

The Characteristic of Productive Women's Interest In Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Using IVA

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THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PRODUCTIVE WOMEN'S INTEREST IN EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER BY USING IVA (ACETATE VISUAL INSPECTION) METHOD IN PUSKESMAS TEMON I KULON PROGO IN 2010

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Abstract: The purpose of the research is to find out the characteristics of productive women's interest in early detection of cervical cancer with IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) method in Puskesmas Temon I in Kulon Progo. The method used is descriptive quantitative with the cross sectional timing approach. The technique used to collect the sample is quota-sampling method, with 1,601 people as the population and 160 people as the sample. The instrument to collect data is questioner. Percentage is used in analyzing the data. The results of the research are 1) The highest numbers of the respondents' ages are 40-49 years old (53.15%). 2) The highest numbers of the respondents are those who have 1-2 children (62.5%). 3) The respondents are mostly from low level of education (58,1 %). 4) The respondents mostly have higher level of knowledge about cervical cancer (50 %). 5) The respondents are mostly from low economic level (56,3%). 6) The respondents are mostly have good interest in doing early detection of cervical cancer with IVA (50%). In conclusion, productive women's interest in early detection of cervical cancer is already good, but, still, it should be increased. There are some pieces of advice for health institutions in Kulon Progo and for midwives. For health institutions in Kulon Progo, it is suggested that they should socialize of early detection for cervical cancer through various media, expand partnership networks in order to increase the interest of productive women in doing early detection for cervical cancer, plan to give pre-detection or pre-checking Communication of Information and Education (KIE) to the acceptors of the Family Planning program to do early detection for cervical cancer, and monitor evaluation toward the programs of reproduction health. For midwives, it is suggested that they should give planned and continuous motivation to the society, and optimize the program of early detection for cervical cancer by giving Communication of Information and Education (KIE) before the examination of the Family Planning acceptors to do early detection for cervical cancer.

Keywords: Characteristics, Interest, Early Detection of Cervical Cancer, IVA, Age, number of children, educational level, knowledge level, and economic level.

INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a general term to refer to an abnormal cell growth that happens to a normal body tissue and affects the body's functions. Cancer is a sort of dreadful disease for everybody since the death rate of cancer case is very high. In 2005, 7.6 million people in the world died because of cancer and 84 million people will die in ten years (Diananda, 2007).

Some data in 2007 showed that every year 500 thousands of women were diagnosed to have cervical cancer and more than 250 thousands of them died (50%). Those who suffer from cervical cancer reach the total of 2.2 million women. Cervical cancer tends to affect women in their 35th-55th ages, but it can infect younger women as well. 80% of those who suffer from cervical cancer are found in some developing countries or in the ones with lower-middle society income. This case is caused by the condition in that in the developing countries, the cervical cancer-screening program has not been well-socialized so that there is still a high death rate of the cervical cancer case (Diananda, 2007).

In Indonesia, it is predicted that there are 200 thousands of cervical cancer cases every year. Indonesian Cancer Organization stated that in 2007 a woman died in every hour because of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the cancer that becomes the first killer in Indonesia and it causes more than 8,000 deaths every year (Diananda, 2007).

The earlier researches for early detection of cervical cancer with IVA method were done in the district of Temon in Kulon Progo. In 2007, there were 120 (2.7%) productive women who were checked from the total of 4,195 women in their productive ages. In 2008, 285 (6.5%)

women were checked from the total of 4,255 women in their productive ages. Based on that research, several of them were suffered from acetowhite, scraping, and cysta. In 2009, the program of early detection for cervical cancer was done to 150 (3.71%) out of 4,280 productive women. The information from the Health Division of Kulon Progo Regency said that for the whole range of Kulon Progo regency, there were only 1,608 (1,91%) productive women who have done the early detection for cervical cancer by either IVA or Pap Smear out of 88,081 productive women.

RESEARCH METHOD

This was a descriptive research which employed the method of *cross sectional* timing approach. This research used the characteristics of productive women's interest in early detection of cervical cancer using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) method in Puskesmas Temon I in Kulonprogo in 2010 as the single variable. The samples of this research were productive women from the range of 20 years old to 49 years old. The criteria for the samples were those who live in the working range of Puskesmas Temon I, married, acceptor of Family Planning Program, have or have not done early detection for cervical cancer, have got socialization about cervical cancer, and be able to become the respondents of the research. The data were taken by using sample quota, a technique of getting sample from population which has certain criteria until the researcher gets the number of the quota needed.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of the Respondents

Variables	Frequencies	(%)
Ages of Productive Women		
20-29 years old	26	16.3
30-39 years old	49	30.6
40-49 years old	85	53.1
Total numbers	160	100.0
Numbers of Children		
1-2	100	62.5
3-4	53	33.1
=5	7	4.4
Total numbers	160	100.0
Mothers' Levels of Knowledge		
High (=75%)	80	50.0
Middle (55%-75%)	69	43.1
Low (=55%)	11	6.9
Total numbers	160	100.0
Mothers' Levels of Knowledge		
High (Senior High School-High Education)	67	41.9
Low (Elementary School-Junior High School)	93	58.1
Total numbers	160	100.0
Economic Levels		
High (Rp. 1,500,000)	13	8.1
Middle (Rp. 750,000 – Rp. 1,500,000)	57	35.6
Low (Rp. 750,000)	90	56.3
Total numbers	160	100.0

Economic Levels

High (Rp. 1,500,000)	13	8.1
Middle (Rp. 750,000 – Rp. 1,500,000)	57	35.6
Low (Rp. 750,000)	90	56.3
Total numbers	160	100.0

Interests of Doing IVA

Good (=75% - 100%)	80	50.0
Average (56% - 75%)		
Low (=55%)		

Based on Table 1.5, the numbers of respondents are 160 people with various characteristics. Seen from the aspect of age, the highest numbers of the respondents are found in the range of 40 years to 49 years old which are as many as 85 people (53.1%). Most of the respondents, as many as 100 people (62.5%), have one to two children, and 80 (50%) respondents are mothers with higher level of knowledge of cervical cancer. Seen from the aspects of education and income, the highest numbers of respondents are the ones from lower educational level (93 people, 58.1%), and the ones who have lower income (90 people, 56.3%). From the aspect of interest, most respondents (80 people, 50%) have good interest to do IVA.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method

Based on the results of the research on the aspect of age with 160 respondents, the highest numbers of the respondents are found in the range of 40 to 49 years old which are as many as 85 people (53.1%). Check or screening program which is suggested by WHO to every woman is at

least once in the age of 35 to 40 years old. However, if there are enough facilities, the check is done once in every five years to women in the age of 35 to 55 years old. The ideal age in IVA check based on WHO is 25 to 60 years old, and it should be done once in every three years (Rasyidi, 2007). 20 to 49 are said to be productive and matured years. Those who are in the range of those ages are already able to understand the importance of doing early detection for cervical cancer. Besides, respondents who are in those productive ages are still active and healthy so that they can still actively visit the health service center to get some health services.

The characteristic of the research based on the number of children finds that the highest numbers of the respondents are those who have 1 to 2 children which are as many as 100 people (62.5%). Cervical cancer, very often, attacks women who have many children. Diananda (2007) says that cervical cancer can be caused by chronic trauma of the cervix caused by some processes such as delivery, infection, and irritation. Therefore, the more often a woman gives birth to children, the higher the risk of suffering from cervical cancer. Based on the results of the research, the majority of the respondents have 1 to 2 children. This

is the ideal number of children suggested by the government to reduce the possibility of getting infection in the delivery that later can cause cervical cancer.

Another characteristic of the research is seen from the aspect of mother's knowledge about cervical cancer. The highest numbers of respondents are those who have higher level of knowledge about cervical cancer which are as many as 80 people (50%). It shows that the level of knowledge or understanding about cervical cancer will give positive contribution to the respondents' interests to do early detection of cervical cancer with IVA method.

Another characteristic of the research from the aspect of education shows that most of the respondents, as many as 93 people (58.1%), are from lower level of education. This could possibly that the respondents get the information about cervical cancer not only from formal education but also from the society's activities such as socializations given by health cadres, information from both electronic and mass media, and also information from family or from the other people.

Seen from the aspect of economic level, most respondents, as many as 90 people (56.3%), are from the lower economic level with low income. While from the aspect of interest, the highest numbers of respondents, as many as 80 people (50%), are those with good interest. This research shows that the respondents have good interest to do IVA check. This also means that the higher level of knowledge of cervical cancer can make the respondents realize the importance of detecting cervical cancer by using IVA method although the income of the family is low. This can be that the continual socializations will increase the interest of the productive women in doing early detection for cervical cancer. In the society itself, the problem of low economic

level will also result in the low participation of the society in doing early detection for cervical cancer if they have no sufficient knowledge about the early detection of cervix cancer and if they have no chance to be able to do the early detection for cervical cancer with low and affordable cost.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method Seen from the Aspect of Age

The results of the research show that the respondents in the age of 40 to 49 years old tend to have good interest in doing early detection for cervical cancer by using IVA method. The ages of the respondents that range from 20 to 49 years old can increase the interest of the respondents when they figure out that cervical cancer can happen to married women. The age of marriage of the respondents, to some extent, causes the respondents' anxiety about cervical cancer. This encourages the respondents to do early detection for cervical cancer and to make sure whether or not they are potential to suffer from cervical cancer.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method Seen from the Aspect of the Number of Children.

Respondents who have 1 to 2 children have good interest in doing early detection for cervical cancer. This can be that the ideal numbers of children based on the family planning program are two children. Mothers with two children are not too burdened financially by the needs of the children. They can also take care of their two children well. With the ideal number of children, mothers

will have more time to take care of their own health as well, one of them is by doing early detection for cervical cancer by using IVA method. For those who have many children, they will get difficulties in managing time between taking care of the children and taking care of their own health.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method Seen from the Aspect of Level of Knowledge

The results of the research show that women with higher level of knowledge about cervical cancer have good interest in doing early detection for cervical cancer by using IVA method. The level of knowledge plays an important role in somebody's action or behavior. This is in line to what has been stated by Notoatmojo (2003) that the level of knowledge is a domain for someone to act.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method Seen from the Aspect of Level of Education

People with higher level of education tend to find wider information and knowledge. Different levels of education are usually related to human resources as an individual or as a social group. Mothers who have higher level of knowledge generally pay more attention to their health (Purwanto, 1999). The thing that causes good interest to do early detection for cervical cancer of those who have lower level of education is that there is possibility that the information about cervical cancer can be gained not only from formal education but also from some

activities in the society itself such as socialization by health cadres, information both from electronic and mass media, and also information from family members or from the other people.

Interest of Productive Women in the Age of 20 to 49 Years Old in Puskesmas Temon I to Do Early Detection for Cervical Cancer by Using IVA (Acetate Visual Inspection) Method Seen from the Aspect of Economic Level

Ahdani (2004) states that if people have good or high social-economic status, they tend to broaden their interests to do things that they want. On the contrary, if people have low economic level, they tend to limit their interests. They will think that there are other needs that are more important to fulfill than their own health.

Based on the results of this research, people with higher economic level tend to have good interest in doing early detection for cervical cancer by using IVA method. This also happens to those with middle and lower economic level who have good interest as well. The high interest in doing early detection for cervical cancer of the respondents who have lower economic level can be possibly caused by their higher level of knowledge about cervical cancer, supported by examination or detection which does not charge a fee as long as it is done in the government's institution, in this case in Puskesmas Temon I.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For Health Institutions of Kulon Progo Regency, in this case the programmer of Family Health, it is suggested that they should:
 - a. Socialize early detection for cervical cancer through various media.
 - b. Expand partnership networks in order to increase the interest of productive

- women in doing early detection for cervical cancer.
- c. Plan to give pre-detection or pre-examination Communication of Information and Education (KIE) to the acceptors of the Family Planning program to do early detection for cervical cancer and to be standardized in S SOP of midwife in the service center.
 - d. Monitor evaluation toward the programs of reproduction health.
2. For midwives, it is suggested that they should:
- a. Give planned and continuous motivation to the society.
 - b. Optimize the program of early detection for cervical cancer by giving Communication of Information and Education (KIE) before the examination of the Family Planning acceptors to do early detection for cervical cancer.

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