

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE AWARENESS OF WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE IN CONDUCTING IVA TESTS

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ABSTRAK : FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KESADARAN WUS DALAM MELAKUKAN IVA TES

Latar Belakang: Berdasarkan data *World health Organization* (WHO) tahun 2020 menyebutkan bahwa kanker serviks menempati penyakit kanker teratas penyebab kematian pada perempuan di Indonesia sebanyak 604.000 kasus baru dan 342.000 kematian yang disebabkan oleh kanker serviks. Hal ini berdasarkan fakta bahwa lebih 50% perempuan yang terdiagnosa kanker serviks tidak pernah melakukan penapisan atau skrining.

Tujuan: Mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kesadaran wanita usia subur dalam melakukan pemeriksaan IVA (Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat) Tes di Puskesmas Guntung Manggis

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah *cross-sectional*. Pada penelitian ini teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah *accidental sampling*. Sampel penelitian ini adalah wanita usia subur usia 30-50 tahun yang sudah menikah dan berkunjung ke Puskesmas Guntung Manggis yaitu 49 responden. Analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis univariat dan bivariat dengan menggunakan perhitungan uji *statistic chi square*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar ibu memiliki pengetahuan baik dalam melakukan pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 29 orang (59,2%), sebagian besar ibu memiliki sikap positif dalam melakukan pemeriksaan IVA sebanyak 35 orang (71,4%).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan pengetahuan Dan Sikap dengan kesadaran Wanita Usia Subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA.

Saran: Kegiatan pendidikan kesehatan tentang deteksi dini kanker leher rahim metode IVA oleh tenaga kesehatan kepada pasangan usia subur dapat dilakukan melalui penyuluhan, konseling, atau mengajak untuk ikut melakukan pemeriksaan IVA.

Kata Kunci: Pemeriksaan IVA, Pengetahuan, Sikap

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) data, it is stated that cervical cancer is the top cancer cause of death in women in Indonesia with 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths caused by cervical cancer. This is based on the fact that more than 50% of women diagnosed with cervical cancer have never undergone screening or screening.

Objective: Identify factors that influence the awareness of women of childbearing age in taking the IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) Test at the Guntung Manggis Health Center

Method: This study is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional research design. In this study, the sampling technique used was accidental sampling. The sample of this study was women of childbearing age aged 30-50 years who were married and visited the Guntung Manggis Health Center, namely 49 respondents. The data analysis used in this research is univariate and bivariate analysis using the chi square test calculation.

Results: Most mothers have good knowledge in taking the IVA examination as many as 29 people (59.2%), Most mothers have a positive attitude in taking the IVA examination as many as 35 people (71.4%). Based on chi square analysis with p value = 0.001 $< \alpha$ = 0.05, which means there is a relationship between knowledge and awareness of WUS in the IVA examination. While the results of the chi square analysis with p value = 0.004 $< \alpha$ = 0.05, which means there is a relationship between attitude and awareness of WUS in the IVA examination.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the awareness of women of childbearing age in IVA examination.

Suggestion: Health education activities about early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method by health workers for fertile couples can be carried out through counseling, education, or inviting them to participate in IVA examinations.

Keywords: IVA Examination, Knowledge, Attitude

INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is a woman's ability to utilize reproductive organs and regulate her fertility so that she can undergo pregnancy and childbirth in a healthy condition, both physically, mentally and socially, as a whole, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, function and process. Maintaining reproductive organs in women is very important because there are complex organs that can cause various dangerous diseases such as cervical cancer (Putri et al, 2022).

Based on 2020 World Health Organization (WHO) data, cervical cancer is the top cancer cause of death in women in Indonesia with 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths caused by cervical cancer. This is based on the fact that more than 50% of women diagnosed with cervical cancer have never undergone screening or screening.

Awareness of IVA tests is very important because it influences the behavior of WUS visitors when carrying out IVA tests so that deaths from cervical cancer decrease. It is hoped that direct VIA examinations can identify precancerous lesions early (Andera, N. A., 2023). Poor understanding of cervical cancer can influence the behavior of women of childbearing age, such as preventing them from seeing a doctor for any symptoms they may experience. Ignorance and behavior must be addressed immediately. Because ignorance is built on the result of social and cultural habits or challenges (Mustari, 2023). Knowledge creates a belief, which then gives a person a perspective on how to prepare themselves to face reality, a basis for making decisions, and manifests behavior towards certain objects, making knowledge the dominating factor in determining behavior (Firda, 2022).

Data from the South Kalimantan Provincial Health Service in 2023, the number of women aged 30-50 years was 640,038 people with only 16,872 people undergoing IVA Test screening (2.64%). Based on recapitulation data on early detection of breast and cervical cancer (IVA and Sadanis) of the Banjarbaru City Health Service, the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center in 2021 carried out IVA Test screening for 97 people (1.77%) with positive IVA results for 4 people, in 2022 it carried out IVA Test examinations for 264 people (4.81%) with positive IVA results for 15 people, but in 2023 there will be a decrease in screening. IVA tests were 249 people (4.54%) with positive IVA results for 3 people. The cause of the decline in visits to IVA Tests is the lack of awareness among women of childbearing age to carry out IVA Tests because women who carry out this screening are not of their own awareness but

rather because of the collaborative activities of the Family Hope Program with Community Health Centers where participants must carry out IVA Tests first before disbursing PKH and ASN funds who are interested in the requirements for promotions and positions, apart from that, Puskesmas officers have carried out socialization such as at Posyandu and Cadre meetings. From data from the Banjarbaru City Health Service in 2023, the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center was ranked third in the number of IVA Test screenings from 10 Community Health Centers in the city of Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. The first place is the Cempaka Inpatient Health Center with a screening achievement of 493 people (8.36%), the North Banjarbaru Community Health Center is in second place with a screening achievement of 387 people (6.78%) (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Banjarbaru, 2023).

The Guntung Manggis Community Health Center has IVA testing facilities every day during weekdays, however only a few women of childbearing age undergo early detection of cervical cancer at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center. Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers on May 8 2024 on 5 married female respondents of childbearing age who visited the Community Health Center and were accompanied by their husbands or family or neighbors. Of the 5 WUS, it was found that 1 WUS had never had an IVA examination. There are various reasons why WUS have not had an IVA examination, namely 1 person said they did not know the benefits of an IVA examination, 1 person said they were embarrassed, 1 person said they were afraid, and 1 person said they had never had an IVA examination because they felt healthy and had no complaints leading to uterine cancer. In relation to mothers' knowledge about the IVA Test examination, the results showed that they knew about this but did not know the risks and benefits of the IVA Test examination, only knowing that the IVA Test screening was for detecting uterine cancer. Apart from that, the attitude of shame and fear is an inhibiting factor in carrying out an IVA test because it involves their intimate organs and the respondents feel healthy and have no complaints or experience symptoms that lead to uterine cancer so they feel there is no need to do an IVA test. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on the knowledge and attitude factors of WUS in carrying out IVA Test examinations.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative type of research. The research design used was cross-sectional, namely an observational type of research. The sample from this study was 49 women of childbearing age aged 30-50 years who were married and visited the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center. Research instruments are tools used to obtain research data. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire containing 17 questions/statements about knowledge and 15 questions/statements about attitudes. Data analysis conducted in this study using statistical test calculations using the help of the SPSS computer program. Data analysis used in this study is univariate and bivariate analysis

RESEARCH RESULTS

Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out the IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Mothers' Awareness in Carrying Out VIA Examinations

IVA examination	N	%
Yes	34	69,4
No	15	30,6

Based on Table 1, it was found that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers underwent IVA examination, 34 people (69.4%).

Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on Table 2, it was found that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers had good knowledge in carrying out VIA examinations, 29 people (59.2%).

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge in Carrying Out IVA

Knowlegde	N	%
Good	29	59,2
Currently	20	40,8
Not Enough	0	0,0

Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out the IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Table 3
Frequency Distribution of Mother's Attitudes in Carrying Out IVA

Attitude	N	%
Positive	35	71,4
Negative	14	28,6

Based on Table 3, it was found that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers had a positive attitude in carrying out VIA examinations, 35 people (71.4%).

The Relationship between Knowledge and Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on Table 4 of 49 respondents, there were 26 mothers who had good knowledge of carrying out IVA examinations (89.7%) and 3 mothers who had good knowledge of not carrying out VIA examinations (10.3%).

Based on the results of chi square analysis with a value of $p \text{ value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and awareness of women of childbearing age in carrying out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

Table 4
Cross Tabulation of Knowledge with IVA Examination

Knowledge	IVA examination				Total		PValue
	Yes		No				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Good	26	89,7	3	10,3	29	100,0	0,001
Currently	8	40,0	12	60,0	20	100,0	
Not enough	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

The Relationship between Attitudes and Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on Table 5 of 49 Respondents, 29 mothers (82.9%) had a positive attitude in carrying

out IVA examinations and 6 mothers (17.1%) had a positive attitude in not carrying out IVA examinations.

Based on the results of chi square analysis with a value of $p \text{ value} = 0.004 < \alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between attitudes and awareness of women of childbearing age when carrying out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

Table 5
Cross Tabulation of Attitudes with IVA Examination

Attitude	IVA examination				Total		PValue
	Yes		No				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Positive	29	82,9	6	17,1	35	100,0	0,004
Negative	5	35,7	9	64,3	14	100,0	

DISCUSSION

Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on the research results, it is known that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers underwent VIA examinations, 34 people (69.4%).

The results of this research are in line with (Indrayani, 2018) the results of research conducted at the Jatinegara District Health Center on Women of Childbearing Age who came to the Jatinegara District Health Center. It can be concluded that of the 62 respondents, 34 respondents (54.8%) had a high interest in carrying out VIA examinations and 28 respondents (45.2%) had low interest in carrying out IVA examinations.

The awareness of WUS in carrying out VIA examinations in terms of the Health Belief Model theory is the influence of external cues to action perception factors, namely in the form of information obtained from outside. These external factors foster confidence and attitudes in the WUS to carry out the IVA test. Most WUS who have carried out the IVA test receive full support from their respective husbands. This husband's support greatly influences or strengthens the belief in carrying out an IVA test. The husband's form of support can be in the form of motivating WUS by ordering, accompanying and reminding them of the importance of the test. Providing support and advice regarding the benefits that the wife can get from having an IVA test, taking the wife to do the IVA test, accompanying and supporting the wife in receiving the results, and accompanying the wife if she needs further treatment

are important factors that strengthen the wife's willingness and willingness to take the IVA test (Amalis, 2018).

The researcher's assumption is that mothers who have awareness in carrying out VIA examinations have a positive impact on their reproductive health because mothers receive information about early prevention of cervical cancer with VIA examinations so that mothers can prevent early reproductive health and adopt a healthy lifestyle.

Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on the research results, it is known that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers had good knowledge in carrying out VIA examinations, 29 people (59.2%).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Wiryadi and Handayani (2021) that there is a relationship between WUS knowledge about cervical cancer and participation in VIA examinations. Knowledge is a form of awareness. It is often understood as awareness of practical facts or skills or the results of interactions with certain objects or situations. Knowledge can be generated in various ways. The most important source of empirical knowledge is perception, that is, the use of the senses. Good knowledge will lead to IVA examination behavior. Research conducted by Sari, (2021) also found that the knowledge variable was proven to have a significant relationship with IVA examination behavior in women of childbearing age

where WUS with good knowledge had a greater chance of carrying out an IVA examination than those with low knowledge.

The researcher's assumption is that mothers who have good knowledge about VIA examinations will have an influence in checking their reproductive health because mothers understand the importance of VIA examinations to prevent and detect early symptoms of cervical cancer. Based on the results of the answers to the WUS knowledge questionnaire in carrying out IVA with question numbers 2, 7, 11, and 12 respondents who answered with a value of mostly 0 because respondents still lacked information and understanding about the causes of cervical cancer, the visual acetic acid examination method can detect cervical cancer, and when to carry out IVA examination.

Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out the IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Test at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on the research results, it is known that from 49 respondents, the majority of mothers had a positive attitude in carrying out VIA examinations, 35 people (71.4%).

This research is in line with research by Miftahil (2019) which shows that the results of statistical tests obtained a p-value <0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and WUS participation in early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA test. Attitudes are a person's more or less permanent feelings, thoughts and tendencies regarding certain aspects of their environment. Attitude shows whether someone agrees or disagrees, likes or dislikes something (Purwi Yanti, 2023).

Based on the researchers' assumptions in this study, there are factors that can influence the formation of attitudes, namely the social environment, for example the number of friends, family and even the surrounding environment who support and have a positive attitude towards cervical cancer and interest in doing IVA will also influence the formation of a positive attitude in the person, so that there will be encouragement from within the person to have an interest in cervical cancer and VIA examination.

The Relationship between Knowledge and Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on the results of chi square analysis with a value of $p \text{ value} = 0.001 < \alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and awareness of women of childbearing age in carrying out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

This research is in line with research by Rizki (2024) which states that the majority of those who carry out VIA examinations are with good knowledge (28.2%) and those who do not carry out VIA examinations are with poor knowledge (94.1%). Analysis found that there was a relationship between knowledge and VIA examination ($p=0.011$; $OR=6.27$).

IVA examination aims to detect early and find pre-cancerous lesions of the uterus before cancer occurs. This method is easier, cheaper, simpler, can be implemented and the results are accurate. This method can be done at a health center, hospital or doctor's clinic. VIA examinations can be carried out by health workers, doctors, midwives and nurses. VIA examinations can be carried out on women from the age of 18 who have had sexual relations to women of menopausal age (Ardayani, 2021).

The IVA examination procedure is quite easy, which makes women of childbearing age want to undergo an IVA examination so that they can detect early symptoms of cervical cancer and gain new knowledge and information about preventing cervical cancer. The health care provider simply applies acetic acid to the cervix. Then they looked for areas that had changed color. Normal cervical tissue remains unaffected by acetic acid. Conversely, damaged tissue, such as that found in precancerous or cancerous lesions, will turn white. The examiner can then remove damaged tissue at the site using cryotherapy or other techniques or can also perform a biopsy for further follow-up (Jumaida et al., 2020).

The researcher's assumption is that the high level of knowledge about cervical cancer makes women want to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method. Knowledge is said to be a tool that can be used to solve problems faced by humans. So that through the knowledge gained, people will look for tools to solve the problem, related to cervical cancer, people will find out about the causes, signs, symptoms and how to detect it, so that they then decide to carry out an IVA examination as a form of problem solving.

The Relationship between Attitudes and Awareness of Women of Childbearing Age in Carrying Out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center

Based on the results of chi square analysis with a value of $p \text{ value} = 0.004 < \alpha = 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between attitudes and awareness of women of childbearing age in carrying out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

This research is in line with the results of previous research (Eva Nurmala, 2023) which states that there is an influence between the attitudes and behavior of WUS when carrying out IVA examinations for early detection of cervical ca at the Sukawali Health Center with the results of the chi square statistical test obtaining a statistical significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$).

Attitude is a person's response which is still in the initial stages to certain stimuli or objects. Attitudes do not include direct actions or activities, but are behavioral tendencies. The process of accepting new behavior will be smoother if it is supported by accurate understanding, awareness and a positive attitude. The positive attitude of respondents is driven by awareness of the importance of detecting cervical cancer early as an effort to prevent delays in treatment. This disease prevention and detection action is based on the individual's perception of health, including an assessment of existing threats, benefits and obstacles. behavior and assessment of the IVA examination (Hana Pritika, 2024).

The attitudes of women of childbearing age are divided into three dimensions, namely cognitive, affective and conative. The cognitive dimension leads to accurate information and correct understanding regarding VIA examinations which is expected to reduce anxiety or perceived uncertainty related to the examination. The affective dimension that describes the fear or anxiety that may be felt can help in designing an effective approach in conveying information about the examination. The conative dimension describes the respondent's intention to carry out an examination which can later become information for designing appropriate health promotion strategies (Hana Pritika, 2024).

The researcher's assumption is that the positive attitude of respondents towards VIA examinations is very influential on the mother's awareness of carrying out VIA examinations, this is due to the mother's good knowledge about reproductive health, namely detecting early symptoms of cervical cancer with VIA examinations.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes and awareness of women of childbearing age in carrying out IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) Tests at the Guntung Manggis Community Health Center.

SUGGESTION

For women couples of childbearing age who have abnormal results, continue to carry out routine early detection and provide motivation and invite other women couples of childbearing age who have not had early detection to carry out early detection of cervical cancer with VIA examination.

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