

The Analysis Of Knowledge And Attitude Of Women In Productive Age About Visual Assets Inspection (Iva) In The Banjarmasin Indah Public Health Center Banjarmasin

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To identify the knowledge and attitudes of Women of fertile Age (WUS) concerning the inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in Banjarmasin Beautiful clinics.

Methods: This study uses the descriptive method. The population of this research is the fertile age women visiting Clinics in Banjarmasin beautiful Poly KIA last 3 months. The sampling techniques used i.e. simple random sampling. The collection of data using a detailed questionnaire.

results: Respondents have enough knowledge about the visual inspection examination of acetic acid (63.08%) and a positive attitude about the inspection visual inspection of acetic acid (58.46%), with most respondents aged characteristics 20-35 years (64.61%) with most high school education (47.70%).

Conclusions: The fertile Age Women's knowledge about inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid is quite Fertile women age and manner of inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid is positive

Keywords: attitude, knowledge, Visual inspection of acetic acid, Women of fertile Age

I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a malignancy caused by the growth of cervical epithelial cells which are not controlled. Based on the data from the World Health Organization in 2013, cervical cancer is the fourth type of cancer that is often found in women. From among as many as new 528,000 cases, 266,000 deaths are found throughout the world and 85% come from developing countries including Indonesia [1].

Cervical cancer is a malignant disease that occurs in the cervical area, takes place on 5 - 6 decades and averagely occurs at the age of 54 years. This disease has a stadium premalignant, commonly occurs in women aged under 40 years of age [2].

More than 80% of cervical cancer invasion around the world occur in the developing world [3].

Women are affected by invasive cervical cancer 10 - 15 years earlier and have a worse than HIV negative prognosis. The progression of cervical cancer is more likely to occur in the treatment of refractory and high recurrence rates [4].

Cervical cancer to date is still a cancer of women in Indonesia because of protein of carcinogen (Proteins E6 and E7), vector carrier carcinogens (HPV virus), and road travel disease of cervical squamous cell carcinoma is one of the curiosity models through a multistep or stages, starting from

the process of curiosity are beginning to become cancer [5].

According to Dr. A. M. Puguh. Spog, an obstetrics and gynecology expert at Husada hospital Jakarta, all sexually active woman has infected cervical cancer risk or the early stages of cervical cancer, regardless of age and lifestyle. If drawn on average often infect and can kill them in productive age about 30-50 years [6].

A large number of cases of cancer services in Indonesia caused the knowledge about cervical cancer is lacking so that public awareness for early detection of any low. Cervical cancer can be recognized in the pre-cancer IE by doing screening include Pap smears and IVA. Visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) is a simple way to download the detection of cervical cancer by means of applying acetic acid in cervical and the results can be known directly.

Based on data from the Health Research Base year 2013 there were 98,692 cases of cervical cancer with an estimation of the number of cases of cervical cancer in South Kalimantan as much as 2,087 cases.

In the year 2016, there were 62 cases of cervical cancer and 15 of which were new cases is the average sufferer aged 45-55 years.

Based on the data obtained in the health service of the city of Banjarmasin

on sheet "recap of the examination of cervical cancer by the method of IVA and breast cancer" where Visual Inspection examination acetic acid (IVA) most in the year 2015 contained Beautiful Banjarmasin namely Banjarmasin Clinics as much as 118 people [7].

Based on the preliminary studies conducted through interviews of researchers is simple to 10 women of fertile Age (WUS) visiting Clinics in Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin, only 1 out of 10 people who know the definition, purpose and plan on doing Visual inspection examination of acetic acid (IVA).

Based on the background and supported by the data so researchers interested in examining "Depictions of the knowledge and attitude Wanita Usia Subur the stingrays (WUS) Inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in the Clinics of Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin Year 2016 ". Purpose to identify the knowledge and attitudes of Women of fertile Age (WUS) concerning the inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in the clinics of Banjarmasin is beautiful.

II. METHOD

This research using a Descriptive research method.

The population of this research is the fertile age women aged 20-45 years who

visited Clinics in Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin in May-July in the year 2016 i.e. as many as 179 people.

The sample in this study using *simple random sampling* simple random retrieval i.e. where each Member of a population has an equal chance to be selected as the sample of 65 women age fertile.

III. RESULTS

The results of the in the Research uses a table of distribution to know each distributes variable i.e. knowledge and attitude as well as the distribution of characteristics of respondents as follows:

Table 1 Distribution of frequency of fertile age women Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin based on age.

No.	Age	F	%
1.	20-35 years	42	64.61
2.	> 35 years	23	35.39
The total number of		65	100

Based on the above table it can be seen that most respondents age frequency i.e. aged 20-35 years with frequency 42 respondents (64,61%).

Table 2 frequency distribution of fertile age women in Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin based on education.

No.	Education	F	%
1.	sd	10	15.38
2.	junior high school	21	32.31
3.	high school	31	47.70
4.	s1	3	4.61
The total number of		65	100

Based on the above diagrams it can be seen that the frequency of most respondents is high school education with the frequency of 31 respondents (47.70%).

Table 3 frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of Fertile Age Women About Inspection Visual inspection Isetan Acid At Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin

No.	Knowledge	F	%
1.	Good	12	18.46
2.	Enough	41	63.08
3.	Less	12	18.46
The total number of		65	100

Based on table 3 shows that the knowledge of Women of fertile Age (WUS) is the most knowledgeable enough about inspection Visual inspection IE namely acetic acid as much as 41 respondents (63.08%) and least knowledgeable about inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid that is as much as 12 respondents (18.46%).

Table 4 frequency distribution of respondents based on the attitudes of Women of fertile Age About Inspection Visual inspection Isetan Acid At Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin

No.	The attitude of the	F	%
1.	Positive	38	58.46
2.	Negative	27	41.54
The total number of		65	100

Based on the above table it can be seen that the most positive attitude frequency is 38 respondents (58.46%) and

least negative attitudes about inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid that is in 27 respondents (41.54%).

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Fertile Women Age Knowledge About IVA Examination.

Based on research done to 65 women fertile Age Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin obtained results (Table 3). In addition, a sufficient knowledge of the respondents is also supported by the characteristics of the education which is dominated by high-school educated respondents (table 2), with an age dominated by age (table 1), and a positive attitude is dominated (table 4).

Wus that have knowledge about skinning/IVA examination will be able to reduce the risk of cervical cancer since the Wus understand will attempt to perform the examination [8].

This has in common with research conducted by Susanti (2014) against 100 Fertile women aged people (WUS) in Clinics about the knowledge examination Banjarmasin Pekauman IVA as much as 42 respondents (42%) have enough knowledge. However, having a distinction in terms of education that in research conducted by Susanti dominated by junior high school education while the study conducted by the researchers is dominated by high school.

This is supported by research conducted by Princess (2012) level of knowledge the mother of fertile age about inspection visual inspection of acetic acid at Jatimulyo Village Sub-district IVA Mantingan Ngawi influenced by education and age.

And also Imam Rasjidi revealed n that age is very influential in the development of the HPV virus in his journal the Indonesian journal of cancer where the incidence of cervical cancer at a young age was further improved and developed more aggressive tumors and have a malignancy is higher than the age-old [9].

When WUS have knowledge then there is desire and attitude to prevent the occurrence of cancer, cervical cancer can be prevented by secondary prevention, through knowledge about HPV, the HPV vaccine, cervical screening and risk factors of occurrence of cervical cancer [10]

2. The Attitude Of Women Of Fertile Age About Examination Of IVA

Based on research conducted on 65 women fertile Age Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin obtained results WUS that support against IVA examination yet of 38 respondents are still planning on doing a little examination of IVA because fear against the vetting process, consider a device used horrible, is not yet ready to accept the results of the If the results are positive.

Based on research conducted by Susanti (2014) as much as 59 respondents (59%) have a negative attitude of a total of 100 people the respondents are dominated by junior high school level of education. This has the difference with the research that was done.

Based on the attitudes of women of fertile age about the examination, there is some reason IVA women of fertile age does not pre-screen IVA, among others, fear, the inspection process will cause pain, fear because the instrument used horrible, and yet When ready to accept the results of the inspection positive IVA.

While the negative attitude of fertile age women owned about inspection Visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) due to less support it against the respondent's examination of IVA review process because it was committed on the organ in the female which is a privacy for a woman and very sensitive to a lot of fertile age women respondents don't plan on doing Visual inspection examination of acetic acid (IVA).

This is supported by research conducted Ismarwati who says that there are several factors that cause women not to do early detection of cervical cancer among others the fear when the result turned out to be positive so that they choose to avoid it as well as the presence

of feeling embarrassed, worried or anxious to undergo early detection [11]

It is also caused due to the low level of experience respondents care had never done IVA and high influence others creating awareness of Fertile Age Women in conducting an examination of the IVA is still low despite their fairly good knowledge about IVA examination. This is supported by the theory [12]. Sikap is influenced by several factors, namely the personal experience, the influence of others, the influence of culture, mass media, educational institutions and religious institutions, as well as the emotional factor.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted towards the fertile women age 65 (WUS) in Clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin that: the characteristics of the respondents to the fertile women age dominated by respondents aged 20-35 years i.e. as many as 42 people while the fertile age women aged > 35 as many as 23 people and educational characteristics of the respondents i.e. high school as much as 31 people, as many as 21 junior high school, elementary school as many as 10 people and S1 as much as 3 people. Pengetahuan Wanita fertile age about IVA examination

at clinics Banjarmasin Beautiful Banjarmasin most respondents with enough knowledge that is numbered 41 people (63.08%) respondents, women of fertile age Attitude about examination IVA in clinics with the most respondents Banjarmasin with 38 respondents (58.46%) have a positive attitude and 65 of those respondents no one ever check IVA However there are 10 respondents are planning on doing an examination of IVA.

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