Original Article
Batavia Community Journal Health Science

Effectiveness Against Knowledge, Concepts And Decisions Of Detection In Cancer Services With Pap Smear Tests In The Way Of Connected Work

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the effectiveness of assessment of knowledge, attitudes and decisions on early detection of cervical cancer with PAP Smear in women of fertile age (WUS). **Methods**: data collection carried out through a questionnaire shared through google form to 30 female respondents of childbearing age. His intervention was by providing education on cervical cancer, conducted in 2 sessions in 1 day. **Results:** of the study showed the level of knowledge before in intervention 67.93 and increased after getting education 76.60, the statistical test results obtained p-value 0,000 which showed that there was a significant difference between knowledge, and the attitude of women of childbearing age to the early detection of cervical cancers with PAP Smear before and after the intervention. **Conclusion:** there was an improvement of knowledge, attitude towards the behavior of female of fertile age to detect early cancer of the cervix after obtaining diagnosis.

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Received: 20 January 2024 / Revised: 24 January 2024 / Accepted: 26 January 2024

Article Information

Keywords:
Cancer Service; Women; Pap Smear

INTRODUCTION

There are 604,127 cases of cervical cancer worldwide by 2020, while the highest incidence in Asia is 58.2%, or an estimated 351,720 cases. (WHO,2020). Ninety-five percent of cervical cancer is caused by sexually transmitted human papilloma virus (HPV) infection (Kemenkes, n.d.2022) According to data in the Indonesian Health Profile 2016, the percentage of IVA coverage in the province of Banten in 2016 ranked third lowest in the entire province in Indonesia with only 16,178 participants (0.89%) and 93 IVA positive. (Kemenkes et al., n.d 2019).

For the prevention and control of cancer in Indonesia, the two most prevalent cancers in Indonesia – breast and cervical cancer – the government has undertaken various efforts, including early detection of breast and cervix cancer in women aged 30-50 using the Method of Clinical Breast Examination (SADANIS) for breast and Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) for cervical. cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in the cervix or cervical neck, a cancer that occurs in the neck of the uterus, an area in the female reproductive organs that is the entrance to the womb that lies between the utero and the hole for sexual intercourse. (vagina). (Novita Sari et al., 2017).

The incidence of cervical cancer can actually be reduced by undertaking primary preventive efforts such as enhancing or intensifying awareness-raising activities to the public to implement a healthy lifestyle, avoiding risk factors for developing cancer, immunization with HPV vaccine and followed by early detection of cervix cancer through Pap Smear or IVA examination. (inspeksi visual menggunakan asam asetat). Currently, the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer in Indonesia through pap smear and IVA is still very low (about 5%), whereas the effective coverage in reducing the rate of pain and death from cervical cancers is 85%. (Septadina, 2015) Cancer prevention can be known by early examination in women of fertile age who are already couples and have sex, i.e. by screening. A cancer screening test is a method used to detect a specific cancer target, and can consist of one modality or a combination of tests. Examples of screening tests are laboratory tests of blood or body fluids, physical examination, invasive procedures and imaging. Cancer screening tests can identify individuals without symptoms who have a high likelihood of developing cancer. The subjects were divided into two groups: those with normal test results (maybe no cancer) and those with abnormal results. (kemungkinan besar terkena kanker). The effectiveness of cancer screening is determined by comparing the results to determine whether the benefits are greater than the losses and whether both are comparable to the costs. An effective screening test should be able to detect cancer at an early stage with acceptable sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values. These tests should be safe: the individual who performed the screening showed no symptoms and should not experience any complications from the screenings. In order to be applicable to a large population, screening tests should be simple, inexpensive, and easily accessible. (Muhammad, 2019).

The low number of women aged 30 to 50 who undergo cervical and breast examinations in Banten Province in 2020 is one of the causes of the COVID-19 pandemic which caused the WUS to refuse to come to the health care facility to perform the examination. This figure is still quite low from what the Ministry of Health has established is 3 percent. District/City with the highest percentage of IVA positive is Tangerang South 3 percent in second place district Pandeglang 1.5 percent In district Lebak of 41 number of puskesmas, 21 Puskesma carry out early detection activities IVA, with the number of women aged 30-50 years as much as 100.00 people, less than 5000 who do the neck and uterus examination. Data obtained from Puskesmas Rangstart in November 2022 IVA service activities, there are 47 WUS mothers carrying out the examination, 12 mothers detected there are inflammation, 2

mothers identified and lesions are recommended to be referred to further examination at the hospital.(Dinkes Lebak, 2022), n.d.

METHOD

This study uses descriptive analysis that is to study and analyze the influence of understanding on knowledge, attitudes and behavior for pap smear examination in Puskesmas Rangkasbitung. The research design used is Quasy Experiment with the population in this study is 30 women of fertile age (WUS) who have not performed Pap Smear examinations in the work area of PKM Rangkasbatung in the working area of the PKM Rangsbitung i.e. at Jl. Mayor Djamal Alim, Cijoro Pasir, Randsbitung Kab. Lebak 42316 Banten.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Studied Participants ***(N=30)***

Characteristic		**N (%) or M±SD**	**p**
Age	20-30 31-40	11 (36.7) 19 (57.9)	.040
Education	Secondary Junior Senior College	2 (6.7) 8 (26.7) 8 (26.7) 12 (40)	.675
Occupation	Housework Employee of Goverment Private	13 (43.4) 10 (33.3) 7 (23.3)	.329

M=mean;SD=standar deviation

Table 1 above shows that the majority of respondents are aged 31-40 or 19 (63.3%), based on education, the highest number are graduates of college 12 (40%), while based on job characteristics 13 (43%) are housewives.

Table 2. Distribution of Knowledge Value between Before and After Intervention (n=30)

Variable		Mean	SD	SE	p
Knowledge of PAP Smear	Before Intervention	67,93	9,38	1,71	**.000**
	After Intervention	76,60	8,29	1,51	

Note: SD = Standard Deviation; SE = Standard Error Mean; p-value was calculated using the Pair T.Test test.

Table 2 shows that the average value of knowledge about PAP Smear before intervention was 67.93, with standard deviation 9.38, and standard error 1.71. However, after intervention, its average value was 76.60, with standard deviation 8.29, and the standard error 1.51. The statistical test result is 0,000 which means there is a significant difference in knowledge about PAP Smear before and after the intervention.

Table 3. Distribution of Value of Knowledge and Attitude to Behavior (n=30)

Variable	Behaviour	Mean	Median	p
		Pre	**Post**	
Knowledge of PAP Smear	Positive Negative	38,20 37,20	37,43 35,97	**.000**
Attitude	Positive Negative	47,25 46,25	48,27 46,80	**.000**

Table 3 The average value of knowledge about PAP Smear before intervention in respondents with a chance of positive behavior is 38.20 and the average age of fertility will behave negative (will not check) is 37.20. The statistical test result is 0,000 which means there is a significant difference in the behavior of the WUS before and after the intervention.

This study stated that there was a correlation between knowledge, attitude and decision to perform early detection of cervical cancer with PAP Smear, positive behavior after given intervention with an average of 76.60, in making decisions so that it could be seen the behaviour of the WUS to examine early Detection of Cancer because one of the obstacles in early detecting cervical cancers is a lack of information, one variable that is significantly related to the participation of women of childbearing age in the examination of early detectation of cervical cancer method IVA is access to information (Adyani & Realita, 2020).

The attitude variables in respondents influenced the outcome of early detection of cervical cancer prior to intervention 46,25, whereas after intervention 47.25. From the results of the statistical tests obtained a p-value of 0,000 which means there is a significant influence of the variables of knowledge and attitude after being intervened in deciding for early detection of cervical cancer with PAP Smear.

Parity is also influenced by personal experience, according to which to be the basis of attitude formation, personal experience must leave a strong impression. Therefore, attitudes will be more easily formed when the personal experience occurs in situations involving emotional factors. This is in line with the Linda (2016) study that a positive attitude in the domination of multipares is as many as 30 respondents (43,5%), (Sabrina et al., n.d.) Women of Fertile Age (WUS) after the intervention have the opportunity to behave positively i.e. have awareness to detect early cervical cancer, WUS decision making to participate in early detection visits cervical cancers that can prevent or minimize the increase in incidence of cervix cancer and accompanying complications. The intention to perform early detection of cervical cancer is supported

by self-effectiveness, perceived obstacles and benefits of early detecting cervical cancers.(Tatik, 2022).

CONCLUSION

There was an increase in the average value of knowledge and post-intervention attitude. Moreover, there is a connection between knowledge and attitudes before and after intervention, which is the behavior of the WUS in early detection of cervical cancer. Therefore, there is a need for consistent education, Awareness of Indonesian women to perform early detection of cervical cancer regularly is still low. Fear, shame and low family support are the causes. In line with the results of the research that mentions that the less family support the lower also interest, if the support of the family is sufficient the interest is moderate, and instead the better the family support of a person the higher also interest in doing PAP Smear examination.

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