Factors Related to Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) Participation in Performing a Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) Pamulang Health Center in 2022

Siti Nurjanah[1], Bunga Tiara Carolin[2*], Nurul Husnul Lail[3]

[1,2,3]Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health Science, National University, Indonesia;
bunga.tiara@civitas.unas.ac.id (Corresponding Author)

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the fourth most common type of cancer in women. One of the prevention efforts is by using the IVA test method. The results of the preliminary study at the Pamulang Health Center were only 29 women who took the IVA test and 5 of them were detected positive. This study aimed to determine the factors related to the participation of WUS in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA test method at Pamulang Health Center in 2022. The design used was a Quantitative analytical research with a cross-sectional approach. The sampling technique was purposive sampling as many as 335 people. Bivariate analysis using Chi-Square test. The results of the univariate study WUS have good knowledge 52.2%, negative attitude 56.1%, get information 67.5%, lack of husband support 57.3%, support from health workers is good 74.3%, access to health services close to 87.8%, had no history of sexually transmitted diseases 60.6% and did not perform early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method 60.0%. The results of the bivariate study showed that there was a relationship between knowledge (p=0.000, OR=18.632), attitude (p=0.000, OR=3,299), sources of information (p=0.000, OR=5.331), husband's support (p=0.000, OR=2.621), support from health workers (p=0.000, OR=9.988), history of sexually transmitted diseases (p=0.000, OR=4.250), and there was no relationship between access to health services (p=0.973). Knowledge has a high chance of participating in WUS doing IVA. It is hoped that health workers will help increase knowledge and motivate WUS in conducting IVA.

Keywords: participation in the IVA test; knowledge; attitudes; sources of information; husband's support

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is also called the "silent killer" because the development of this cancer is very difficult to detect. The journey from viral infection to cancer takes a long time, about 10-20 years. This process is often not realized until it reaches the pre-cancerous stage without symptoms (Widayanti, 2018).

According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Syarief (2021), the number of cancer sufferers in the world in 2020 reached 19.3 million cases with a death rate of up to 10 million. This figure increased compared to 2018 which recorded 18.1 million cases with 9.6 million deaths. Of the 19.3 million cancer cases in the world, the most common disease is breast cancer as much as 11.7 percent, while uterine cancer is in seventh place at 3.1%.

The Global Burden of Cancer Study (Globocan) from the World Health Organization (WHO) noted that the total cancer cases in Indonesia in 2020 reached 396,914 cases and total deaths were 234,511 cases. Cervical cancer (neck of the womb) ranks second with 36,633 cases or 9.2% of the total cancer cases. The incidence of cervical cancer is 1 in 1000 women in Indonesia.

Based on Riskesdas data, the prevalence of cancer in Indonesia showed an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018, while in Banten Province it was 1.39% (Ministry of Health, RI, 2018). Based on the results of the cervical cancer examination according to the Indonesian Health Profile in 2020, 50,171 positive IVA were found and 5,847 people were suspected of cervical cancer. Meanwhile, in Banten Province, 106 people were found with positive IVA and 88 people suspected of cervical cancer, while in South Tangerang City, 2 people were found with positive IVA (Ministry of Health, RI, 2021).

Cancer that is detected early has the possibility to get better treatment, therefore prevention efforts need to be made to increase public awareness in recognizing the signs and symptoms of cancer so that it can determine appropriate early detection prevention measures (Andrijono, 2017). Individuals who appear healthy despite being infected with HPV, more than 75% of them will recover from the infection within 30 months. This occurs in patients infected with the low-risk type. The only way to know for sure whether exposed to HVP or not is to do a test (Dewi, 2019).

WHO has reviewed the evidence regarding possible modalities for cervical cancer screening and has concluded that screening should be performed at least once for every woman in the target age group (30-49 years). recommended (WHO, 2018). The Indonesian government has made various efforts to prevent and control cervical cancer, including early detection of cervical cancer in women aged 30-50 years using the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) method for the cervix. In order to optimize cancer prevention and control efforts in Indonesia, it is necessary to have massive efforts made by all parties, both the government and the community in cancer prevention and control (Emilia, 2019).

The IVA test is one of the most suitable cervical cancer screening methods in Indonesia, besides being easy to implement, it is also cheap and efficient. In the IVA test, it can also be seen about the health condition of the reproductive organs in an almost comprehensive manner, because in the IVA test, the examination begins with inspections of the external (vulva) and internal (vaginal and cervical) reproductive organs, so that screening results can not be obtained. only focused on positive results of cancer or positive iva, but also known abnormalities in the vulva, vagina, and cervix such as inflammation or infection or other polyps/tumors, therefore early detection with the IVA test is very helpful for developing other diagnoses or help establish other diagnoses besides cervical cancer (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

However, many women of childbearing age do not want to do early detection of cervical cancer. According to Notoatmodjo (2019), in L Green's theory, there are 3 main factors that influence a person's behavior including predisposing factors such as knowledge, attitudes, and history of STI disease, enabling factors such as sources of information and access to health services, supporting factors such as husband's support and support health workers (Aisyiah, Wowor, & Ahufruan, 2021).

Susanti (2018) in her research, it was found that knowledge is sufficient to have a risk of 4.22 times to get the behavior of not doing early detection of cervical cancer, while the variable most related to the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer is age. Knowledge is a predisposing behavior for early detection of cervical cancer. Knowledge affects the participation of women to participate in cervical cancer screening. Public knowledge about cervical cancer is still very minimal and the reluctance to carry out early detection is the main cause of women in Indonesia coming to health services already late with cervical cancer at an advanced stage and difficult to cure.

Meanwhile, Widayanti (2018) in his research shows that there is a relationship between attitude and the behavior of the VIA examination. someone with a positive attitude has 4,524 times more likely to do a VIA examination compared to someone who has a negative attitude. Attitude is related to a person's mindset, beliefs, beliefs that form a certain understanding so that someone will tend to do something (Oktaviani, Kundaryanti, & Novelia, 2022).

Paramitha (2018) in his research has a significant relationship with the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in performing an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. Sources of information play an important role in determining a person's attitude or decision to act. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct health education regarding the importance of early detection of cervical cancer and the use of persuasive media to increase public awareness.

Furthermore, regarding family support, obtained from the results of the research by Wigati & Nisak (2017), there is a significant relationship between family support and women's decision-making in conducting VIA examinations in Kudus Regency. The obtained OR value = 14,187, means that women who receive good family support have a 14,187 chance to carry out a VIA examination compared to women who do not receive support from their families. Women who get support from a good family will be more likely to have an IVA examination.

Health workers have an important role in improving the maximum quality of health services to the community so that they are able to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live a healthy life so that they are able to realize the highest degree of health as an investment for the development of socially and economically productive human resources. The results of Nordianti & Wahyno's research (2017) show that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and VIA examination visits. Respondents with the support of good health workers have 9.45 times greater awareness of having an IVA visit than respondents with less support from health workers, this can be shown from the proportion of PUS who have done early detection of cervical cancer through the Pap smear method. receive support from health workers. So the more health workers who provide support related to the early detection of cervical cancer through the Pap smear method, the more EFAs carry out early detection of cervical cancer.

The results of Masturoh's research (2019) obtained that the majority of respondents who had access to remote health services did not do cervical cancer screening, while respondents who had access to health services found that

NHSJ Nursing and Health Sciences Journal

there was a significant effect between access to health services and WUS behavior in performing health services. cervical cancer screening with IVA. As for the history of STIs in Carolin & Novelia's (2020) research, the results showed that there was an effect of a history of STIs in women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer with the visual inspection method of acetic acid.

Almost all public health centers (Puskesmas) in South Tangerang City have provided early detection services for cervical cancer such as IVA. One of the Puskesmas in South Tangerang City that provides early detection services for cervical cancer is the Pamulang Health Center. At the Pamulang Health Center in 2020, from 10,673 WUS there were 34 women who took the IVA test and 10 of them were detected positive IVA, in 2021 to November from 10,763 WUS there were 29 women who took the IVA test and 5 of them were detected positive. This indicates that only a small proportion of mothers are willing to do the IVA test. The target of the IVA test is 100% for 1 year, it can be seen that the prevalence of early detection through the IVA test is still below the target.

Based on the low achievement of the VIA examination at the Pamulang Health Center, the researcher wanted to conduct a study with the title "Factors Relating to the Participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Conducting Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method (IVA) at the Pamulang Health Center in 2022".

METHOD

The design of this study is a quantitative analytic study with a cross-sectional design. According to Notoatmodjo (2018), analytical research is research that aims to analyze the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable by testing hypotheses. As for quantitative, namely data in the form of numbers, or quantitative data that is scored (scoring). Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or scores and is usually obtained using a data collection tool whose answers are in the form of a range of scores or weighted questions. Cross-sectional is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors or independent variables with the effect or dependent variable being observed or collecting data simultaneously at the same time.

RESULT

Univariate Analysis

Based on Table 1, it can be seen from 335 WUS knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer using the Inspection method Visual Acetic Acid (IVA) was mostly good at 172 WUS (52.2%). Attitudes in the examination of early detection of cervical cancer with the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method were mostly negative by 188 WUS (56.1%). Most of the sources of information about the early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) were 226 WUS (67.5%). Husband's support for women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method was mostly less supportive of 192 WUS (57.3%). The support of health workers for women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method was mostly good at 249 WUS (74.3%). Access to health services at WUS in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method was mostly close to 294 WUS (87.8%). Most of the history of sexually transmitted infections in women of childbearing age (WUS) had no history of sexually transmitted diseases as much as 203 WUS (60.6%). most of them did not do IVA examination of 201 WUS (60.0%).

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of WUS Performing IVA at Pamulang Health Center in 2022
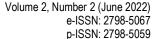
Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge		
Less good	160	47.8
Good	175	52.2
Attitude		
Negative	188	56.1
Positive	147	43.9
Sources of Information		
Did not get a source of information	109	32.5
Obtained source of information	226	67.5
Support from husband		
Supportive	192	57.3
Supported	143	42.7
Support from health		
Not good	86	25.7
Good	249	74.3
Access to health services		
Near	294	87, 8
Far	41	12.2
History of Sexually Transmitted Infectious Diseases		
No	203	60.6
Yes	132	39.4
Participation		
Did not check	201	60.0
Check	134	40.0

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2. Relationship between Knowledge and Participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Performing Cervical Cancer Early Detection Examinations with Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Methods at Pamulang Health Center in 2022

Variables	Un-checked		Checked		Total		p-value	OR
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Attitude								
Negative	136	72.3	52	27.7	188	100	0.000	3.299
Positive	65	44.2	82	55.8	147	100		
Information								
Not getting Information Sources	91	83.5	18	16.5	109	100	0.000	5.331
Getting Information Sources	110	48.7	116	51.3	226	100		
Husband's								
Supportive	134	69.8	58	30.2	192	100	0.000	2.621
Support	67	46.9	76	63.1	143	100		
Health worker support is								
Not good	78	90.7	8	9.3	86	100	0.000	9.988
Good	123	49.4	126	50.6	249	100		
History of Sexually Transmitted Diseases								
No	139	68.5	64	31.5	203	100	0.000	2.452
Yes	62	47.0	70	53.0	132	100		

Based on table 2 shows that of 160 WUS with less knowledge good, there are 144 (90.0%) who did not do an early detection of cervical cancer with met Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) code, while from 175 WUS with good knowledge, 118 (67.4%) conducted early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. The results of the Chi-Square test showed that the P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Pamulang Health

NHSJ Nursing and Health Sciences Journal

Center. In 2022. The OR value is 18,632, so it can be stated that WUS with poor knowledge has 18,632 times the chance of not doing an early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS with good knowledge. With a negative attitude, 136 (72.3%) did not do early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Acetic Acid (IVA) Inspection method, while from 147 WUS with a positive attitude, there were 82 (55.8%) who did an early detection examination of cervical cancer using the acetic acid method. Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA).test Chi-Square showed that P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Pamulang Health Center. 2022. The OR value is 3,299, so it can be stated that WUS with a negative attitude has a 3,299 times chance of not doing an early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS with a positive attitude. Not getting a source of information, there were 91 (83.5%) who did not do early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method, while out of 226 WUS who received a source of information there were 116 (51.3%) who did an early detection of cancer. cervix using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. The results of the Chi-Square test showed that P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between the source of information and the participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Puskesmas. Pamulang in 2022. The OR value is 5.331, so it can be stated that WUS who do not get information sources have a 5.331 times chance of not doing an early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS who get information sources. Of 195 WUS whose husbands were not supportive, 134 (69.8%) did not perform early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Acetic Acid (IVA) Inspection method, while from 143 WUS whose husbands were supportive, 76 (63.1%) did an early detection examination. cervical cancer with the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method. The results of the Chi-Square test showed that P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Puskesmas. Pamulang in 2022. The OR value is 2.621, so it can be stated that WUS whose husband is less supportive have 2.621 times the chance of not carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS whose husband is supportive. 86 WUS with less support from health workers good, there are 78 (90.7%) who did not do early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA), while from 249 WUS with the support of good health workers, there were 126 (50.6%) who did an early detection of cervical cancer with Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. Test Chi-Square showed that the P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between the support of health workers and the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method in Pamulang Health Center in 2022. The OR value is 9.988, so it can be stated that WUS with the support of poor health workers has a 9,988 chance of not carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS with the support of good health workers. Of the 203 WUS who did not have a history of sexually transmitted diseases, 139 (68.5%) did not perform an early detection examination of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method, while of the 132 WUS who had a history of sexually transmitted diseases, there were 70 (53.0 WUS). %) conducted an early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. Test Chi-Square showed that P-value = 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between a history of sexually transmitted diseases and the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Pamulang Health Center in 2022. The OR value is 2.452, so it can be stated that WUS who do not have a history of sexually transmitted diseases are 2,452 times more likely to not carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method compared to WUS who have a history of sexually transmitted diseases.

Table 3. Relationship between Access to Health Services and Participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Performing Cervical Cancer Early Detection Examinations with Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Methods at Pamulang Health Center in 2022

Access to Health Services	Performing Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method (IVA)				Total		p-value
	No Check		Check				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Near	177	60.2	117	39.8	294	100	
Far	24	58.5	17	41.5	41	100	0.973
Total	201	60.0	134	40.0	335	100	

Based on table 3 shows that of 294 WUS with access to close health services, there are 177 (60.2%) who did not perform an early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method, while Of the 41 WUS with access to remote health services, 24 (58.5%) did not perform an early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. The results of the Chi-Square test showed that P-value = 0.973> 0.05, which means that there is no significant relationship between access to health services and the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at the Pamulang Health Center in 2022.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge

Based on the results of the study, it was found that from 335 WUS knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method, most of them were good at 172 WUS (52.2%). According to Mubarak (2017), with good knowledge, someone will seek information about their health, especially in terms of cervical cancer screening.

Mubarak (2017) states that information obtained from both formal and non-formal education can have an immediate impact. Information will have an influence on one's knowledge. Even though someone has a low level of education, if he gets good information from various media such as TV, radio, or newspapers, it will increase a person's knowledge.

In accordance with the results of research by Dewi et al (2019) in their research, most of them have less knowledge. Susanti (2018) in her research is most knowledgeable, while Suraya et al (2017) in her research are mostly well-informed. One of the factors that influence knowledge is social, cultural, and economic.

Researchers assume that most of the knowledge of mothers with good knowledge, this is because WUS gets information from health workers so that they know about cervical cancer, signs and symptoms, and causes of cervical cancer. They found out from health workers when they received counseling. However, because most of the education they take is primary and secondary education, they do not know the explanation of the IVA test. This is because they are still unfamiliar with hearing about the IVA test where most of what is known as a pap smear and what they know is that cervical cancer screening is important.

Attitudes

Based on the results of the study, it is known that of the 335 WUS attitudes in the examination of early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method, most of them were negative, 188 WUS (56.1%).

According to Azwar (2019), attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to an object. Attitude manifestations cannot be directly seen, but only interpreted beforehand from closed behavior. According to Allport (1954) in Notoatmodjo (2019) explains that attitudes occur because of illness and disease, ways of maintaining health and a healthy way of life, and a person's opinion or assessment of the environment and its influence on health.

In accordance with the results of Melati's research (2018), most of them have a negative attitude. Likewise, the results of Widayanti's research (2018) show that most of them have a negative attitude. The results of the same study were carried out by Nyaiasi, et al. (2020) the results were mostly with a negative attitude. The negative attitude arises because most respondents still feel ashamed, afraid that the examination will be painful, there are no complaints related to the reproductive organs so that they feel healthy and do not need an IVA or do not have enough time to do an examination.

The researcher assumes that there are many WUS with negative attitudes, this is due to the assumption that it is not important, there is no risk of cervical cancer, there are no signs of worrying about symptoms, fear of pain, shame, fear of abnormal results, estimated use of examination fees, and fear of not hygienic. In accordance with the results of the study through the results of the questionnaire, it was found that most of the WUS felt ashamed to carry out a medical examination, were afraid to do a VIA examination because the examination was painful, felt that it was not necessary to carry out an VIA examination, and assumed that they would perform a VIA examination if there were complaints in the reproductive organs.

Sources of Information

Based on the results of the study, it was found that out of 335 WUS, most of them received information about early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method, amounting to 226 WUS (67.5%).

According to Taufia (2017), information sources are media that play an important role for a person in determining attitudes and decisions to act. Increasing the interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) encourages WUS itself to always try to find information in various forms. Roger (1983) in Rahmawati (2015) states that this information source affects the five components (Self Efficacy, response effectiveness, severity, vulnerability, and fear), which will then get one of the adaptive coping responses (eg attitude or intention in behavior) or maladaptive coping responses (eg avoidance, rejection). The theory says that the more a person gets information from various sources, the tendency of a person to take a good attitude about something.

Ircham (2003) in Taufia (2017) various kinds of information media include electronic media (television, radio, video, internet), print media (booklets, leaflets, flipcharts, posters), health workers, integrated health cares center cadres, and families. Health workers here are officers who have a health education background who are tasked with providing services, counseling, counseling about health, especially the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination, including midwives, doctors, nurses. Health workers have a great contribution to providing information and knowledge to the community.

In accordance with the results of Paramitha's research (2018), most of his research received information, especially from health workers. Suraya, et al. (2017) in their research it was found that most of them received information, especially from health workers. Likewise with the results of Febriani's research (2016) that most of them get information. Sources of information play an important role in determining a person's attitude or decision to act. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct health education regarding the importance of early detection of cervical cancer and the use of persuasive media to increase public awareness.

Researchers assume that most WUS get information, this can increase mother's knowledge, especially about cervical cancer and cervical cancer early examination. According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the source of the information was obtained from health workers and cadres, this indicates that health workers play an active role in their performance. Information about the benefits of taking the IVA test must always be disseminated in order to increase the awareness of WUS to carry out the IVA test. The existence of new information about something provides a new cognitive foundation for the formation of attitudes towards it.

Husband's Support

Based on the results of the study, it was found that of the 335 WUS husband's support for Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method, most of them did not support 192 WUS (57.3%).

According to Taylor (2017) husband's support is a husband's assistance given to his wife in the form of goods, services, information, and advice, which makes the recipient of the support feel loved, appreciated, and at ease. Husband's participation in cervical cancer prevention efforts can be realized through various actions, for example through husband's social support for early detection visits for cervical cancer (Pap Smear / IVA test). Friedman et al (2018) explained that family support, especially husband support refers to support that is seen by the husband as something that can be accessed/held for the family, support can or cannot be used but family members view that supportive people are always ready to provide help and assistance if needed (Novelia, Rukmaini, & Tohir, 2021). According to Bomar (2019), explaining 4 types of family support include emotional support, instrumental support, information support, and appreciation support.

There are 5 main tasks of the husband described by Friedman (2018) which are still used in family nursing care. The task of family health is to recognize health problems, take appropriate action decisions, provide care for sick families, maintain and strive for a healthy home atmosphere, and use existing health service facilities in the community. If one or several of these tasks are not carried out, it will cause health problems in the family.

NHSJ Nursing and Health Sciences Journal

In accordance with the results of Puspitasari et al (2015) research, most women of childbearing age do not receive support from their families. The results of the same study by Wulandari et al (2018) stated that most women of childbearing age did not receive support from their husbands. They should submit to their husbands. Julinda (2019) found that most women of childbearing age did not receive support from their husbands. Husbands should be able to play a role in providing support in the utilization of screening and treatment facilities for women of childbearing age.

The researcher assumes that most husbands do not support it, this is because the husband does not know the benefits of the IVA test and thinks it all depends on his wife because it is his wife who does the IVA test so that the husband rarely reminds his wife to do the IVA test regularly, as well as the husband rarely takes his wife to carry out an IVA examination on the grounds of being employed.

Support from Health Workers

Based on the results of the study, it is known that of the 335 WUS health workers support for women of childbearing age (WUS) in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method, most of them are good, 249 WUS (74.3%).

According to Sari (2019), health workers have an important role in improving the maximum quality of health services to the community so that they are able to increase awareness, willingness, and ability to live a healthy life so that they are able to realize the highest degree of health as an investment for the development of socially and economically productive human resources. . Damayanti (2019) in carrying out their duties, midwives have roles as communicators, motivators, facilitators and as counselors. According to Bomar (2019), the general purpose of implementing counseling is to help clients achieve optimal development in determining the limits of their potential. While the specific purpose of counseling aims to direct unhealthy behavior into healthy behavior.

In accordance with the results of Harisna's research (2019), most of the support for health workers is in a good category. Likewise, the results of the research by Nordianti & Wahyno (2017) show that the support of health workers in the VIA examination is good. Umami (2019) in his research it was found that there are health workers who play an active role in efforts to provide counseling about the importance of carrying out an IVA test.

Researchers assume that most of the support from health workers is in a good category, this indicates that health workers play an active role in carrying out their duties. They carry out their duties with full responsibility both in providing information, providing motivation, providing convenience in providing facilities, and providing assistance to others in making decisions or solving problems. This can be seen from the results of the questionnaire, it was found that most of the WUS had received counseling from health workers related to cervical cancer, early examination of cervical cancer along with the procedures, and the importance of maintaining the health of reproductive organs. It is hoped that the support from good health workers can increase the motivation of WUS to behave in a healthy life, especially in the prevention of cervical cancer.

Access to Health Services

Based on the results of the study, it was found that out of 335 WUS access to health services for Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method, most of them were close to 294 WUS (87, 8%).

Wulandari, et al. (2018) explains that distance is the gap between two objects or places, namely the distance between the house and the place of health care. The affordability of the community, including the distance to health facilities, will affect the choice of health. According to Taufia (2017), the affordability of the service is very decisive for health services. Based on the Indonesian Ministry of Health in Masturoh (2019) from home to health services, it can be measured in units of length. The optimal distance for a health service is an area with a distance of 3 km or a travel time of fewer than 30 minutes.

In accordance with the results of Widayanti's research (2018), it is known that most of them have a distance of 3 km from their homes to the Wirobrajan Health Center. The results of a different study, Masturoh (2019), obtained data on respondents who had access to remote health services. Likewise, the results of Putri, et al. (2018) found that most of them have a distance of 3 km from their homes to the Puskesmas.

The researcher assumes that based on the results of the study, most of the respondents are in close proximity. With the short distance, it is hoped that WUS can come to the place on foot, making it easier to make visits.

NHSJ Nursing and Health Sciences Journal

History of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Based on the results of the study, it was found that of the 335 WUS with a history of sexually transmitted infections in Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) most of them did not have a history of sexually transmitted diseases, as many as 203 WUS (60.6%).

Siswandi (2017) states that STDs attack around the genitals but symptoms can appear and attack the eyes, mouth, digestive tract, liver, brain, and other body organs. Daili (2018) states that women are more at risk for STDs than men because they have more vulnerable reproductive organs and often have more severe consequences because the initial symptoms are not immediately recognized, while the disease progresses to a more severe stage. The top risk factors that affect the chance of getting STDs according to Abrori & Qurbaniyah (2017) include having free sex without protection, changing partners, having active sexual relations at an early age, drinking alcohol, drug abuse, having free sex, living in society. who have a high prevalence of STDs, serial monogamy, have been exposed to an STD, take birth control pills for contraception continuously. In accordance with the results of research by Carolin & Novelia (2020), it was found that most of the WUS was in the category of no history of STIs.

Researchers assume that most of them do not have a history of STIs, this indicates that WUS behaves in a healthy life including not having free sex, not drinking alcohol, drug abuse. However, it is also possible for WUS not to have a history of STIs because the initial symptoms are not immediately recognized, so they assume that they do not have a history of sexually transmitted diseases.

Participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Performing Cervical Cancer Early Detection Examination with Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method (IVA)

According to Rasjidi (2018), the purpose of the IVA test is to see the presence of dysplastic cells as a method of cervical cancer screening. The IVA test can be carried out at health service places that carry out examinations such as practice places, puskesmas, and hospitals, and those who do it are trained nurses, midwives, general practitioners, and ob-gyn specialists. WHO in Sulistiowati (2019), recommends that the early detection interval is done once in a lifetime, so it should be done in women between the ages of 35-45 years. According to Notoatmodjo (2019), in L Green's theory, there are 3 main factors that influence a person's behavior including predisposing factors such as knowledge, attitudes, and history of STI disease, enabling factors such as sources of information and access to health services, supporting factors such as husband's support and support. health workers.

Emilia (2019), said six steps that can be taken to keep the reproductive organs healthy and make life more comfortable include paying attention to sexual partners, being patient not to have sex before the reproductive organs are fully mature, stopping smoking, counting the number of births, choose contraception appropriate oral route and choose healthy foods. In accordance with the results of the study.

In accordance with the results of Melati's research (2018), most of them did not participate in the early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA test method. Likewise, the results of Widayanti's research (2018) showed that most of them did not participate in the early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA test method. The results of the same study were carried out by Nyaiasi, et al. (2020) the results showed that most of them did not participate in early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA test method. Not participating was caused by still feeling embarrassed, afraid that the examination would be painful, there were no complaints related to the reproductive organs so that they felt healthy and did not need an IVA or did not have enough time to do the examination.

Researchers assume that many WUS do not participate in early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA test method, this is due to the negative views experienced by WUS related to the examination, besides the lack of support from husband makes WUS not willing to do the IVA test. Although health workers have provided counseling, due to their negative attitude and lack of support from their husbands, most are not willing to participate in the IVA test.

CONCLUSION

After conducting research on "Factors Relating to the Participation of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in Performing Cervical Cancer Early Detection Examinations with Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Methods at Pamulang Health Center in 2022" it can be concluded that 52.2% of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) have good knowledge, 56.1% negative attitude, 67.5% get information, 57.3% lack husband support, 74.3% support from good health workers, 87.8% access to close health services, 60, 6% did not have a history of sexually transmitted diseases and 60.0% did not participate in the early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. Variables that have a relationship with the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method are knowledge, attitudes, sources of information, husband support, support from health workers, and history of sexually transmitted diseases. The variable that does not

NHSJ Nursing and Health Sciences Journal

have a relationship with the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method is access to health services.

For women of childbearing age, it is better to increase their knowledge by actively participating in counseling and seeking information from various media in order to motivate mothers in preventing cervical cancer by means of early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) method at least once a year so that can detect early the condition of the mother's reproductive organs, especially the cervix so that early treatment can be carried out if abnormalities are found and a healthy lifestyle.

REFERENCES

Abrori & Qurbaniyah, M. (2017) *Buku Ajar Infeksi Menular Seksual.* Pontianak: UM Pontianak Pres.

Aisyiah, A., Wowor, T. J., & Ahufruan, Y. (2021). The Effect of Health Promotion of Animation Videos on Behavior of Prevention of Dengue Heavenly Fever In the Work Area of Health Center, Pasar Minggu District South Jakarta City Year 2021. *Nursing and Health Sciences Journal (NHSJ), 1*(2), 107-111.

Andrijono. (2017). *Kanker Serviks, Divisi Onkologi Departemen Obstetri dan Gynecolog*. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia.

Anwar, M. (2019). *Ilmu Kandungan*. Jakarta: PT Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo.

Arikunto, S. (2019). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Astuti, P. J. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan deteksi dini kanker serviks di Puskesmas Kecamatan Kembangan Jakarta Barat. *Thesis.* Jakarta.

Azwar, S. (2019). *Sikap Manusia: Teori dan Pengukurannya*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Badriah, D.L. (2019) *Metodologi Penelitian dan Ilmu Kesehatan*. Bandung: Multazam.

Bomar. (2019). *Promoting Health Families: Applying Family Research and Theory To Nursing Practice*. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company.

Budiman., R.A. (2017). *Kapita Selekta Kuesioner Pengetahuan dan Sikap dalam Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Budiman & Riyanto. (2016). *Kuesioner Pengetahuan dan Sikap dalam Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Cariline, B.T., & Novelia, S. (2020). Analisis Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Usia Subur dalam Melakukan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat di Puskesmas Mekar Wangi Kota Bogor. *Laporan Penelitian Stimulus Universitas Nasional.* Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Nasional Jakarta.

Daili, S.F. (2018). *Infeksi Menular Seksual.* Jakarta: Balai Penerbit FKUI.

Dalimarta, S. (2017). *Deteksi Dini Kanker dan Implisia Antikanker*. Jakarta: Penebar Swadaya.

Damayanti, P.I. (2019). *Buku Ajar Asuhan Kebidanan. Komprehensip pada Ibu Bersalin dan Bayi Baru Lahir*. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.

Dewi P, Sumiasih, & Somayani. (2019). Hubungan Antara Pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur Tentang Kanker Serviks dengan Keikutsertaan Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebidanan: The Journal Of Midwifery, 7*(1).

Emilia. (2019). *Bebas Ancaman Kanker Serviks*.Yogyakarta: Media Pressindo.

Ermiati & Widiasih R. (2018). Upaya Promosi dan Prevensi Kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita oleh Petugas Kesehatan. *Idea Nursing Journal, IX*(1).

Febriani, CA. (2016). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim di Kecamatan Gisting Kabupaten Tanggamus Lampung. *Jurnal Kesehatan, VII*, 228-237.

Friedman, M. M., Bowden, O., & Jones, M. (2018). *Family Nursing: Theory and Practice*. Philadelphia: Appleton & Lange.

Hamijoyo. (2019). *Partisipasi dalam Pembangunan*. Jakarta: Depdikbud RI.

Harisna. (2019). Faktor yang Mempengaruhi dalam Pemeriksaan IVA Test. *Jurnal Kesehatan.*

Julinda, M. (2019). Analisis Perilaku Pencegahan Kanker Serviks pada Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur Berdasarkan Teori Health Promotion Model. *Thesis.* Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.

Kartini. (2017). Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu tentang Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat di Puskesmas Poasia Kota Kendari. *HIJP: Health Information Jurnal Penelitian, 9*(2).

Kementrian Kesehatan RI. (2018). *Hasil Utama Riskesdas 2018.* Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan.

Kementrrian Kesehatan RI. (2021). *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2020.* Jakarta: Kemenkes RI.

Kumalasari I. (2015). *Kesehatan Reproduksi untuk Mahasiswa Kebidanan dan Keperawatan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Kursani, E., & Rahmawati, D. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Keikutsertaan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) dalam Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) di Puskesmas Simpang Tiga Pekanbaru. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebidanan*, *6*(3), 74–84.

Malehere. (2019). Analisis Perilaku Pencegahan Kanker Serviks Pada Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur Berdasarkan Teori Health Promotion Model. *Thesis.* Universitas Airlangga Surabaya.

Mardikanto. (2018). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Masturoh, E. (2019). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) dalam Melakukan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). *Thesis.* Universitas Negeri Semarang.

Maulana. (2019). *Promosi Kesehatan*. Jakarta: EGC.

Melati, S. (2018). Hubungan Motivasi dan Sikap WUS dengan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks pada Pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Medan Johor Kota Madya Medan. *Thesis.* Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes RI Medan.

Mubarak, W.I. (2017). *Promosi Kesehatan untuk Kebidanan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Nordianti, & Wahyno. (2017) Determinan Kunjungan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat di Puskesmas Kota Semarang, *Jurnal Higeia*, *2*(1).

Notoatmodjo, S. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Notoatmodjo, S. (2019). *Pendidikan dan Perilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Novelia, S., Rukmaini, & Tohir, M. (2021). Analysis of Antenatal Care Visit at the Work Area of Kilasah Health Centre Serang City in 2019. *Nursing and Health Sciences Journal (NHSJ), 1*(3), 214-218.

Nugroho T.B. (2017). *Masalah Kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.

Nuranna, L. (2018). Penanggulangan Kanker Serviks yang Sahih dan Andal dengan metode Proaktif-VO (Proaktif, koordinatif dengan skrining IVA dan terapi krio). *Dissertation*. FKUI, Jakarta.

Nyaiasi., Hayati, R., & Hadi, Z. (2020). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap dan Perilaku Sosial dengan Motivasi Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat (IVA) pada Wanita Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bamaang 2. *Naskah Publikasi*. Universitas Islam Kalimantan.

Oktaviani, M., Kundaryanti, R., & Novelia, S. (2022). Factors Related to Prevention Behavior of COVID-19 Transmission among Pregnant Women. *Nursing and Health Sciences Journal (NHSJ), 2*(2), 24-28.

Paramitha, K.D. (2018). Hubungan Sumber Informasi dengan Partisipasi Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) Melakukan Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). *Thesis*. Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Denpasar.

Perhimpunan Patologi Serviks dan Kolposkopi Indonesia. (2020). *Atlas Inspeksi. Visual Asam Asetat (IVA)*. Retrieved from http://ppski.org/. (2 December 2021).

Primadi. (2015). *Buletin Jendela Data dan Informasi Kesehatan. Situasi Penyakit Kanker*.

Putri, M.D., Fitriati, Y., & Pramaningtyas, M.D. (2018). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Keikutsertaan Tes Inspeksi Visual Asetat di Kulon Progo. *Jurnal UMS Biomedika*. 1-7.

Rahayu, D.S. (2019). *Asuhan Ibu dengan Kanker Serviks*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika.

Rahmawati, A. (2015). Sumber Informasi tentang Deteksi Dini Kanker Servixs pada Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur <20 Tahun di Kecamatan Semarang Utara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kebidanan*, *6*, 74–84.

Rasjidi. (2018). *Deteksi Dini dan Pencegahan Kanker Pada Wanita*. Jakarta: Sagung Seto.

Samadi, H.P. (2018). *Yes, I Know Everything About Kanker Serviks! Mengenali, Mencegah, dan Bagaimana Anda menjalani Pengobatannya*. Solo: PT Tiga Serangkai Pustaka Mandiri.

Sarafino, E.P. (2016). *Health Psychology: Biopsychosocial Interactions*. USA: John Wiley & Sons.

Sari, R.N. (2019). *Konsep Kebidanan*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.

Sarwono, S. (2017). *Sosiologi Kesehatan*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Sulistiowati, E. (2019). Pengetahuan tentang Faktor Risiko, Perilaku dan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) Pada Wanita di Kecamatan Bogor Tengah Bogor. *Buletin Penelitian Kesehatan, 42*(3), 192-202.

Suraya, Rachmawati, & Serilaila. (2017). Faktor-Faktor Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim pada Wanita Usia Subur Dalam. *Jurnal Media Kesehatan*, *10*(2).

Susanti, ID. (2018). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap dengan Perilaku PUS Dalam Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks di Desa Pendowoharjo Sewon Bantul. *Skripsi*. Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Yogyakarta.

Syarief, I.S. (2021). *Hari Kanker Sedunia 19,3 Juta Orang di Dunia Menderita Kanker, Paling Banyak Kanker Payudara*. Retrieved from https://www.suarasurabaya.net/ (8 January 2022).

Taufia, D. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) dalam Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim Metode IVA Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Nanggalo Padang Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat*, *1*(1): 38–49.

Taylor, S.E. (2017). *Health Psychology*. Singapore: Mc. Graw Hill Book Company.

Umami, D.A. (2019). Hubungan Dukungan Suami dan Dukungan Petugas Kesehatan Terhadap Perilaku Pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Padang Serai. *Journal of Midwifery, 7*(2).

Utami, T.E. (2016). Hubungan antara Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Sumber Informasi dengan Perilaku Perempuan dalam Pencegahan Kanker Serviks di Puskesmas Rowosari, Semarang. *Jurnal Keperawatan, 2*(1).

Wawan & Dewi. (2019). *Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan Sikap Perilaku Manusia*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika.

Widayanti. (2018). Hubungan Dukungan Suami, Motivasi dan Sikap dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) pada Pasangan Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Wirobrajan Kota Yogyakarta. *Thesis*. Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Yogyakarta.

Wigati & Nisak. (2017). Peran Dukungan Keluarga Terhadap Pengambilan Keputusan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks. *Indonesia Jurnal Kebidanan, I*(I).

Wijaya, E.C., (2015), Akses Informasi, Tingkat Pengetahuan Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Perilaku Seksual Pranikah pada Remaja Di Indonesia. *Thesis*. Universitas Jember.

Wiyono, S. (2017). Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) Untuk Deteksi Dini Lesi Prakanker Serviks. *Thesis*. Universitas Diponegoro.

Wulandari, Wahyuningsih, & Yunita. (2018). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Sukmajaya. *Jurnal Kesehatan Unila, 2*(2).