THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOTIVATION AND ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WITH EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is cancer that attacks the sensitive and closed parts of women. Cervical cancer is cancer that occurs in the cervix or cervix, an area in the female reproductive organs that is the entrance to the uterus, located between the uterus (uterus) and the hole for intercourse or vagina. IVA examination can be done at any time, including during menstruation, during pregnancy and postpartum care, or after a miscarriage. The IVA test can also be performed on women who are suspected or known to have STIs or HIV/AIDS. The process of forming or changing behavior can be influenced by various factors both from within the individual and from outside the individual. The type of research used in this research is an analytic survey method with a quantitative approach and a cross-sectional study design which aims to analyze the relationship between motivation and attitudes of WUS towards early detection of cervical cancer in the IVA Test at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center in 2021. The population in this study are all women of childbearing age who live in the Working Area of the Bandar Khalipah Health Center, namely 7,513 people. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling, totaling 67 people. Data analysis using Chi-square analysis. The results of the study found that there was an effect of the attitude of pregnant women on early detection at the IVA test examination (p-value 0.00) and there was a motivational effect on early detection on the IVA Test Examination (p-value 0.00).

Keywords: Motivation; Attitude; IVA Test; Cervical Cancer

1. PRELIMINARY

Cervical cancer is cancer that ranks number two cancer in the world. Cervical cancer is very deadly and often called the "silent killer" because the course and development of this cancer are difficult to detect, and take quite a long time, up to 10-20 years, so this process is often not realized until it reaches the pre-cancerous stage without any symptom (Komite Penanggulangan Kanker Nasional 2015).

The incidence of cancer in Indonesia (136.2/100,000 population) ranks 8th in Southeast Asia, while in Asia it ranks 23rd. The highest incidence rate in Indonesia for men is lung cancer, which is 19.4 per 100,000 population with an average death of 10.9 per 100,000 population, followed by liver cancer of 12.4 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 7.6 per 100,000 population. Meanwhile, the highest incidence rate for women was breast cancer, which was 42.1 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 17 per 100,000 population, followed by cervical cancer 23.4 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population (Kemenkes RI 2019).

Cervical cancer is the fourth most

common cancer among women globally, with an estimated 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths in 2020. Approximately 90% of new cases and deaths worldwide in 2020 occurred in low- and middle-income countries (World Health Organization (WHO) 2020).

WHO mentions 3 important components that are pillars in the management of cervical cancer, namely: Vaccination at the age of 15 years, conducting Screening at the age of 35-45 years, and conducting pre-cancer tests on WUS (World Health Organization (WHO) 2020)

In Indonesia, the number of cervical cancer patients who seek treatment after being in an advanced stage is still high. Awareness for early detection of cervical cancer is still low. Cervical cancer malignancy can be prevented by early detection. Early detection can be done by the pap smear method or by IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid). Pap smear is an early detection of cancer by taking mucus from the area in the vagina, then it is examined in a laboratory to check for the presence or absence of abnormal cells. The results can be known in one to two weeks. Pap smear examination used to be a mainstay, but the price is not yet affordable for all people, especially Indonesian women who live far from complete health facilities such as hospitals or large laboratories. Then the detection that is now widespread is the IVA method, a cheaper and easier initial detection method (Kemenkes RI 2016).

IVA is a detection to determine the condition of the cervix by looking for abnormalities after applying acetic acid solution (3-5% vinegar). Acetic acid will show and mark pre-cancerous cells, if any are marked with a slightly whitish color change. The difference is, IVA results can be known instantly (15 minutes). The price is cheaper, the method is easier, and it can usually be done by midwives or health center staff. In principle, this test can be done at any time during the menstrual cycle, during the postpartum period, or even after a miscarriage. It is recommended that the test be carried out after the completion of the menstrual day, not in a state of pregnancy and avoid having intercourse 24 hours before the examination. Do the detection at least once when you reach the age of 35-40 years. If possible repeat every year or every five years in the age range of 35-55 years (Kemenkes RI 2016).

Visual inspection of acetic acid is an examination by observing using a speculum, looking at the cervix that has been stained with acetic acid or vinegar (3-5%). Pre-cancerous lesions will display white patches of color called aceto-white epithelium (Hendayani 2019).

Until 2019 in North Sumatra, early detection of cervical and breast cancer had been carried out in women aged 30-50 years, as many as 113,416 people (5.07%), this number increased compared to the number that was examined in 2018, namely 89,394 people (4, 5%). The examination was carried out using the Clinical Breast Examination (SADANIS) method for early detection of breast cancer and the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) or Pap Smear examination for early detection of cervical cancer. The highest coverage of early detection of cervical and breast cancer in women aged 30-50 was in Padang Lawas Utara District, namely 74.57%, followed by Samosir Regency, namely 25.22%, and Toba Samosir Regency, namely 14.20%. (Dinas Kesehatan Sumatera Utara 2019).

Data from 29,523 Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) recorded that only 255 people (0.8%) had undergone IVA examinations. Whereas in the working area of the Wek I Health Center, out of 4146 Women of Reproductive Age (WUS), only 15 people (0.4%) had carried out IVA examinations. (Sari, Aswan, and Pohan 2021).

The behavior of WUS (Women of Reproductive Age) in the working area of

the Bandar Khalipah Health Center in early detection of cervical cancer using the pap smear method is quite good, namely in 2017 there were 42 visits, and in 2018 it increased to 56 visits, while the attitude and motivation of mothers during IVA examination visits decrease. The number of IVA visits in 2017 was 1,024 people (11.4%), experiencing a decrease in visits in 2018, namely 321 WUS (3.57%) of the health center target which reached 10% of the total WUS (8,981 people).

This coverage is still low compared to the Ministry of Health's target for early detection of cervical cancer. This is caused by the low motivation and attitude of women of childbearing age in carrying out early detection of uterine cancer. The efforts of the health center are considered to have not been successful in terms of the declining target achievement of the Bandar Khalipah health center in 2018 (3.57%). To overcome this, the strategy adopted is through the approach of community leaders, carrying out IVA examinations together with the installation of contraceptives, and conducting counseling at Posyandu.

2. METHODE

This research is a type of quantitative research with a cross-sectional research design. This research was conducted at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center, Deli Serdang Regency. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age who live in the working area of the Bandar Khalipah Health Center, namely 7,513 people. The sample is part of the WUS as many as 67 people with WUS criteria who are married. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling.

The data collection technique in this study was to distribute questionnaires to WUS and provide questionnaires to be filled out. Data analysis in this study used univariate analysis and bivariate analysis using Chi-Square analysis.

3. RESULT

3.1 Characteristics of Respondents

3.1.1 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age, Education, Parity, and Occupation

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of WUS Characteristics at The Bandar Kalipah Health Center In 2022

No	Characteristics of Respondents	f	%
1	**Age**		
	< 20	4	6
	20-35	38	57
	35-40	25	37
	Total	**67**	**100**
2	**Education**		
	Elementary School	9	14
	Junior High School	13	19
	Senior High School	34	51
	College	11	16
	Total	**67**	**100**
3	**Occupation**		
	Employed	38	57
	Unemployed	29	43
	Total	**67**	**100**

The results of the study found that the majority of the age group was 20-35 years, namely 38 (57%), the majority of education levels were in high school by 34 (51%), and the majority of jobs were work by 38 (57%).

3.2 Univariate Analysis
3.2.1 Motivation, Attitude and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with The IVA Method

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Motivation, Attitude and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer IVA Method

No	Variable	f	%
1	**Motivation**		
	Yes	27	40
	No	40	60
	Total	**67**	**100**
2	**Attitude**		
	Positive	22	33
	Negative	45	67
	Total	**67**	**100**
3	**Early detection of cervical cancer**		
	Yes	28	42
	No	39	58
	Total	**67**	**100**

The results of the study found that the majority of respondents did not get motivation as much as 60%, the majority had a negative attitude about early detection of cervical cancer as much as 67%, and the majority of respondents did not do early detection of cervical cancer 58%.

3.3 Bivariate Analysis
3.3.1 The Relationship Between Motivation and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with The IVA Method at The Bandar Khalipah Health Center

Table 3. The Relationship Between Motivation and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with The IVA Method

Motivation	Early Detection of Cervical Cancer						p-value
	No		Yes		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Yes	9	13.5	18	26.8	27	40.3	0.005
No	30	44.8	10	14.9	40	59.7	

Table 3 shows that there were 9 (13.5) motivated women who were fertile but did not carry out early detection of cervical cancer, while 18 (26.8) did early detection of cervical cancer. There is no motivation for women of childbearing age and they do not do early detection of cervical cancer by 30 (44.8), while money

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does early detection of cervical cancer by 40 (59.7). The p-value results show that motivation is significantly related to the early detection of cervical cancer by the IVA method.

3.3.2 Correlation Between Attitude and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Method at Bandar Khalipah Health Center

Table 4. The Relationship Between Attitude and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with The IVA Method

Attitude	Early Detection of Cervical Cancer						p-value
	No		Yes		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	0.005
Positive	12	17.9	10	14.9	22	32.8	
Negative	27	40.3	18	26.9	28	67.2	

Based on table 4, it shows that the attitude of women of childbearing age who are positive but do not carry out early detection of cervical cancer is 12 (17.9) respondents, while those who carry out early detection of cervical cancer are 10 (14.9) respondents. The negative attitude of women of childbearing age who did not carry out early detection of cervical cancer was 27 (40.3) respondents, while those who did early detection of cervical cancer were 28 (67.2). The results of the p-value (0.005) indicate that attitude is significantly related to the early detection of cervical cancer by the IVA method.

4 DISCUSSION
Correlation between Motivation and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer IVA Method at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center

There is a relationship between motivation and early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method at the Bandar Khalifah Health Center with a p-value (0.005). The results of this study are in line with research (Novita Sari, Kebidanan Mamba, and Ulum Surakarta 2017) which states that motivation (p=0.002) is significantly related to IVA examination

behavior. The low motivation of the mother can be caused by the low knowledge possessed by the mother about cervical cancer. This is evident from the results of previous research which stated that the level of education influences the motivation of mothers to participate in early detection of cervical cancer, this means that motivation will grow if a person knows well the object of his motivation, including motivation in taking the IVA test. (Hendayani 2019)

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ni Luh Lanny Suartini 2021 which states that there is a relationship between the level of motivation of WUS and participation in IVA examinations. WUS with a strong level of motivation took more VIA examinations than those with moderate and weak motivation (P=0.011). Motivation is the urge from within humans to act or behave. Motivation is the driving force of every activity to be carried out, determining the direction of action towards the goal to be achieved. (Suartini, Marhaeni, and Suindri 2021)

Most of the respondents did not have the interest and willingness to do IVA so the need for the importance of health to

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protect the reproductive organs (cervix) was also lacking. Therefore, the encouragement to seek information and perform IVA was also lacking and when socialization activities from cadres or health workers were rarely emphasized about how important early detection of cervical cancer (IVA or pap smear) can prevent or find out earlier about the cancer.

In line with the theory put forward by (Lestari 2015) states that motivation is strength, encouragement, needs, pressure, and psychological mechanisms which are an accumulation of internal and external factors. Women who get good social support (support from spouses, family, friends, or community leaders) tend to do early detection of cervical cancer. If a woman does not have a close group, it will indirectly affect the woman's behavior. The husband is the closest person to the mother in interacting and in making decisions.

Correlation between Attitude and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer IVA Method at Bandar Khalipah Health Center

Relationship analysis showed that statistically attitude had a significant relationship with IVA examination behavior with a p-value of 0.005. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Handayani 2018) which states that WUS with a high attitude are 28,769 times more likely to carry out IVA examinations than WUS with low attitudes.

The influence of other people can affect a person's attitude, such as health workers who provide health education to WUS as early detection of cervical cancer so as to increase knowledge for WUS so that it will influence WUS attitudes to carry out early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method. Individuals tend to have a conformist attitude or in line with the thoughts of other people who are considered important. In addition, the

environment can also influence a person's attitude in receiving information. Attitude is an important determinant of behavior. The attitude that exists in a person will give a picture of a person's behavior. Someone will be able to predict how the response or action that will be taken by people based on the problems or circumstances they face. (Priyoto 2014).

This is the same as explained (Notoatmodjo 2018), attitude is mental readiness, which is a process that takes place within a person, together with each individual's experience, directs and determines responses or accepts or does not accept various objects and situations.

Early detection of cervical cancer is the key to curing all types of cancer. The importance of early detection is carried out to reduce the prevalence of the number of sufferers and to prevent the occurrence of cancer conditions at an advanced stage. The current condition is that there are still many women of childbearing age who are not aware of the early detection of cervical cancer. Even though it is highly recommended for examinations in Indonesia, the IVA examination interval is once every 5 years. If the test results are negative, they will be repeated 5 years and if they are positive, they will be repeated 1 year later (Kemenkes RI 2013).

Research (Rusdiyanti 2017) found a significant relationship between the behavior of women of childbearing age in the early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method with knowledge, attitude, distance affordability, exposure to information/mass media, husband support, support from health workers, support from health cadres, even culture.

Attitude is a person's closed response to a certain stimulus or object that already involves the opinion and emotion factors concerned. Attitude is related to someone's mindset, beliefs, beliefs that form a certain understanding so that

someone will tend to do something. If the reaction or response is positive then the behavior tends to be positive, in which WUS has a positive attitude because they want to know the condition of their reproductive health, and if the response is negative then the behavior also tends to be negative. (Notoatmodjo 2016)

If a person has a positive attitude towards an IVA examination, then based on this theory a person will carry out an IVA examination. In accordance with the results of research conducted in the Wirobrajan Health Center work area, 37.3% of respondents with a positive attitude had ever had an IVA and 91.2% of respondents with a negative attitude tended to never have had an IVA examination. Negative attitudes arose because most respondents still felt embarrassed, afraid that the examination would be painful, had no complaints related to the reproductive organs so they felt healthy and did not need an IVA or did not have enough time to do the examination.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion from this study is that there is a relationship between the attitude of pregnant women and early detection at the IVA Test Examination at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center in 2022 (p-value 0.005). Then there is a relationship between the motivation of pregnant women and early detection at the IVA Test Examination at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center in 2022 (p-value 0.005).

As for the suggestions that we can take from this research, especially suggestions for midwives, namely the results of this study are expected to provide education to pregnant women and their families about the IVA test in order to improve early detection of cervical cancer. So that pregnant women and their families get information about the IVA test, or information about cancer prevention as

early as possible. Then the advice for pregnant women, especially for women of childbearing age, is to increase the awareness of mothers and families to take advantage of the information and facilities that have been provided, don't be afraid, and pay more attention to health, especially the vital parts of women.

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