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THE EFFECT OF HEALTH EDUCATION ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER WITH MOTIVATION OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE COUPLES TO CARRY OUT THE ACETIC ACID VISUAL INSPECTION METHOD (IVA) EXAMINATIONS IN THE TALU COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WORKING AREA

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is still a serious health problem because the incidence of cervical cancer continues to increase every year. In Indonesia, this disease is ranked as the second highest incidence rate. In the early stages of this disease, it does not cause symptoms, this is what causes patients to come for treatment when they are in stage 4 due to the lack of knowledge and behavior in early detection of cervical cancer. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of health education about early detection of cervical cancer on the motivation of reproductive age couples in carrying out Visual Inspection examinations for Acetic Acid in the Talu Community Health Center Working Area. The research design is a quasi experimental design with a one group pretest design. The population of this study was 1,860 reproductive age couples, a sample of 40 people. The sampling technique uses Purposive Sampling. The analysis technique used is the Wilcoxon Mart Pairs Test. The results of this research are that there is an influence of health education about early detection of cervical cancer on the motivation of reproductive age couples in carrying out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection examinations in the Talu Community Health Center Working Area. Based on the results of data collection obtained by the Talu Health Center Working Area, there is an influence of health education on the motivation of reproductive age couples, so it is necessary to improve health services, especially providing health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection method. Therefore, it is hoped that health workers will continue to provide information about early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection method.

Keywords: Health Education, IVA, Motivation

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in Indonesia. This cancer has a high mortality rate due to late early detection. Nearly 70% of cancer patients are detected at an advanced stage. This is very unfortunate, because cervical cancer can be found at a stage before cancer (precancerous lesions) using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method or

pap smear. Mortality rates and high health costs can be reduced with effective early detection. Positive IVA had the highest number at 27,837. (RI Ministry of Health, 2022).

In West Sumatra Province, based on the results of the 2019 report from 19 districts/cities, the target number aged 30 - 50 years was 662,686, who took part in the

examination using the IVA Test method, 59,804 (9.0%) of the examination results were positive for cervical cancer. was 755 (1.3%) with the most cases being in Padang City 166, Solok Regency, Dharmasraya Regency 88, South Solok Regency 73, Sijunjung Regency 58 and Tanah Datar 58. 1,494 cases. In 2018, the target for examinations was 19,647, total examinations were 129,480 and examination coverage was 18.89%, of which IVA was positive was 1,494 cases (West Sumatra Provincial Health Service, 2020)

Data obtained at the Talu Community Health Center had 98 VIA examinations in 2020, in 2021 7 VIA examinations decreased compared to 2020, in 2022 until September 39 people had VIA examinations with the number of reproductive age couples aged 30-50 in 1860. The incidence of cervical cancer in the Community Health Center Talu in 2021 is 1 positive person (Talu Health Center Report, 2022)

One effort to increase PUS motivation is through health education. Health education will have a good effect if the process uses good methods and media. Health education is a process to increase the community's ability to maintain and improve their health. There are various health education media that can be used, including education using simulation media, printed media (booklets) and individual methods (door to door) (Susilowati, 2016)

Based on an initial survey conducted on 10 mothers and 10 husbands, 6 husbands (60%) had good support and 4 husbands had poor support. Meanwhile, out of 10 mothers, 5 (50%) mothers had good motivation and 5 (50%) mothers had bad motivation.

According to Aila, 2020 shows that the average motivation of mothers before counseling is 33.57 with a standard deviation of 4.261. Motivation after counseling obtained an average of 69.82 with a standard deviation of 4.288. There is

an influence of cervical cancer health education on motivation for examinations IVA for reproductive age couples inspections in women (p-value <0.00) (Aila, 2020)

Research by Sawitri, et al (2018) shows that the average motivation score before being given counseling was 42.79 with a standard deviation of 7.367 and the average motivation after being given counseling was 62.00 with a standard deviation of 6.059. There is an influence of education about cervical cancer with the motivation to participate in VIA examinations in women to carry out Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) with a p value of $0.00 < \alpha < 0.05$ (Sawitri, 2018)

Based on the data above, the researcher wants to know "The effect of health education about cervical cancer with the motivation of PUS to carry out VIA examinations in the work area of the Talu Health Center, West Pasaman Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study aims to determine the effect of health education about cervical cancer with the motivation of PUS to carry out VIA examinations in the work area of the Talu Health Center, West Pasaman Regency. This research will be carried out in May-June 2023 in the working area of the Talu Community Health Center. The population in this study was 1860 reproductive age couples who were in the working area of the Talu Community Health Center, aged between 30-50 years. The sample in this study consisted of 40 reproductive age couples (20 as controls and 20 given counseling). With purposive sampling technique. Quantitative quasi-experimental research type with pre-post test design. Data collection was carried out through interviews using questionnaires. Data was processed using a computerized system and analyzed using the T-test statistical test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
20-35 tahun	18	45
36-50 tahun	22	55
Total	40	100
Number of children	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1-3	17	42,5
4-6	23	57,5
Total	40	100
Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Elementary school	13	32,5
Junior high school	17	42,5
Senior High School	10	25
Total	40	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that more than half of the respondents, namely 22 people (55.0%) were aged 36-50 years. More than half of the respondents, namely 23 people (57.5%) had 4-6 children. Some of the respondents, namely 17 people (42.5%) had junior high school education.

Table 2.

The Influence of Health Education About Cervical Cancer on the Motivation of Reproductive Age Couples to Perform IVA Examinations

Motivation for reproductive age couples	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	P-value
Control group	20	29,85	0,933	0,000
Intervention group	20	52,80	1,852	

Based on table 2, the average reproductive age couples motivation in the control group is 29.85 with a standard deviation of 0.933. The average reproductive age couples motivation in the intervention group was 52.80 with a Standard Deviation of 1.852. The results of the statistical test obtained a p-value of 0.000 (Ho was rejected), meaning that there was an influence of health education about cervical cancer on the motivation of Couples of Childbearing Age to carry out

IVA examinations in the working area of the Talu Health Center, West Pasaman Regency.

IVA is a direct examination of the cervix (with the naked eye) after administering 3-5% acetic acid (vinegar). The administration of acetic acid will affect the abnormal epithelium where there will be an increase in the osmolarity of the intracellular fluid so that the cell membrane will collapse and the distance between the cells will become closer. As a result, the reddish shadow of the blood vessels in the stroma will close and the cervix will appear whiter (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Counseling is education in a promotive aspect to increase knowledge and improve target behavior as well as being able to implement healthy behavior in daily life (Notoatmodjo, 2015).

Based on research by Elise et al (2020), it is stated that there is an influence of health education on women of reproductive age motivation, so there is a need to improve health services, especially providing health education about early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method with a p-value of 0.000. Sadia's research (2022) states that education level, age and parity have an influence on cervical cancer (p=0.000). In line with research by Haswinrasari (2021) which states that a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$ is obtained, which means that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. In conclusion, there is an influence of cervical cancer education on motivation for acetate visual inspection (IVA) examinations at the Bululoe health center. Zubair (2020) stated that there are differences in the level of knowledge regarding education about cervical cancer (p=0.000).

According to the researchers' assumption, health education regarding cervical cancer influences the level of awareness and behavior of reproductive age couples to be motivated in early detection of cervical cancer by carrying out IVA examinations. After this counseling was carried out, 12 people came to the

Community Health Center to undergo IVA examinations, but not all reproductive age couples were willing to carry out IVA examinations even though they had received the counseling. This is due to, among other things, the mother's attitude of not wanting to have herself checked because she is embarrassed, not ready and has the belief that she does not feel the symptoms of cervical cancer and thinks that self-examination is not necessary. Therefore, it is recommended for health workers and cadres to remain proactive in providing counseling or counseling to the community as a preventive measure, especially for couples of childbearing age. The education provided is not only in the form of information about VIA examinations but also a more complete explanation regarding cervical cancer and VIA examinations so that it is hoped that reproductive age couples can receive well and understand the importance of early detection and of course can increase the coverage of reproductive age couples carrying out VIA examinations.

CONCLUSION

There is an influence of health education about cervical cancer on the motivation of reproductive age couples to carry out VIA examinations in the work area of the Talu Health Center, West Pasaman Regency with a p-value of 0.000.

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