THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOR OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER IN THE IVA TEST AT PUSKESMAS OGAN LIMA

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ABSTRAK : HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN DAN PERILAKU WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG KANKER SERVIKS DALAM PELAKSANAAN IVA TES DI PUSKESMAS OGAN LIMA

Latar belakang: Tingginya angka kematian akibat kanker serviks disebabkan karena 95% wanita tidak menjalani deteksi dini sehingga menyebabkan keterlambatan diagnosis dari kanker serviks. Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam asetat (IVA) merupakan salah satu metode yang efektif dan efisien untuk mendeteksi dini kanker serviks. Banyak faktor yang berhubungan dengan keikutsertaan ibu untuk ikut serta pada tes IVA di antaranya adalah pengetahuan dan perilaku

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan dan Perilaku wanita usia subur tentang kanker serviks dalam pelaksanaan IVA tes di puskesmas ogan lima tahun 2023.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini kuantitatif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah semua sasaran Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) berusia 30-50 tahun yang sudah menikah di Puskesmas Ogan Lima tahun 2023 yaitu sebanyak 2577 WUS. sampel pada penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 106 WUS. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *Acidental Sampling. Aanalisis data menggunakan uji Chi Square.*

Hasil: Hasil didapatkan Frekuensi responden yang melakukan pemeriksaan IVA yaitu sebanyak 42 (39,6%) responden, dan responden yang tidak melakukan pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 64 (60,4%) responden. Frekuensi responden yang memilili pengetahuan baik yaitu sebanyak 48 (45,3%) responden, dan responden yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang yaitu sebanyak 58 (54,7%) responden. Frekuensi perilaku dalam melakukan pemeriksaan IVA, yang mendukung yaitu sebanyak 36 (34%) responden dan yang tidang mendukung yaitu sebanyak 70 (66%) responden Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan pemeriksaan IVA yaitu dapat dilihat dari nilai p.value 0,000 (α <0,05). Ada hubungan antara perilaku dengan pemeriksaan IVA yaitu dapat dilihat dari nilai p.value 0,001 (α <0,05).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan pengetahuan dan perilaku wanita usia subur tentang kanker serviks dalam pelaksanaan IVA tes di Puskesmas Ogan Lima tahun 2023.

Saran: mensosialisasikan mengenai pentingnya pemeriksaan IVA melalui penyuluhan-penyuluhan tentang kanker servik, pemeriksaan IVA secara bertahap selama 2x dalam 1 tahun

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Perilaku, Pemeriksaan IVA

ABSTRACT

Background: The high mortality rate from cervical cancer is caused by 95% of women not undergoing early detection, causing a delay in the diagnosis of cervical cancer. Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method (IVA) is an effective and efficient method for early detection of cervical cancer. Many factors related to the participation of mothers to take part in the IVA test include knowledge and behavior.

Purpose: The aim of the study was to determine the relationship between knowledge and behavior of women of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer in carrying out the IVA test at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023.

Methods: This type of research is quantitative with a cross sectional research design. The population used in this study were all target women of childbearing age (WUS) aged 30-50 years who were married at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023, namely 2577 WUS. the sample in this study was 106 WUS. The sampling technique used is Acidental Sampling. Data analysis used the Chi Square test.

Result: The results showed that the frequency of respondents who carried out IVA examinations was 42 (39.6%) respondents, and respondents who did not carry out IVA examinations were 64 (60.4%) respondents.

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The frequency of respondents who had good knowledge was 48 (45.3%) respondents, and respondents who had less knowledge were 58 (54.7%) respondents. The frequency of behavior in carrying out VIA examinations, which supports 36 (34%) of respondents and those who do not support, namely 70 (66%) of respondents. There is a relationship between knowledge and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.000 (α <0, 05).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the knowledge and behavior of women of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer in the implementation of the IVA test at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023.

Suggestion: Socialize the importance of IVA examinations through counseling about cervical cancer, IVA examinations in stages for 2x in 1 year

Keywords: Knowledge, Behavior, IVA Examination

INTRODUCTION

Cancer, also known as a malignant tumor or neoplasm, is a type of disease that can attack most parts of the human body. Cancer is characterized by abnormal and fast cell growth, which can exceed normal limits and spread to adjacent body parts or even to other organs, this process is called metastasis. Cancer is the second leading cause of death globally with an estimated 9.9 million deaths in 2020. In 2010-2019, the number of cancer cases worldwide increased by around 26%, and the number of deaths from cancer increased by 21%. The main risk factors for causing one-third of deaths from cancer are tobacco use, high body mass index, alcohol consumption, lack of fruit and vegetable consumption, and lack of physical activity (Singh, 2023).

Cervical cancer is a common type of cancer among women worldwide. In 2020, it is estimated that there will be around 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths from cervical cancer. More than 90% of cases and deaths occur in developing countries. Two types of Human papillomavirus (HPV), namely HPV 16 and 18, trigger nearly 50% of cases of high-grade cervical pre-cancer. Most cases of HPV infection are caused by sexual contact, but more than 90% of infections clear up on their own. The risk of developing cervical cancer increases up to six times in women with HIV. Prevention of cervical cancer can be done through HPV vaccination, screening, and treatment of pre-cancerous lesions. Cervical cancer can be cured if it is detected at an early stage and treated immediately. A comprehensive approach includes primary prevention (HPV vaccination), secondary prevention (screening and treatment of pre-cancerous lesions), tertiary prevention (diagnosis and treatment of invasive cervical cancer), and palliative care (WHO, 2022).

Based on Riskesdas data (2018) cervical cancer is a cancer with the highest prevalence in Indonesia in 2018, namely 4.9% (Ministry of Health RI, 2018). Data from the Indonesian Health profile in 2017, found 73,453 cases of cervical cancer and 1,739 cases of suspected cervical cancer (RI Ministry of Health, 2017). Data from the installation of early detection and health promotion at Dharmais Hospital Jakarta in 2013 found 356 new cases of cervical cancer with 65 cases causing death. Cases of women of childbearing age (WUS) suspected of cervical cancer in Lampung province (227 cases) rank third highest after Jakarta (269 cases) and Bali (254 cases). The incidence of cervical cancer is also still high, based on data obtained from the medical records of Abdul Moeloek Hospital, Bandar Lampung, the incidence of cervical cancer in 2016 was 132 cases, while in 2017 there were 102 cases. The prevalence of cervical cancer in Lampung is 0.2% with an estimated absolute number of 765 cases (RI Ministry of Health, 2021).p

Cervical cancer can be prevented by early detection of precancerous lesions. Early detection of cervical cancer is carried out using the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) method. IVA examination aims to find pre-cancerous cervical lesions, before they become cancerous. The visual inspection method is easier, simpler and more feasible. This method can be carried out at all levels of health services by trained health workers. IVA screening effectively contributes to reducing mortality and morbidity associated with cervical cancer malignancy (Apriningrum, 2017).

Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) is an examination for early detection of cervical cancer carried out by health workers who have been trained by visually examining the cervix using diluted acetic acid, meaning looking at the cervix with the naked eye to detect abnormalities after applying acetic acid 3-5%. Abnormal areas will change color with clear boundaries to white (acetowhite), which indicates that the cervix may have precancerous lesions (Kemenkes RI, 2016). IVA examination is a screening to look for abnormalities of the cervix in women who have no complaints. This medical procedure can detect cell changes before they develop into cancer at a very

early stage. In this case, the treatment will achieve maximum success. If it is too late, cervical cancer treatment at an advanced stage will not achieve good results (Yuliati, 2016).

Many factors are related to the participation of mothers to take part in the IVA test, one of which is the behavioral factor that is influenced by. husband's knowledge, motivation, and support in IVA examination behavior (rahmi, 2020). The lack of interest and willingness to do IVA causes the need for the importance of health to protect the reproductive organs as well

still not enough. (Putu Ika Widayanti, 2018) Factors related to the participation of mothers to take part in the IVA test include behavioral factors that are influenced by knowledge, motivation, intentions and attitudes of the mother. Women who behave well have a greater potential to undergo VIA examinations when compared to women who behave less well. Participation in IVA examination is a form of behavior caused by various things, including predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, interests, etc.), enablers and reinforcers (Notoadmotjo, 2012).

Results of Mediana Sari's research (2021) Factors Affecting Wus (Women of Reproductive Age) in IVA Actions (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) at the Glugur Darat Health Center in 2021. The results showed that the majority of respondents did not reproduce, the majority of respondents had low knowledge, the majority respondents have parity >3. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge (p = 0.000), behavior (p = 0.0.00), the amount of parity (p = 0.02), use of family planning (p = 0.011), sources of information (p = 0.003) and husband's support (p=0.000). According to Mulyati (2015) women's participation in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination is still minimal, as a result the majority find out after a high stage so that the chances of recovery are smaller.

Based on research conducted by Purwanti (2020) shows that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about VIA and IVA examination behavior in WUS Sidomulyo Bambanglipuro Village, Bantul. The Kendall-tau correlation test results obtained a sig value of 0.000 (<0.01). Mediana Sari's research (2021) Factors Affecting Wus (Women of Reproductive Age) in IVA Actions (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) at the Glugur Darat Health Center in 2021. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between level of knowledge (p = 0.000), behavior (p=0.000).

Data from the Indonesian Health Profile for early detection of uterine cancer in Indonesia with the target of 1,925,943 WUS with a 5% examination coverage and 73,453 WUS positive IVA results. Early detection of uterine cancer in Lampung province with a target of 54,599 WUS in 2016 with an examination coverage of 5% and positive IVA results totaling 1,337 WUS (RI Ministry of Health, 2017).

Data from the Lampung Provincial Health Office shows the percentage of women aged 30-50 years who are detected early cervical cancer and breast cancer in 2021-2022, there are several districts where the percentage is still below the provincial target of 55%, namely 10.3% including: Pesawaran 9.2% , West Coast 8.5%, East Lampung 8.0%, North Lampung 7.5%, Bandar Lampung 17.1%, West Coast 22.0%, Right Way 14.9% (Section PTM and Keswa Dinkes Lampung, 2021).

Based on data from the North Lampung Health Service for 2021, out of 27 Community Health Centers with a total WUS target of 91, 484 people with an IVA examination target of 30% of WUS, namely 27,010 people, namely 86 WUS who carried out IVA examinations or around 0.1%. The percentage of 27 Community Health Centers in North Lampung Regency that are still below the district IVA service standards (Section PTM and Keswa Dinkes North Lampung, 2021).

VIA services at Puskesmas Ogan Lima from 2020-2022 The percentage is 0. However, problems were found, namely the IVA examination target had decreased drastically, and several WUS were found who were suspected of being positive for cervical cancer. Data on WUS at Puskesmas Ogan Lima who had conducted IVA examinations in 2021 totaled 171 people with suspected cancer and 6 people referred. There has been a decrease in 2022 of 80%, with a total of WUS having carried out IVA examinations of 35 people with cancer suspicions found and referred to as many as 4 people (Puskesmas Ogan Lima's Profile 2022).

Based on the results of a preliminary study of 10 married women of childbearing age (WUS) aged 30-50 years who visited the Ogan Lima Health Center, 6 women of reproductive age (WUS) had heard of cervical cancer, while 4 WUS said they did not know regarding cervical cancer, 5 out of 10 WUS said they knew about the IVA examination and the other 5 WUS did not know about the IVA examination, only 4 WUS had done an IVA examination, because some did not know the examination schedule. There are those who already know about the examination but do not want to do it because they feel embarrassed and afraid to accept the results of the examination.

Based on the information above, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled "The

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Relationship of Knowledge and Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age about Cervical Cancer in the Implementation of IVA Tests at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023".

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is a quantitative study to determine the relationship between knowledge and behavior of women of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer in the implementation of the IVA test at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023 which will be held in May-June 2023, this study used a cross-sectional approach. The research population was 30-50 year old married women at Puskemas Ogan Lima in 2023, namely 2577, the researchers took a sample of 106 women using acidental sampling. The dependent variable is the IVA check. The independent variables in this study are knowledge and behavior. Researchers used a measuring tool in the form of a questionnaire. Preparatory data collection steps (compile questionnaires, consult questionnaire designs, determine criteria and number of samples, arrange research permits), real activity phase (respondents fill out informed consent, explain how to fill out questionnaires and collect questionnaires) and final stage (data processing , analyze data and draw conclusions). Data processing includes editing, coding, tabulating, processing, and cleaning. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate methods using Chi-square.

RESEARCH RESULT

Univariate analysis

Table 1
Distribution of IVA Examination Frequency at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023

VIA Examination	N	%
No	64	60.4
Yes	42	39.6

Based on table 1 i It can be seen that the distribution of IVA examination frequency for the majority of respondents did not carry out IVA examinations as many as 64 (60.4%) respondents.

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age about Cervical Cancer and VIA examinations at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023

Knowledge	N	%
Not good	58	54.7
Good	48	45.3

Based on table 2 it can be seen that the frequency distribution of the knowledge of the respondents is mostly those who have good knowledge, namely as many as 48 (45.3%).

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age about Cervical Cancer and VIA examinations at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023

Behavior	N	%
Negative	70	66.0
Positive	36	34.0

Based on table 3 i It can be seen that the behavior frequency distribution in carrying out IVA examinations is mostly negative, namely 70 (66%) of respondents

Bivariate analysis

Table 4 above it can be seen that of the 58 respondents who had less knowledge who did not carry out IVA examinations, namely 53 people (91.4%), while those who carried out IVA examinations, namely 5 people (8.6%), out of 48 respondents who had good knowledge who did not IVA examinations were 11 people (22.9%), while those who carried out IVA examinations were 37 people (77.1%). The statistical test results show that there is a relationship between knowledge and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.000 (α <0.05). Meanwhile, the odds ratio/risk factor (OR) is 35,655, meaning that mothers who have less knowledge have a 35,655 possibility of carrying out an IVA examination. compared to mothers who have less knowledge.

Table 4
Relationship of Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age to IVA Examination at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023

Knowledge	IVA Examination				Total		P Value	OR 95% CI
	No		Yes					
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Not good	53	91,4	5	8,6	58	100	0,000	35.655 (11.432-111.20)
Good	11	22,9	37	77,1	48	100		

Table 5
The Relationship between the Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age and VIA Examination at Puskesmas Ogan Lima in 2023

Behavior	IVA Examination				Total		P Value	OR 95% CI
	No		Yes					
	N	%	n	%	N	%		
Negative	51	72,9	19	27,1	70	100	0,001	4.749 (2.009-11.225)
Positive	13	36,1	29	63,9	36	100		

Table 5 above it can be seen that of the 70 respondents who had negative behavior who did not carry out IVA examination, namely 51 people (72.9%), while those who carried out IVA examination, namely 19 people (27.1%), out of 36 respondents who had positive behavior who did not IVA examinations were 13 people (36.1%), while those who carried out IVA examinations were 29 people (63.9%). The statistical test results show that there is a relationship between behavior and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.001 (α <0.05). IVA compared to mothers who have positive behavior.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that of the 58 respondents who had less knowledge who did not carry out an IVA examination, namely 53 people (91.4%), while those who did an IVA examination, namely 5 people (8.6%), out of 48 respondents who had good knowledge did not IVA examinations were 11 people (22.9%), while those who carried out IVA examinations were 37 people (77.1%). The statistical test results show that there is a relationship between knowledge and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.000 (α <0.05). Meanwhile, the odds ratio/risk factor (OR) is 35,655, meaning that mothers who have less knowledge have a 35,655 possibility of carrying out an IVA examination. compared to mothers who have less knowledge.

Knowledge is an important factor but not sufficient in changing health behavior. A person's knowledge about health may be important before health behavior, but the expected health action may not occur unless a person has the motivation to act on the basis of the knowledge he has (Notoatmojo, 2010).

In the examination results, it was found that respondents who had good knowledge but did not carry out VIA examinations. Respondents who had good knowledge were influenced by exposure to information by health workers about early detection of cervical cancer, so that women of childbearing age are able to provide good feedback on the information obtained. Meanwhile, the respondents who had good knowledge did not carry out IVA examinations because the respondents felt afraid.

The low level of knowledge about cervical cancer and VIA detection is an obstacle to raising awareness and changing human attitudes. On the other hand, good knowledge of PUS mothers will form a positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer (Rahayu, 2015).

Increased knowledge will not always lead to changes in behavior, but will show a positive relationship between the two variables so that if knowledge is high then behavior tends to be good. Knowledge of cervical cancer prevention is a woman's understanding of the types of cervical cancer, signs and symptoms of cervical cancer, ways to prevent cervical cancer and so on. The level of knowledge of women about cervical cancer prevention at the start of the study was mostly lacking. The lack of knowledge of respondents is due to factors supporting knowledge, for example the lack of development of the respondent's mindset and lack of sources of information

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According to Afriyanti and Pratiwi (2016) good knowledge possessed by women of childbearing age cannot ensure that someone will carry out an IVA examination. The lack of visits for early detection of cervical cancer can be caused by a lack of information about IVA which can lead to fear of having an IVA examination. If someone gets enough information about VIA examination, then they will no longer be afraid or embarrassed to make early detection. Cervical cancer problems can decrease along with understanding due to good and correct information.

The results of this study are in line with research from Mediana Sari (2021) Factors Affecting Wus (Women of Reproductive Age) in IVA Actions (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) at the Glugur Darat Health Center in 2021. The results showed that the majority of respondents did not reproduce, the majority of respondents had low knowledge, the majority of respondents have parity> 3. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge (p = 0.000), behavior (p = 0.0.00), number of parity (p = 0.02), use of family planning (p = 0.011), sources of information (p = 0.003) and husband's support (p=0.000) with IVA action. There is no significant relationship between age (p=0.421) and employment status (p=0.059) with IVA measures.

According to the researcher's assumption, the better the WUS knowledge and understanding of health will change the perspective on the importance of carrying out early detection with IVA, so that it will affect the way of life of WUS. Someone who is well-informed will more easily receive information about the IVA test properly. Conversely, lack of knowledge about the importance of the IVA test will be an inhibiting factor for cervical cancer screening.

The results showed that of the 70 respondents who had negative behavior who did not carry out IVA examinations, namely 51 people (72.9%), while those who carried out IVA examinations, namely 19 people (27.1%), out of 36 respondents who had positive behavior who did not carry out examinations IVA, namely 13 people (36.1%), while those who carried out IVA examination were 29 people (63.9%). The statistical test results show that there is a relationship between behavior and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.001 (α <0.05). IVA compared to mothers who have positive behavior.

Lawrence Green's theory in Priyoto (2014) that behavior is a predisposing factor to action. Positive behavior will tend to encourage someone to behave positively as well. Behavior is a reaction that is still closed from someone against a stimulus or object. Behavioral Manifestations cannot be seen immediately, but can only be interpreted first.

The higher a person's behavior towards something, the higher a person's dedication to someone or an activity that is of interest. Great behavior towards something is a big capital to achieve goals. Interest is a motive that shows the direction of one's attention and activity towards an object because they feel attracted and there is awareness to carry out an action to achieve a goal. A person's behavior will appear if the individual has a need that must be met. (Lisminawati H, 2016)

The low level of behavior to carry out IVA examinations can be seen from the lack of desire/encouragement, attention, pleasure/interest, needs and expectations from within the respondents. Behavior will emerge if the respondent has a desire/concern/interest/needs and expectations that must be fulfilled to do IVA. Respondents who do not have the need and hope to avoid cervical cancer will not be able to carry out an IVA test.

According to the theory of Notoatmodjo (2012) that a person's positive behavior does not automatically manifest in a real action. This is caused by several reasons, namely the behavior will manifest in an action depending on the situation at that time. Behavior will also be followed or not by action based on how much or how little experience a person has. Behavior is also influenced by the values that everyone holds in society. The results of this study are in line with research from Rizani (2021), Factors Associated with IVA Examination (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) in PUS (Couple of Reproductive Age) in the Working Area of the Puskesmas Mataraman 2020, statistical test results show that there is a relationship between behavior (p=0.03), family support (husband) (p=0.03), support for health workers (p=0.001), distance (p=0.119) with IVA examination .

According to the researchers' assumptions, women of childbearing age who have supportive (positive) behavior will tend to be better at participating in cervical cancer examinations because their positive attitude tends to approach, like, and expect certain objects. While women of childbearing age who have less (negative) behavior tend to stay away from, avoid, and hate or even dislike certain objects. Behavior is influenced by several factors, namely education, personal experience, the influence of other people, culture and the mass media. The influence of education on the formation of behavior and attitudes is expected that a person has sufficient understanding of the good and bad of something and as a separator

between something that is permissible and what is not allowed. When viewed from the characteristics of respondents based on their last education, in this study it was found that the majority of respondents' last education was high school, namely as many as 59 people (55.7%), which means that most of the respondents understood the behaviors that should and should not be done regarding cervical cancer.

CONCLUSION

The frequency of respondents who did IVA examinations was 42 (39.6%) respondents, and respondents who did not carry out IVA examinations were 64 (60.4%) respondents. The frequency of respondents who had good knowledge was 48 (45.3%) respondents, and respondents who had less knowledge were 58 (54.7%) respondents. The frequency of behavior in carrying out VIA examinations was positive, namely 36 (34%) respondents and negative, namely 70 (66%) respondents. There is a relationship between knowledge and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.000 (α <0.05). There is a relationship between behavior and IVA examination, which can be seen from the p.value of 0.001 (α <0.05).

SUGGESTION

It is hoped that health workers will continue to socialize the importance of VIA examinations through counseling about cervical cancer, IVA examinations in stages for 2x in 1 year for couples of childbearing age not only for women but also husbands because husbands have a major role in women's reproductive health. For the Community/WUS, providing good motivation to each individual in changing individual behavior to carry out VIA examinations. It is expected that women of childbearing age will carry out an IVA test to detect early cervical cancer and routinely carry out an IVA test at least once a year and maintain the cleanliness of the reproductive organs. For future researchers, there is a need for further research by adding existing variables according to related topics so that motivation, socio-culture, can be developed to create a module to be used in every health government agency and as a guidebook also for women of childbearing age.

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