Artikel prosiding 2019

anonymous marking enabled

ASSOCIATION OF BENEFITS PERCEIVED FACTOR AND PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

Sri Mulyati[1], Kurniaty Ulfah[1], Dewi Purwaningsih[1]*

[1] Bandung Midwifery Department, Bandung Health Polytechnic Ministry of Health R.I.

[*]Corresponding author: mulyatisri66@yahoo.com

Abstract, **Background**: The high incidence of cervical cancer which is the cause of female death can be prevented by early detection of precancerous lesions. Precancerous lesions are abnormalities of the cervical epithelium due to changes in epithelial cells. Early detection of precancerous lesions can prevent precancerous lesions from progressing to cervical cancer if prompt treatment is taken. Early detection of cervical cancer is important for all married women to prevent the occurrence of cervical cancer which can be done through an IVA test (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection test) or Pap smear. One of causes of the low participation of women was the perception factor of benefits about early detection of cervical cancer that women have. The aim of this study was to determine the association of benefits perceived to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer.

Methods: The design of this study was cross-sectional with affordable population were women in several region of Public Health Centre in Bandung City. The sampling technique was consecutive sampling. The sample size was 190. Data collection used questionnaire instrument. Data analysis used chi-square test using SPSS software.

Results: The results of this study indicated that benefits perceived factor was related to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer ($p < 0.05$) based on age, education, parity, income about early detection of cervical cancer.

Conclusion: Benefits perceived as factor in early detection of cervical cancer needs to be improved in health promotion

Keyword: cervical cancer, early detection

Introduction

The incidence of cervical cancer high in the world. Cervical cancer ranks fourth of the types of cancer in women that cause death after breast cancer, colorectal cancer and lung cancer.[1]. Incidence of cervical cancer in is 88% in 2008 and this is expected to continue increase as much 98% in 2030.[2]

Cervical cancer is a disease that has a large potential of prevention, for which incidence and mortality can significantly decrease through population screening. Early detection of cervical cancer is important for all married women to prevent the occurrence of cervical cancer which can be done through an VIA test (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection test) or Pap smear. Pap smear can reduction in the incidence of invasive cervical cancer and cervical cancer mortality.[34]. The Visual inspection acetat Acid (VIA Test). Is then test which efficient and effective for early detection servical cancer.[2]. Screening for precancerous and cancerous cervical lesions using VIA is a simple, low-cost, and efficient alternative to cytologic testing in low-resource areas. VIA test have 80% sensitivity (range, 79%-82%) and a 92% specificity (range, 91%-92%) for VIA. Study region, capacity of screener, or size of the study population did not modify VIA accuracy. The positive predictive value was 10% (range 9%-10%).[5],[2]

In Indonesia, cervical cancer screening coverage is still low as much as 5%. Women do cervical cancer screening if they experience symptoms that are already at an advanced stage.[6].

Many factors that influence a person's behavior. According to the theory of health believe

the model of a person's behavior can be influenced by perception factor of benefits about early detection of cervical cancer that women have. [7]

Over the years awareness and uptake of services has remained poor despite all the studies on cervical cancer screening. Various studies indicate that cervical cancer screening services is poorly utilized and the awareness of the need for it is very low but can be treated if detected early.[8]

Based on the background of this study, researchers are interested in knowing the association benefits perceived to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer based on age, education, parity and knowledge.

Methods

The design of this study was a cross sectional study. The research variables are measured or collected at the same time. The target population in this study were all married women in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. The affordable population is all married women who are included in this study until the target was met. The number of samples in this study consisted of 190 mother.

The data used in this study was primary data. The instrument in this study was a questionnaire. The questionnaire consist of statement to measure benefits perceived to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer using the Guttman scale. The questionnaire to measure participation in early detection of cervical cancer was using a guttman scale. Data analysis was using Chi-Square test, Breslow-Day, Cochrans's Mantel-Haenszel by SPSS.

The sample of this study was all married women who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria was already married, never had a total hysterectomy, willing to be the subject of research. Exclusion criteria was have cervical cancer. Samples were selected by consecutive sampling, samples were selected that met the research criteria until the number of samples was met.

Results and Discussion

The measurement results are shown in the following table:

Table 1. Association of Benefits Perceived Factor and Participation of Women in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

		Benefit perceived	Participation				P Value*	P Value **
			High		Low			
			n	%	n	%		
Age	<30	high	5	9,6	47	90,4	-	0,021
		low	0	0,0	6	100,0		
	≥30	high	35	29,2	85	70,8		
		low	0	0,0	12	100,0		
Education	Elementary	high	2	16,7	10	83,3	-	0,037
		low	0	0,0	2	100,0		
	Junior school	high	4	9,8	37	90,2		
		low	0	0,0	8	100,0		
	>high school	high	34	28,6	85	71,4		
		low	0	0,0	8	100,0		
Parity	0	high	4	26,7	11	73,3	-	0,022
		low	0	0,0	2	100,0		
	1	high	6	10,5	51	89,5		
		low	0	0,0	7	100,0		
	≥2	high	30	30,0	70	70,0		
		low	0	0,0	9	100,0		
Income	<average minimum salary	high	3	11,1	24	88,9	-	0,023
		low	0	0,0	4	100,0		
	≥average minimum salary	high	37	25,5	108	74,5		
		low	0	0,0	14	100,0		
Knowledge	Good	high	21	42,0	29	58,0	-	0,052
		low	0	0,0	1	100,0		
	Moderate	high	9	16,4	46	83,6		
		low	0	0,0	9	100,0		
	Les	high	10	14,9	57	85,1		
		low	0	0,0	8	100,0		

*Tes chi-*square* dan Breslow-Day untuk analisis kovariat. **Tes chi-*square* dan Cochrans's Mantel-Haenszel

The results of this study indicated that benefits perceived factor was related to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer (p <0.05) based on age, education, parity, income. It was same with the Health Belief Model theory that said that when a person is aware or know the benefits of early detection, then she will continue to make these healthy behaviors to prevent of disease, including participation in VIA tests to prevent cervical cancer. The results were consistent with another research that showed the perception benefits have a statistically significant relationship with examination utilization IVA by JKN-KIS participants. Perception of the benefits The low level occurs because of the low knowledge of women of childbearing age regarding the benefits of detection efforts early cervical cancer. Perception of benefit is effectiveness strategies to reduce the threat of a disease that aims to improve a person's quality of life. Based on the theory of Health Belief Model, Individuals believe in a behavior that is beneficial to themselves and the environment then the individual will perform the behavior but if the benefits are obtained is not appropriate, then the behavior will not happen. So, if women have high perception of benefit, she will have participation on detection of cervical cancer. [9]

Conclusion

The results of this study indicated that benefits perceived factor was related to women's participation in early detection of cervical cancer (p <0.05) based on age, education, parity, income about early detection of cervical cancer. Benefits perceived as factor in early detection of cervical cancer needs to be improved in health promotion

Competing Interest

The authors of this paper have no competing interest to report.

Acknowledgement

The authors of this paper have no acknowledgement to report.

References

1. Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Siegel RL, Torre LA, Jemal A. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries. *CA Cancer J Clin*. Published online 2018. doi:10.3322/caac.21492
2. Cancer C. Recent Evidence on Cervical Cancer Screening in Low-Resource Settings. *East*. Published online 2011.
3. Peirson L, Fitzpatrick-Lewis D, Ciliska D, Warren R. Screening for cervical cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Syst Rev*. Published online 2013. doi:10.1186/2046-4053-2-35
4. Badulescu FL, Prejbeanu I, Rada C, Patrascu A, Dragomir M PF. Evaluation of Women Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Cervical Cancer Early Detection. *Rom J Morphol Embryol*. 2011;52(1):45-51.
5. Sauvaget C, Fayette JM, Muwonge R, Wesley R, Sankaranarayanan R. Accuracy of visual inspection with acetic acid for cervical cancer screening. *Int J Gynecol Obstet*. Published online 2011. doi:10.1016/j.ijgo.2010.10.012
6. Y.I. W, B.M. D, B.S. H. Papsmear's profile in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung. *Malays J Pathol*. Published online 2016.
7. Thompson T. Health Belief Model. In: *Encyclopedia of Health Communication*. ; 2014. doi:10.4135/9781483346427.n211
8. Hill RJ, Fishbein M, Ajzen I. Belief, Attitude, Intention and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research. *Contemp Sociol*. Published online 1977. doi:10.2307/2065853
9. Susaa NA, Suryoputro A, Kusumawati A, et al. Analisis Pemanfaatan Program Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan IVA oleh Peserta JKN-KIS Utilization Analysis of Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program with VIA by JKN-KIS Participants. *J MKMI*. 2019;15(2):195-203.

Artikel prosiding 2019

ORIGINALITY REPORT

29%	21%	25%	16%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Putu Indah Sintya Dewi. "The Analysis of Factors Affecting Interest in Fertile Age Women in Performing Early Detection of Cervical Cancer at Community Health Center Kubutambahan I Buleleng Regency-Bali", Journal for Quality in Public Health, 2020 Publication	3%
2	Submitted to International Health Sciences University Student Paper	3%
3	Catherine Sauvaget, Jean-Marie Fayette, Richard Muwonge, Ramani Wesley, Rengaswamy Sankaranarayanan. "Accuracy of visual inspection with acetic acid for cervical cancer screening", International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics, 2011 Publication	2%
4	Jie Yu, Lingkai Cai, Chunxiao Chen, Xue Fu, Liang Wang, Baorui Yuan, Xiao Yang, Qiang Lu. "Cascade Path Augmentation Unet for	2%

Bladder Cancer Segmentation in MRI", Medical Physics, 2022
Publication

5	romj.org Internet Source	2%
6	link.springer.com Internet Source	2%
7	mhealth.jmir.org Internet Source	2%
8	Submitted to University of Sydney Student Paper	2%
9	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	2%
10	Riska Nuryana, Ummu Salmah, Syamsiar S. Russeng. "Determinant early detection cervical cancer pus with via in the health center of Galesong north Takalar", Enfermería Clínica, 2020 Publication	1%
11	www.scribd.com Internet Source	1%
12	Submitted to University of Huddersfield Student Paper	1%
13	worldwidescience.org Internet Source	1%

14	Patiyus Agustiansyah, Rizal Sanif, Siti Nurmaini, Irfannuddin, Legiran. "WHO Global Strategy in Eradication of Cervical Cancer", Bioscientia Medicina : Journal of Biomedicine and Translational Research, 2021 Publication	1 %
15	Submitted to University of Witwatersrand Student Paper	1 %
16	Submitted to Queensland University of Technology Student Paper	1 %
17	eprints.ums.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
18	123doc.org Internet Source	1 %
19	Shato, Thembekile C. L.. "Examining the Utilization of Cervical Cancer Screening in Urban Zimbabwe: Multi-Stakeholder Perspectives.", Saint Louis University, 2020 Publication	1 %
20	cancer.jmir.org Internet Source	1 %
21	mjpath.org.my Internet Source	1 %
22	Allison Gates, Jennifer Pillay, Donna Reynolds, Robert Stirling et al. "Screening for the	<1 %

Prevention and Early Detection of Cervical Cancer: Protocol for Systematic Reviews to Inform Canadian Recommendations", Research Square, 2020

Publication

Exclude quotes	Off	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	Off		

Artikel prosiding 2019

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

/10

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3