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Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Princess Adolescent About Breast Cancer with an Examination of Early Detection in SMA Khatolik KabanjaheDistricts Kabanjahe Karo Regency 2019

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is cancer of a malignant tumor of the breast. Millions of women die from breast cancer. Each year of the 250,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed in Europe and 175,000 in the United States, about 50% of patients diagnosed with breast cancer are at a late stage and survive only 18-30 months. Early detection can be suppressing. the mortality rate is 25-30%. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between knowledge of young women about breast cancer and early detection, where breast cancer can be found early with BSE examination. The type of research used is cross sectional, where the population is all female teenagers in SMA Khatolik Kabanjahe in 2019 with a total of 110 respondents. The sample size is 52 respondents through Systematic Random Sampling. The statistical test used is the statistical test Chi-Square = 0.05. The results of the analysis showed that the majority of young women who had good knowledge did early detection checks, 19%, those who had sufficient knowledge, the majority also did early detection checks, 81%, the majority did not perform early detection checks, 71%. who have a positive attitude, the majority do 100% early detection checks. And those who have a negative attitude majority do not perform early detection checks 84% The results of the Chi-Square test have a relationship between the knowledge of young women about breast cancer with early detection examinations with p = 0.000, and there is a relationship between the attitudes of young women about breast cancer and early detection tests = 0,000. It is hoped that young women at Khatolik Kabanjahe Senior High School,

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1. Introduction

Cancer is a condition in which cells have lost their normal control and mechanisms, so they experience abnormal, rapid and uncontrolled growth.

Among the various types of cancer, there are several cancers that affect women. Cancer is very dangerous, one of which is breast cancer. Millions of women die from breast cancer (Maysaroh, 2013).

Breast cancer is cancer of a malignant tumor in the breast (Yustiana, et al, 2013).

Breast cancer generally attacks women, but it does not rule out that it can also attack men, although the possibility of attacking men is very small, namely 1: 1000. Breast cancer is one type of cancer that is also the leading cause of death. women in the world, including in Indonesia.

World Health Organization(WHO) states that 8-9% of women will experience breast cancer. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women. Each year 250,000 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed in Europe and approximately 175,000 in the United States. Meanwhile in 2000 an estimated 1.2 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 700,000 died of breast cancer (Mulyani, 2013).

Breast cancer is prevented early so that the success of therapy will be greater. Prevention is done in its own way. BSE is an effort or method of breast examination that is regularly and systematically carried out, by the woman herself who is an integral part of the screening or early detection program (Romauli, et al, 2011).

BSE examination is certainly very important, which means for the health of your breasts. In medical language it is called a breast self exam (BSE). Therefore, women should be informed about the benefits and limitations of breast self-examination (Pamungkas, 2011).

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2. Theoretical Review

2.1 Knowledge

Knowledge is an impression in the human mind as a result of the user of the five senses. Knowledge is very different from belief, superstition, and mistaken illumination. Knowledge is all that is known based on the experience that every human being has.

Basically, knowledge will continue to increase and vary according to the process of experience being experienced. According to Bunner, the knowledge process involves three aspects, namely the process of obtaining information, the transformation process and the evaluation process. The newly acquired information is a substitute for knowledge to suit new tasks. The evaluation process is carried out by checking whether the method of processing information is adequate. (Mubarak, 2012).

2.2 Attitude

Attitude is a reaction or response from someone who is still closed to a stimulus or object.

2.3 Attitude Nature

Attitudes can also be positive and can also be negative:

a) A positive attitude tends to action is to approach, like, expect certain objects.
b) Negative attitudes have a tendency to stay away, avoid, hate, dislike certain objects. (Wawan, 2014).

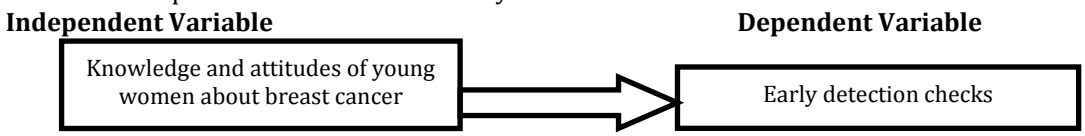
2.4 Youth

Adolescence or adolescence comes from the Latin "Adolescere" which means "to grow" or "to grow into adulthood", the term adolescence which comes from English, currently has a fairly broad meaning covering mental, emotional, social and physical maturity (Proverawati, 2013).

The WHO definition of adolescence is the age period between 10-19 years (Kusmiran, 2011).

2.5 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework in this study are:



The independent variable (free) is the knowledge of young women about breast cancer, while the dependent variable (dependent) is early detection.

3. Research methods

3.1 Types of research

This type of research is analytic observational with a cross sectional approach method, namely the measurement of the independent and dependent variables will be carried out at the same time.

3.2 Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted at Khatolik Kabanjahe Senior High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, because there are many young girls' knowledge about breast cancer that is quite low. and get permission to research. The research time needed to complete this research is from July to November 2019.

3.3 Population and Sample

The population in this study were all female teenagers in Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, as many as 110 girls. The sample in this study was to use accidental sampling of 52 people.

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3.4 Data analysis

a) Univariate Analysis

Explain and describe the distribution of respondents and describe the independent variable and the dependent variable so that the variation of each variable is known.

b) *Bivariate Analysis*

Seeing the relationship between two independent variables and the dependent variable. Data testing was performed using the Chi-Square statistical test () if the value, this indicates the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship. Whereas if. This shows that the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted, meaning that there is no significant relationship.$\propto = 0{,}05 X^2 hitung > X^2 tabel X^2 hitung < X^2 tabel$

The Chi-square formula used is as follows:

$$x^2 = \frac{\sum (f0 - fe)^2}{}$$

Information :
X2 = cshi-square correlation
f0 = Expected frequency
fe = frequency obtained

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Result

a) *Univariate Analysis*

Univariate data analysis was used to see the frequency distribution and percentage

1) Distribution of respondents based on characteristics

After conducting research on 52 respondents at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019, the authors obtained results that describe the characteristics of the respondents, namely age and class. It can be seen that the average age of the respondents is 15-17 years, consisting of 15 years old and 17 years old, and in class X and class XI. To see the characteristics of other respondents, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 1
Distribution of characteristics of female adolescents in Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019

Characteristics	Category	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
Age	15 years	16	30.7
	16 years	27	52
	17 years	9	17.3
Total		52	100
Class	X	21	40
	XI	31	60
Total		52	100

From table 1 above shows the characteristics of the majority of respondents are at the age of 16 years 52%, and seen from the majority class, class XI 31 people are 60%.

2) Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge

Respondents' knowledge about breast cancer with early detection checks at SMA Khatolik Kabanjahe Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019, can be seen in the following table:

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Table 2
Distribution of Knowledge of Young Women About Breast Cancer with Early Detection Examination at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019

Knowledge	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
Good	4	8
Enough	26	50
Less	22	42
Total	52	100

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that of the 52 respondents the majority have sufficient knowledge (50%) about breast cancer

3) Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitudes of Young Women

The attitudes of respondents in early detection checks at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency 2019, can be seen in the following table:

Table 3
Distribution of Attitudes of Young Women in Early Detection Examination at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019

Attitude	Number of people)	Percentage (%)
Positive	15	29
Negative	37	71
Total	52	100

Based on Table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 52 respondents the majority were categorized as negative in early detection examinations (71%).

b) Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate data analysis was used to see the significance of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, which was carried out by using the chi-square statistical test ().x^2

1) Cross-tabulation of Young Women Knowledge Relationship About Breast Cancer with Early Detection

From the research conducted, it can be obtained data about the relationship of knowledge of young women about breast cancer with early detection examinations at SMA Khatolik Kabanjahe Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency as follows:

Table 4
Cross-tabulation of Young Women Knowledge Relationship About Cancer Breasts With Early Detection Examination at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School Kacamatan Kabanjahe, Karo Regency in 2019

Knowledge	Early detection checks				Total		Chi Square test
	To do		Do not do				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Good	4	19	0	0	4	100	
Enough	17	81	9	29	26	100	ρ = 0,000
Less	0	0	22	71	22	100	
Total	21	100	31	100	52	100	

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that of the 4 respondents who had good knowledge, the majority carried out early detection checks 19%, of the 17 respondents who had sufficient knowledge the majority carried out early detection checks 81% and of the 22 respondents who had less knowledge the majority did not carry out early detection checks 71%.

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than α (0.05) and thus H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means there isthe relationship of knowledge of young women about breast cancer with early detection examinations.

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2) Cross-tabulation of the Relationship between Attitudes of Young Women About Breast Cancer and Early Detection

From the research conducted, it can be obtained data about the relationship between the attitudes of young women about breast cancer with early detection examinations at SMA Khatolik Kabanjahe, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency as follows:

Table 5

Cross Tabulation of the Relationship of Attitudes of Young Women About Breast Cancer with Early Detection Examination at Khatolik Kabanjahe High School, Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency in 2019

Attitude	Early detection checks				Total		ChiSquare test
	To do		Do not do				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Positive	8	100	7	16	15	100	
Negative	0	0	37	84	37	100	ρ = 0,000
Total	8	100	44	100	52	100	

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that of the 8 respondents who had a positive attitude in conducting early detection checks, 100% and 7 respondents did not carry out early detection checks, 16%, and respondents had a negative attitude of 37 people who did not carry out early detection checks 84%

The results of the Chi-Square statistical test obtained p value = 0.000. This means that the p value is smaller than α (0.05) and thus H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, namely the attitude of young girls has a relationship with early detection examinations.

4.2 Discussion

a) Knowledge of Young Women with Early Detection Examination

The results of the analysis show that of the 52 respondents the majority are at the age of 16 years 52%, age 15 years 30.7%, age 17 years 17.3%. and the majority of class XI 60%, and class X 40%. This is because young women in class XI have received lessons about breast anatomy and microbiology so that they have good knowledge about breast cancer.

Education means guidance given by someone to others in order to understand something (Mubarak, 2012).

This is in accordance with Mubarak's theory that it cannot be denied that the higher a person's education the easier they will receive information and in the end the more knowledge they will have. Conversely, if a person has a low level of education, it will hinder everyone's development towards acceptance of newly introduced information and values.

This study is in line with Tri Viviawati's research entitled the effect of health education on examination (BSE) as an early detection of breast cancer on the knowledge and attitudes of young women at SMK N 1 Karaganyar. obtained p value = 0.000. This result is that there is an effect of health education on BSE examination as an early detection of breast cancer on the knowledge and attitudes of young women at SMK N 1 Karanganyar.

b) Knowledge of Young Women with Early Detection Examination

The results of the analysis showed that of the 52 respondents, the majority of young women had sufficient knowledge, 81% of them did early detection, and 29% of them did not. Knowledgeable respondents who performed early detection checks 19%. And respondents with less knowledge who did not perform early detection checks 71%.

This is in accordance with Mubarak's theory that each respondent has different knowledge according to the experiences he gets in his daily life. This makes respondents understand that early detection tests can reduce the risk of breast cancer. The factors that affect a person's knowledge, namely education and age, education means guidance that someone gives to others in order to understand something.

This study is in line with Lyssa Sumiarsi's (2014) study entitled the relationship of knowledge and motivation about breast self-examination in preventing CA mame disease in midwifery student

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Stikes Nani Hasanuddin Makassar. that the results of the bivariate analysis found a relationship between knowledge of motivation about BSE in preventing CA mamae (p = 0.002 <α 0.05), the conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge of BSE in preventing CA mamae.

c) Attitudes of Young Women with Early Detection Examination

The results of the analysis showed that of the 52 respondents conducting early detection checks had a negative attitude of 84%. And those who do early detection checks with a 100% positive attitude, those who do not do early detection checks with a positive attitude 16%. This shows that respondents do not care and forget because it is done after menstruation for early examination in preventing breast cancer.

From the results of Arista Apriani's (2010) research, it is said that there is a relationship between knowledge about the risk of teenage pregnancy outside of marriage with attitudes towards premarital sexual relations. This can be indicated by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient, which is -0.201.

From the results of Sri Yuniarti's (2010) study, half of the girls in Ciwareng village (44.9%) did not know about early pregnancy and most (52.6%) had a negative attitude towards early pregnancy. The results of statistical tests showed that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of young women about early pregnancy (p = 0.0001).

Thus it can be concluded in this study that there is a relationship between adolescent knowledge about reproductive health and adolescent pregnancy, which means that the lower the knowledge of adolescents, the higher the teenage pregnancy rate. So that from the results of this study, there is no gap between the results of the research and the theory stated above.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

a) The majority of young women have sufficient knowledge about cancer, namely 50%.

b) The attitude of young women in conducting major detection examinations did not do early detection, 84%.

c) There is a significant relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of young women about breast cancer in early detection examinations where the better the knowledge of young women about breast cancer, the better the chances of having a positive attitude in early detection examinations, with a value of p = 0.000.

5.2 Suggestion

a) It is hoped that SMA Khatolik Kabanjahe especially in the UKS health program will increase knowledge and experience about breast cancer in early detection examinations.

b) It is suggested to the next authors to examine breast cancer with early detection examinations with different variables such as behavior, family motivation and perceptions of young women about early detection examinations and others.

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