

# The Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age with Interest in Conducting IVA Examinations at the Simarpinggan Health Center, South Tapanuli Angkola District

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## ABSTRACT

Cervical Cancer is ranked second only to breast cancer which occurs a lot in women. In Indonesia, cervical cancer ranked second in 2020 data sources derived from the Global Burden of Cancer Study (Globocan) from the World Health Organization (WHO) noted, the total cancer cases in Indonesia in 2020 reached 396,914 cases and the total deaths were 234,511 cases. Breast cancer has the highest number of new cases in Indonesia at 65,858 cases or 16.6% of the total 396,914 cancer cases. Cervical (cervical) cancer ranks second with 36,633 cases or 9.2% of total cancer cases. This research is analytical using primary data. The design used in this study was a correlation study using 0.05 chi-square data analysis. Data collection through the distribution of questionnaires with a total sample of 30 respondents at the Simarpinggan Health Center, Angkola District, South Tapanuli.

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## INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a disease caused by abnormal tissue growth that occurs in the cervix, which is the area of the lower part of the uterus that connects the uterus with the vagina. There are two main types of cervical cancer, namely squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma. A total of 905 of cervical cancers come from squamous cells lining the cervix and the remaining 10% come from glandular cells in the cervical canal leading to the uterus. (Simanullang et al., n.d.) As we know, cervical cancer is the second leading cause of death for women in the world after coronary heart disease. However, cervical cancer can be detected early through IVA test skring by giving acetic acid. It is appropriate for us as women to prevent as early as possible the deadly disease. (Handayani et al., 2012).

Reproductive health in women is one of the most important things and a common concern because the female reproductive apparatus is a tool as a hereditary originator, for that it must be guarded against various diseases. One type of disease that can affect the reproductive part in women is cancer of the uterine mouth. Cervical cancer is one of the diseases in women that can

lead to death. women are at risk of cervical cancer, especially women who are morally impaired, multi-faceted, low socioeconomic level, marriage and childbirth at a young age, smoking women, women with HIV and others.(Manuaba, 2009).

The high mortality rate in cervical cancer patients is caused because most cervical cancer sufferers are found at an advanced stage (stage II B to IV A), this is due to the lack of awareness of Indonesian women to prevent and early detect cancer, one of which is IVA examination. Early detection of cervical cancer is an innovative breakthrough in health technology to reduce mortality and morbidity from cervical cancer.(Yulinda & Fitriyah, 2018).

One of the alternative methods of cervical cancer skirining is visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA). IVA is a visual test using a solution of acetic acid / vinegar acid to see the discoloration of the cervix that occurs after smearing. A cervical cancer screening test commonly used for precancerous lesions of the cervix is a Pap smear. Compared to Pap smears, IVA examination has several advantages, namely more effective, easier and cheaper, the equipment used is simpler, the results are obtained immediately so that it does not require a re-visit.(Faiyah, 2022)

Research by Nonik Ayu Wantini and Novi Indrayan on Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) obtained the result that Knowledge of cervical cancer is mostly in the good category and Positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer is quite low. Cervical cancer will be cured if found earlier and not doing an IVA test in the last 3 years will risk delays in information about the occurrence of cervical cancer.(Wantini & Indrayani, 2019)

Based on research conducted by Ayu Wulandari, Sri Wahyuningsih, Ferdiana Yunita about factors related to the behavior of visual inspection of acetic acid in women of childbearing age at the Sukmajawa health center, it was found that the need to increase health promotion programs in the form of counseling, socialization and counseling, especially for highly educated WUS because this does not help information about IVA examinations reach the public.(Wulandari et al., 2018)

The results of research conducted by Liyasda AS, et al on the Perception and Behavior of Women of Childbearing Age in Conducting a Visual Inspection test of Acetic Acid and the results of the study showed that most women of childbearing age have not taken the IVA test.(Sahr & Kusumaningrum, 2018) The perception of obstacles felt by WUS is the perception that is most behind WUS not conducting the IVA test. The reason for being reluctant to do the IVA test is because of the lack of information about the IVA test so that WUS does not understand about IVA. In addition to busyness, feelings of fear and shame. The perception most related to WUS conducting an IVA test is cues to action. The reason why WUS did the IVA test was because it received complete socialization so that it understood the benefits, as well as support from her husband and examples of friends who had done the IVA test.

The number of women of childbearing age (WUS) from the Simarpinggan Health Center, Angkola District, South Tapanuli, from July to August, there are 354 pus, and 45 people who have checked themselves using the IVA method, which means that there are still few women of childbearing age who want to check themselves for cervical cancer prevention and they still consider that the IVA examination is not so important..

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a research design that is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study is all WUS in the working area of the Simarpinggan Health Center, Angkola District, South Tapanuli, which amounts to 30 women of childbearing age. A type of purposive sampling technique that involves or examines an entire population that has one particular characteristic of 30 respondents. The variables studied in this study are the knowledge of women of childbearing age (free variables) with an interest in conducting IVA examinations). The data collection carried out by the researcher was by distributing questionnaires and explaining to respondents that they would be given brief questions about the knowledge of couples of

childbearing age and interest in conducting IVA examinations. Data analysis in this study used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using chi square test with a confidence level of 0.05.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 1.** . Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge Frequency

No	Knowledge	Sum	
		f	%
1	Less	7	23,3
2	Enough	11	36,7
3	Good	12	40
Total		30	100

Based on table 1. It can be seen that knowledge is lacking as many as 7 respondents (23.3%), sufficient knowledge as many as 11 respondents (36.7%) and good knowledge as many as 12 respondents (40%).

**Table 2.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents' Interests

No	Interest	Sum	
		f	%
1	Less	1	1
2	Enough	10	2
3	Good	12	3
Total		30	100

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the most interested respondents are good, namely 12 people with a percentage of 40%, respondents with enough interest as many as 10 people 33.3% and less interest as many as 8 people with 26.7%.

**Table 3.** . Cross-Tabulation of the relationship of knowledge of women of childbearing age with an interest in conducting visual inspections of acetic acid

No	Knowledge	Interest						Sum		
		Good		Enough		Less		f	%	sig
		f	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Less	7	23,3	5	16,7	0	0	12	40	0,020
2	Enough	2	6,7	13	43,3	0	0	15	50	
3	Good	0	0	3	10	0	0	3	10	
Total		9	30	21	70	0	0	30	100	

Cross-tabulation results in table 3. It can be seen from 30 respondents, as many as 12 respondents (40%) with good knowledge are interested in examining IVA, namely 7 respondents (23.3%) and 5 respondents (16.5%) are quite interested in the IVA examination. Of the 15 respondents (50%) who were sufficiently knowledgeable, 2 respondents (6.7%) were good interested in iva examination and 13 respondents (43.3%) were quite interested in iva examination. Then from 3 respondents (10%) who were knowledgeable less as many as 0 respondents. And 3 respondents (10%) were less interested in the examination.

Based on statistical tests using the chi-square test, the probability (Asymp sig) of knowledge with an IVA examination interest of 0.020 is less than the confidence level of 0.05, then Ho is rejected. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship of knowledge with the interest of IVA examination.

The results of a study by Mursita Eka Nordianti, et al on the determinants of acetic acid visual inspection visits at the Semarang City Health Center that the conclusion has a relationship between knowledge, cancer risk factors, access to information, family support and the role of cadres strongly motivates the community to visit for IVA examination. So if it is related to my research that interest in oneself alone is less influential if there is no encouragement from medical personnel or cadres to do an IVA examination.(Nordianti & Wahyono, 2018). Knowledge is an impression in the human mind as a result of the use of the five senses. Knowledge is the result of remembering something, including recalling events that have been experienced either intentionally or unintentionally.(Mastura et al., 2020).

Interest is Some of the symptoms that have been described above, namely the low level of attention and activity.(Charli et al., 2019) When they see that something is going to be profitable, they feel interested. This then brings satisfaction. Bails satisfaction diminished, interest diminished. On the contrary, pleasure is a temporary interest. It differs from interest not in quality but in statute (persistence). As long as the pleasure is there, perhaps the intensity is there, perhaps the intensity and motivation that comes with it are as high as interest. But he soon diminished because the activities he caused only gave temporary satisfaction. Interest is more persistent because interest satisfies important needs in a person's life.(Irwiansyah, 2018).

Women of childbearing age today many are dieting to reduce food intake. Even though food is a source of energy in growth hormone in the body.(Sudargo & Aristasari, 2018) A strict diet can affect hormones because food can cause reduced or excess intake of nutrients, thus affecting the body's hormones. In addition, even unbalanced physical activity can cause hormonal imbalances. This affects the body's performance process if you already have cancer cells and undergo a diet program, cancer cells will develop quickly.

Diet has a huge influence on lifestyle. Epidemiological studies in the form of a general study of the behavior of a group of people show that the Chinese, Japanese and Korean communities are less affected by cancer and coroner's heart disease. Korean, Japanese and Chinese people are known to be very fond of eating vegetables and fruits and soybeans more. Various types of Asian fruits and vegetables are consumed fresh. The people of China, Korea and Japan are also very fond of soybeans with a variety of processed products as well.(Khomsan & Anwar, 2008). It can be concluded that we can apply the source of food eaten by these people in Indonesia so that the percentage of cancer sufferers is also less.

The first age of marriage that is relatively young (under 20 years old) is at risk of triggering uterine cervical cancer. The younger the age of the first time married. The higher the risk of getting uterine cervical cancer. (Sinambela, 2022) The implementation of the IVA method is so simple, that is, applying vinegar acid (acetic acid) on the cervix and seeing the reaction of the changes. Precancerous lesions can be detected when there is a white spot on the cervix. While the difference with pap smear is the gynecological screening method.(Mukhlisiana Ahmad, 2020).

In the author's opinion, based on the theory from the results of research that has been carried out, the probability of knowledge is obtained, namely there is a relationship between knowledge and interest in checking IVA at the Simarpinggan health center, South Tapanuli Angkola District. According to the assumptions of the researcher, knowledge greatly influences the mother's interest in conducting the IVA examination because it is from that knowledge that the mother can know about the importance of doing an IVA examination, the benefits of the IVA examination and being able to detect early diseases that occur in the mother's genitalia. If the mother already knows how important it is to do the IVA examination, the mother will have a strong interest in doing the IVA examination. If the mother already knows about the importance of the iva examination, the mother will understand better and understand more about what are the benefits of the iva examination. And cervical cancer will be less in health problems for women. With iva examinations performed by women.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of data that has been given about the relationship of knowledge with the interest of IVA examination at the Simarpinggan Health Center, South Tapanuli District, it can be concluded that the distribution of knowledge frequency obtained by the majority of knowledge is good as many as 12 respondents (40%) and the minority of knowledge is less as many as 7 respondents (10%). The distribution of interest frequency was obtained by the majority of interests both as many as 12 respondents (40%) and the minority less as many as 8 respondents (26.7%). From the results of statistical tests using chi-square, it was found that knowledge with an interest in IVA examination sig-p value (0.020) < from  $\alpha$  (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and IVA examination interest.

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