

# Factors That Affect The Occurrence of Breast Cancer in Women of Childbearing Age in Muaratais II Village Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli District in 2019

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## ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women. The purpose of the study to find out the factors that affect the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age in Muaratais II Subdistrict Batang Angkola South Tapanuli District in 2019. Research time was conducted from April to May 2019. The sample was taken by 26 women of childbearing age. This type of research is analytical with cross-sectional methods. And analyze the data with the chi-square test. The results of the study of statistical tests of knowledge variables obtained a value of  $p = 0.007$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), and lifestyle variables obtained a value of  $p = 0.002$  ( $p < 0.05$ ) means there is a lifestyle influence on the occurrence of breast cancer. In conclusion, there is an influence of knowledge, and lifestyle on the occurrence of breast cancer. Advice for health workers to provide more information about the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age.

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## 1. Introduction

Breast cancer is a tumor that grows inside the breast tissue. This cancer begins to grow in the mammary glands, milk ducts, fat tissue, and connective tissue in the breast (Kartikawati, 2013). According to WHO 8-9% of women will have breast cancer. Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women. In each year more than 250,000 new cases of breast cancer are diagnosed in Europe and approximately 175,000 in the United States. While in 2000 an estimated 1.2 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer and more than 700,000 died of breast cancer (Mulyani, 2013).

Women in America in 2002 are estimated to have a 1 in 28 risks of developing breast cancer. A total of 203,500 women have been diagnosed with breast cancer, 54,300 have DCIS (Ductal carcinoma in situ) or benign tumors throughout the breast and 400,000 women have died of breast cancer (Olfah et al., 2013).

Breast cancer is the second largest cause of death for women today. In Singapore, almost every 1 in 20 women is diagnosed with breast cancer in their lifetime. Ethnic Chinese women have a higher risk when compared to ethnic Malay or Indian women, by 10-20%. The highest incidence was in the 55-59 age group. The risk of breast cancer increases with age (Kartikawati, 2013).

In Indonesia, the incidence of breast cancer is 26% per 100,000 women. And based on hospital system data (SIRS) in 2007 breast cancer ranks first in inpatients in Indonesian hospitals as much as 16.85%. In Central Java in 2005 found 38,884 cases (36.83%) breast cancer (Anonymous, 2013).

While in North Sumatra, especially in RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan in 2009 there were 222 women (83.1%) who suffer from breast neoplasms. Of the 222 people, a total of 128 people (57.7%) is a 45- 64 - year old age group (Anonymous, 2014).

Based on the initial survey conducted by researchers in Muaratais Village II Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli Regency in 2014 there were 174 Women of Childbearing Age. And out of 174 WUS people, 5 people have breast cancer. Therefore, researchers are interested to conduct a study entitled "Factors That Affect the Occurrence of Breast Cancer In Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) In Muaratais II Subdistrict Batang Angkola South Tapanuli District in 2019".

## 2. Method

This type of research that is used quantitative. The research design used in this study is an analytic with cross sectional approach. Research time was conducted from April to May 2019. This research was conducted in Muaratais II Village, Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli Regency. The sample was taken by 26 women of childbearing age. Measuring instrument using a questionnaire, Analysis channeled through SPSS Software Version 20.0.

## 3. Results and Analysis

### 3.1 Univariate analysis

**Table 1.**

Frequency of Characteristics of Respondents To The Occurrence of Breast Cancer In Women of Childbearing Age in Muaratais II Village, Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli District in 2019

No.	Who Has Breast Cancer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	5	19,2%
2	Not	21	80,8%
	Amount	26	100%

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that out of 26 respondents who have breast cancer as many as 5 people (19.2%) and those who did not have breast cancer as much as 21 people (80.8%).

**Table 2**

Karakteristik Frequency of Respondents Based on Knowledge of The Occurrence of Breast Cancer In Women of Childbearing Age In Muaratais II Village Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli District, 2019

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	6	23,1%
2	Enough	10	38,5%
3	Less	10	38,5%
	Amount	26	100%

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that out of 26 respondents of childbearing age who are well-knowledgeable numbered 6 people (23.1%), who are knowledgeable enough to number 10 people (38.5%), who are knowledgeable less number 10 people (38.5%).

**Table 3**

Frequency of Characteristics of Respondents Based on Lifestyle Against The Occurrence of Breast Cancer In Women Of Age Subur In Muaratais II Subdistrict Batang Angkola South Tapanuli District in 2019

No.	Lifestyle	Frequency	Percentage
1	Support	16	61,5%
2	Not Supported	10	38,5%
	Amount	26	100%

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that of the 26 respondents whose lifestyle supported 16 people (61.5%), and whose lifestyle did not support 10 people (38.5%).

### 3.2 Bivariate analysis

**Table 4**

Cross-tabulation Influence of Respondents' Knowledge on The Occurrence of Breast Cancer in Women of Childbearing Age In Muaratais II Village, Batang Angkola District, South Tapanuli District in 2019

No.	Knowledge	Who Has Breast Cancer				Amount	%	Prob
		Yes		Not				
		N	%	N	%			
1	Good	0	0	6	23,1	6	23,1	P =0.007
2	Enough	0	0	10	38,5	10	38,5	
3	Less	5	19,2	5	38,5	10	38,5	
	Amount	5	19,2%	21	100%	26	26%	

Based on table 4 above, 26 respondents who were knowledgeable as many as 6 people (23.1%), who had no breast cancer, and who did not experience 6 people (23.1%), who were knowledgeable enough as many as 10 people (38.5%), who had no breast cancer, and those who

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did not experience 10 people (38.5%), and those with less than 10 knowledgeable people (38.5%), who had breast cancer 5 people (19.2%), and who did not experience as many as 5 people (19.2%).

Based on statistical tests obtained a value of  $P=0,007$  ( $P < 0,05$ ) means  $H_0$  rejected  $H_a$  accepted means there is an influence of knowledge on the occurrence of breast cancer.

**Table 5**

Cross-tabulation Lifestyle Influences On The Occurrence of Breast Cancer In Women of Childbearing Age In Muaratais II Subdistrict Batang Angkola South Tapanuli District in 2019

No	Lifestyle	Who has breast cancer				Amount	%	Prob
		Yes		Not				
		N	%	N	%			
1	Support	0	0	16	61,5	16	61,5	P=0.002
2	Not Supported	5	19,2	5	19,2	10	38,5	
	Amount	5	19,2%	21	80,8%	26	100%	

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that of the 26 respondents whose lifestyle supported 16 people (61.5%), and who had no breast cancer, and those who did not have breast cancer 16 people (61.5%), and who did not support lifestyle 10 people (38.5%), and who had breast cancer 5 people (19.2%), and who did not have breast cancer 5 people (19.2%).

Based on statistical tests obtained a value of  $P = 0.002$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) means  $H_0$  rejected  $H_a$  accepted means there is an influence lifestyle on the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age.

### 3.3 Analysis

#### a. Knowledge

From the results of the study can be seen brought from 26 respondents Majority of knowledge less than 10 people (38.5%) who had no breast cancer, and who did not have breast cancer 10 people (38.5%) and a knowledgeable minority of 6 people (23.1%) breast cancer 5 people (19.2%) and those who did not have breast cancer 5 people (19.2%).

Based on statistical tests obtained a value of  $P = 0.007$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) means  $H_0$  rejected  $H_a$  accepted means There is an influence on the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age.

According to Notoatmodjo (2010), which states that knowledge is the result of knowing after people sense a particular object, which occurs through the five senses of man, namely the senses of vision, hearing, smell, taste, and Raba. And most of the knowledge of mankind is obtained from the eyes and ears.

According to Aziz Halimun H (2009) who stated that people who have advanced with good knowledge will have more awareness in the use of health services as well as otherwise people knowledgeable will have less awareness of health services so that such conditions will affect the health system.

According to the assumption of researchers that the influence of knowledge about the occurrence of breast cancer results know a person to objects such as the senses that he has, because of the lack of knowledge of a person, especially women of childbearing age about breast cancer can affect a person does not check the health of whether there are abnormalities in his breast.

From the above statement, it can be concluded that the opinions of experts are by the results of the study.

#### b. Lifestyle

From the results of the study can be seen that from 26 respondents The majority whose lifestyle supports it 16 people (61.5%) who had no breast cancer, and who did not have breast cancer 16 people (61.5%). And the lifestyle minority does not support 10 people (38.5%) breast cancer 5 people (19.2%) and those who did not have breast cancer 5 people (19.2%).

Based on statistical tests obtained a value of  $P = 0.002$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) means  $H_0$ ditolak  $H_a$  received means there is an influence of knowledge on the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age (WUS).

According to Mulyani (2013), Lifestyle is one of the characteristics of life that is moving in its own life. A healthy lifestyle is exercise, a balanced diet, better appearance and body functions will work more efficiently so that there will be great trust. Lifestyle also affects the occurrence

of breast cancer because rarely exercise or lack of movement, unhealthy and irregular diet, smoking, and consuming alcohol will increase the occurrence of breast cancer.

According to the assumption that lifestyle researchers affect breast cancer, because judging by the lack of exercise or lack of movement, an unhealthy and irregular diet, smoking, and consuming alcohol will increase the risk of breast cancer.

From the above statement, it can be concluded that the opinions of experts are by the results of the study.

#### 4. Conclusion

From the results of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. Based on the knowledge of statistical tests obtained value  $P = 0,007$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) means  $H_0$  rejected  $H_a$  accepted can be known There is an influence of knowledge on the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age (WUS).
- b. Based on lifestyle from statistical tests obtained a value of  $P = 0.002$  ( $P < 0.05$ ) means that  $H_0$  rejected  $H_a$  accepted can be known There is a lifestyle influence on the occurrence of breast cancer in women of childbearing age (WUS).

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