

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

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

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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.^{3,4} 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 of 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, Cochran'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

			Participation				P Value*	P Value **
			Benefit perceived		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 Cochran'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.

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