbearing Age as IRT 37 people (57.8%)

Table 4
Husband Support Frequency Distribution

Husband Support	F	%
Support	23	35.9
Not Supporting	41	64.1
Amount	64	100

Husband Support Frequency Distribution The majority of husbands do not support 41 people (64.1%)

Table 5.
Knowledge Frequency Distribution

Knowledge	F	%
Good	6	9.4
Enough	10	15.6

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Knowledge	F	%
Less	48	75
Amount	64	100

Knowledge Frequency the majority of knowledgeable women of childbearing age Less 48 people (75%)

Table 6

Distribution of Early Detection Frequency of Cervical Cancer with IVA Method of Early Detection Of Cervical Cancer

Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Test Method	F	%
Do	19	29.7
Don't Do	45	70.3
Amount	64	100

Frequency Distribution of Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by IVA Method Majority Test Does Not Perform IVA Test 45 people (70.3%)

Table 7

Analysis of Factors Related to Women Of Childbearing Age In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Test based on Age

Age	Do	Don't Do	p
>35 Years	12	29	0.922
<35 Years	7	16	
Amount	19	45	

The age of women of childbearing age is not related to women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test with a value of p = 0.922 where the p > 0.05

Table 8

Analysis of Chi-Square Factors Related to Women Of Childbearing Age In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Tests based on Education

Education	Do	Don't Do	p
Elementary School	7	6	0.207
Junior High School	2	8	
High School	10	26	
College	6	5	
Amount	19	45	

Education of women of childbearing age is not related to women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test with a value of p = 0.207 where the p > 0.05

Table 9

Analysis of Factors Related to Women Of Childbearing Age In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Test based on work

Job	Do	Don't Do	p
Farmers	1	7	
IRT	6	31	
Employees	6	2	0.004
Self-employed	5	4	
PNS	1	1	
Amount	19	45	

The work of women of childbearing age has a relationship in early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test with a value of p = 0.004 where the p-value > 0.05

Table 10

Analysis of Factors Related to Women Of Childbearing Age In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Test based on Husband Support

Husband Support	Do	Don't Do	p
Support	13	10	0.00
Not Supporting	6	35	
Amount	19	45	

Support Husband woman of childbearing age has a relationship in early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test with a value of p = 0.004 where the p-value > 0.05

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Table 11
Analysis of Factors Related to Women Of Childbearing Age In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Test based on Knowledge

Knowledge	Do	Don't Do	p
Good	5	1	
Enough	6	4	0.00
Less	5	1	
Amount	64	100	

Knowledge of women of childbearing age has a relationship in early detection of cervical cancer with an IVA Test with a value of p = 0.000 where the p-value > 0.05.

3.2 Discussion

The results of the study based on Table 7 that the absence of age relationship with Women of Natural Fertile age conducting early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test is not in line with Lestari, 2016 which explains that age affects women's interest in early detection of cervical cancer[10], supported by Pebrina's research that age has to do with motherhood in early detection of cervical cancer, but in line with Deska's research, 2017 explained that age has no relationship with the mother's motivation in conducting iva test research[11].

From the results of the study in table 8 education is not related to women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with IVA test this is not by Batubara research, 2019 which explains that there is a relationship between education and maternal participation in conducting iva test examinations[12]. Supported by Research Diasih et al, 2017 which explains that education becomes an important factor that keeps a person motivated to improve his health [11], In line with Nursalam, 2011 that with the higher education of a person then increasing his knowledge and low education will slow the acceptance of the new grades Results based on a table of 9 jobs that have to do with women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with iva method tests in line with pebrina research, 2019[13] explained that the work affects one's actions and mindset, a busy and dense job affects the mother to perform an IVA examination of the test. Nursalam, 2011 explained that work is related to the needs of life so that it affects a person in his attitude and behavior[14].

From the results of the study in table 10 Support Husband women of childbearing age have a relationship in doing early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test with a value of p = 0.004 where the value of p > 0.05, not in line with coal research which states that there is nothing to do with husband support with early detection of cervical cancer[15], in contrast to Ayuningtias, 2018 explains the husband's support for the wife to do early detection / early screening is very important because the husband who is the decision-decider in the family[4],

In Lestari's research, 2016 that has to do with husband support with the mother's willingness to do early detection of cervical cancer. Husband/family support in making decisions is very important because the husband as the head of the family helps the mother in making decisions related to improving her health[10]. Sarini, 2011 revealed that the presenter of information related to the early detection of cervical cancer not only in the mother but also the spouse/husband also [16].

In the results of table 11 Knowledge of women of childbearing age there is a relationship in early detection of cervical cancer with IVA Test this is in line with ningrum et al research, 2012 which stated that there is a relationship of knowledge with motivation in conducting iva test examinations [17] but not by Pebrina's research, 2019 which states that the absence of knowledge related with the examination where knowledge becomes a predisposition factor for a person in influencing his/her behavior [13]. This was supported by Parapat et al, 2016 which stated the absence of knowledge relationship with iva examination tests but Deska's research, 2017 stated that knowledge affects mothers in conducting IVA examinations of tests [11], in line with Fajarsari et al, 2012 that knowledge influences the mother's motivation in conducting iva test [17]. Notoadmojo, 2014 explains that knowledge determines a person in acting [18].

4. Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that the absence of age relations, the education of women of childbearing age in conducting iva examination tests. Employment, Husband Support, and

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Knowledge have a relationship with women of Childbearing Age in conducting iva examination tests. Early detection of cervical cancer is very important for women of childbearing age who have had sexual intercourse with the early detection of the kit can know as early as possible the possibility of cervical cancer occurring. If found early then the treatment of cervical cancer can be done until the mother recovers from cancer, but if it is late found let alone known in the advanced stage then the risk/danger will be greater even can result in death in women of childbearing age.

In this study, it is recommended to further improve the husband's plan and dissemination of information to increase the mother's knowledge of the importance of early detection of cervical cancer. Husband's participation can be a driver for mothers to be more aware of themselves in early detection, the role of health workers is also very important to motivate the public in doing early detection. For further research, many of the variables studied such as the role of health workers and studies for policies in strengthening screening / early detection so that the entire region to the left behind also get an even service.

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