



DETERMINANTS OF CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION BEHAVIOR WITH IVA METHOD IN WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE IN THE WORK AREA OF JETAK COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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| Article info | ABSTRACT |
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| <p>Corresponding Author:</p> <p>Awalis Sholihah awalisholihah@gmail.com Faculty of Health Science, Kadiri University, Kediri</p> | <p>Cervical cancer can be recognized at the pre-cancer stage by doing early detection test in married women. One of the cervical cancer early detection methods is Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) test. The coverage of the early detection of cervical cancer through IVA test method in 2023 was still very low. There was 1.37% from the national target of 50%. The research aims to know the determinants of cervical cancer early detection behavior by using the IVA test method in the work area of Jetak Community Health Center. The method was observational analytical research with cross-sectional study design. The population of the study was all women of fertile couple in working are Jetak Community Health Center, Montong Distric, which amounted to 5508 women. The research sample was 246 women of fertile (who were collected using accidental sampling techniques with the inclusion criteria of married women of fertile 30 – 50 years old: The result showed that there was a direct and indirect relationship from attitudes, subjective norm and behavioral control as well as intentions towards behavior, which were very significant.</p> <p>Keywords: <i>attitude, subjective norm, behavioral control, knowledge, IVA examination</i></p> |
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INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the lowest cancer in the uterus. Women who are at risk of getting cancer are the most found by the Indonesian Cancer Foundation after breast cancer. According to WHO, 490.000 women in the world are diagnosed with cervical cancer every month and 80% are in developing countries including Indonesia. Every 1 minute a new case appears, and every 2 minutes 1 woman dies from cervical cancer. In Indonesia, it is estimated that every day 40-45 new cases appear, 20-25 people die from cervical cancer. This means that Indonesia will lose 600-700 women who are still productive every month. This may be related to about a third of cancer cases including advanced cervical cancer where the cancer has spread to other organs throughout the body so that the cost of treatment is increasingly expensive and the death rate is higher. On the other hand, public awareness and knowledge about cancer including risk factors

and prevention efforts are still lacking. Whereas 90-95% of risk factors for cancer are related to behavior and the environment.

The incidence of cervical cancer can be suppressed by carrying out primary prevention efforts such as increasing or intensifying community education activities to implement a healthy lifestyle, avoiding risk factors for cancer, immunizing with the HPV vaccine and followed by early detection of cervical cancer through pap smear or IVA (visual inspection using acetic acid).

Currently, the coverage of early detection "screening" of cervical cancer in Indonesia through pap smear and IVA is still very low at around 5%, whereas the coverage of effective screening in reducing morbidity and mortality due to cervical cancer is 85%. Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) is a simple way to detect cervical cancer as early as possible. The WHO consultation report states that IVA can detect pre-cancerous lesions with a sensitivity of around 66-69% and a specificity of around 64-98%. While the positive value and negative predilection value are between 10-20% and 92-97% respectively. The IVA examination is a screening examination of pap smear because it is cheap, practical, very easy to perform and simple equipment and can be performed other than by gynecologists. The purpose of the IVA examination is to reduce morbidity from abnormalities in the cervix.

To reduce the risk of non-communicable diseases, one of which is health screening at productive age with IVA examination listed in the Minimum Service Standards, the target for achieving non-communicable diseases screening at productive age is 100% in group of women of fertile age which reflects the performance of Tuban District. However, the achievement of IVA in Tuban has never reached 100%. This is reflected in the 33 health centers in Tuban Regency that have never been achieved. There are even villages where the IVA achievement in the ork area of Jetak Community Health Center is 1.8%.

The achievement of the cervical cancer screening program with the IVA method examination is greatly influenced by the attitude and knowledge of women of fertile age towards cervical cancer, the dissemination of information about the dangers of cervical cancer, how to overcome and detect cervical cancer early through health promotion is expected to change the attitude and willingness of mothers to carry out early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method. Changing the intention of women of fertile age is used the theory of change.

METHOD

Analytical survey is a survey or research that tries to explore how and why health phenomena occur. Then conduct a dynamic analysis of the correlation of phenomena or between risk factors and effect factors (Notoadmodjo, 2010 p. 37). Cross Sectional here to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by means of an approach, observation, or data collection at once at one time (Point Time Approach). This means that each research subject is only observed once and measurements are made on the character status or subject variables at the time of the examination (Notoadmodjo, 2010, p. 37). This research design is used to determine the relationship between risk factors (Attitude, subjective norms, behavioral control and knowledge), with effect factors (IVA Examination) in women of fertile age by collecting data at once at one time in the work area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Finding

1. Univariate Analysis

a. IVA Examination

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on IVA Examination in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Yes | 26 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| | No | 220 | 89.4 | 89.4 | 99.6 |
| | Total | 246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00.0 |

Based on table 1, it was found that 26 respondents have undergone IVA examination, or 10.6%.

b. Attitude

Table 2 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Attitude in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Strongly Agree | 31 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 12.6 |
| | Agree | 136 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 67.9 |
| | Neutral | 56 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 90.7 |
| | Disagree | 23 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Based on table 2, it was found that attitude in women of fertile age who strongly agree to do the IVA test were 31 respondents (12.6%), agree 136 respondents (55.3%), neutral 56 respondents (22.8%) and disagree 23 respondents (9.3%).

c. Subjective Norms

Table 3 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Family Support in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Strongly Agree | 16 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| | Agree | 133 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 60.6 |
| | Neutral | 48 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 80.1 |
| | Disagree | 44 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 98.0 |
| | Strongly Disagree | 5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Based on table 3, it was found that 16 respondents strongly agree (6.5%), 133 agree (54.1%). 48 respondents were neutral (19.5%). Disagree was 44 respondents (17.9%) and strongly disagree was 5 respondents (2%).

d. Behavioral Control

Table 4 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Courage in Doing the IVA test in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Strongly Agree | 11 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| | Agree | 122 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 54.1 |
| | Neutral | 46 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 72.8 |
| | Disagree | 56 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 95.5 |
| | Strongly Disagree | 11 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 4, it was found that respondents who stated that they strongly agree with the courage to do the IVA test were 11 respondents (4.5%), agree were 122 respondents (49.6%), neutral were 46 respondents (18.7%), disagree were 56 respondents (22.8%), and strongly disagree were 11 respondents (4.5%).

e. Knowledge

Table 5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of IVA Examination in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | Strongly Agree | 25 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| | Agree | 143 | 58.1 | 58.1 | 68.3 |
| | Neutral | 35 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 82.5 |
| | Disagree | 41 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 99.2 |
| | Strongly Disagree | 2 | .8 | .8 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 246 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

From table 5, it was found that 25 respondents (10.2%) stated that they strongly agreed to know about the IVA examination, agreed 143 respondents (58.1), neutral as many as 35 respondents (14.2%), disagreed as many as 41 respondents (16.7%) and strongly disagreed with as many as 2 respondents (8%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Relationship between IVA Screening and Knowledge

Table 6 Relationship between IVA Screening and Knowledge in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 13.498 ^a | 1 | .000 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | 11.910 | 1 | .001 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 21.230 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .000 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 13.443 | 1 | .000 | | |
| N of Valid Cases | 246 | | | | |

b. Relationship between IVA Screening and Subjective Norms

Table 7 Relationship between IVA Screening and Subjective Norms in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 18.927 ^a | 1 | .000 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | 17.125 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 28.048 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .000 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 18.850 | 1 | .000 | | |
| N of Valid Cases | 246 | | | | |

c. Relationship between IVA Screening and Behavior Control

Table 8 Relationship between IVA Screening and Behavior Control in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 24.701 ^a | 1 | .000 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | 22.676 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 34.579 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .000 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 24.600 | 1 | .000 | | |

d. Relationship between IVA Screening and Attitude

Table 9 Relationship between IVA Screening and Attitude in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 13.753 ^a | 1 | .000 | | |
| Continuity Correction ^b | 12.155 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Likelihood Ratio | 21.567 | 1 | .000 | | |
| Fisher's Exact Test | | | | .000 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 13.697 | 1 | .000 | | |
| N of Valid Cases | 246 | | | | |

Discussion

In the univariate analysis, it was found that 10.6% or 26 respondents conducted the IVA examination, this greatly influenced or correlated with the bivariate analysis (6,7,8,9) which overall had a P value <0.005. This means that the research hypothesis is accepted, namely that there is a relationship between the IVA screening variable and four variables, namely attitude, knowledge, subjective norms and behavioral control.

CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted in the Work Area of Jetak Community Health Center in 2024 with a total of 246 married women of fertile age respondents, it was concluded that interest in IVA screening has a very close relationship with factors, attitudes, knowledge, behavioral control and subjective norms towards women of fertile age themselves.

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