WOMAN'S KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT PARTICIPATION IN THE INVESTIGATION IVA TEST (VISUAL INSPECTION OF ACETIC ACID) IN DUSUN IV DESA TENGAH PANCUR BATU SUB-DISTRICT DELI SERDANG 2014

Suswati, Dewi Meliasari
Department of Midwifwery, Polytechnic of Health, Medan

ABSTRACT

Low coverage of early detection or screening is one of the reasons why increasing the incidence rate of cervical cancer reach out 1.4 million women in the world, this study aimed to know the woman's participation in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang regency 2014.

This study used descriptive method. Population was all of women that had married who become subject investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV, sample were taken as many as 57 people. Sampling technique was used *total sampling*. This study conducted from March until July 2014.

The result of study showed from 57 respondent, the majority of respondents didn't want to participate in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) were 35 people (61.40%), majority of the less knowledgeable were 25 people (43.90%), the majority that have supportive stance were 37 people (65.00%), well knowledgeable with the supportive stance were 18 people (48.64%), and well knowledgeable women's majority with supportive stance about participation in investigation IVA test were 18 people (48.64%).

Respondent's knowledge and attitudes about participation in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) were less knowledgeable and supportive stance. Hopefully, for midwives and health workers more increase information about health. So, hopefully women can be more participation in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid).

Keywords : Woman'knowledge, attitudes, IVA Test

INTRODUCTION

Cervical Cancer is important health issues for women around the world. Cervical cancer is a malignancy that occurs in the cervix caused by *Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV). HPV is transmitted through sexual contact and its infection occurred in 75% of women who had been sexually. This cancer has invaded more than 1.4 million women worldwide (Depkes, 2009).

According to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Depkes (2008), cervical cancer took second place of all cancers in women with the incidence rate of 9.7% and 9.3% the number of deaths from all cancers for women in the world. According to World Health Organization (WHO) predicted that more than 500.000 new cases of cervical cancer were found in the world and 90% of all cases are in the developing countries. if it is not followed up with immediately, deaths due to cervical cancer in Indonesia is expected to increase almost 25% in the next ten years is 16 per 100.000 women (Astana, 2009).

Based on the evaluation of cervical cancer management at H. Adam Malik hospital and Pirngadi hospital during the last 5 years cervical cancer. Data analysis included age, parity, clinical stage, histopathology type, method of treatment. With the results during this period obtained a number of 303 patients with cervical cancer. The largest age group is 40-49 years is 151 cases (49.83%), Lili. (2010).

In Indonesia screening programs (early detection) has not been a priority in the government program. Many cases of cervical cancer were not detected by health workers caused by the lack of awareness and participation of women in the early detection of cervical cancer, so this has resulted in women belatedly realized their cervical cancer (Diananda, 2009).

Besides Pap Smears, early detection can be done by IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) that inspection with acetic acid 4%. In Indonesia itself, a factor of late diagnosis and the expensive medicines and

care costs are a major obstacle treatment cervical cancer (Setiawan, 2010).

The results of tests IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in health centers Pancur Batu Deli Serdang. From 235 people as a target IVA programs that is in the Desa Tengah only 63 people or (18.80%) who want to come and doing the IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research is Descriptive research in which the data taken is the primary data. Data obtained from the questionnaire assessment that aimed to know women's participation in the development of inspection IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang regency 2014 (Notoatmodjo, 2010.a). Populations in this study were all women, including inspection targets IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV in 2014 which amounts to 57 people. The numbers of samples in the study were 57 people using total sampling technique that was the entire population of 57 people who sampled the study (Suliystyaningsih, 2011).

This research was done in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang regency 2014 because there are still many women who did not want to do inspection IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) by reason of shame and did not know about the IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid). The research was done from June – August 2014

Data have been collected, the processed manually with the following steps (Notoatmodjo 2010.a) :

a. Editing Process

Checking list of questions that have been submitted to the respondents, when did inspection completeness of questionnaire answers still found respondents who did not answer all the questions fully so that researchers did confirm to respondent to fill in all questionnaires fully.

b. Coding Process

The author clarified existing answers by giving a code-shaped figure. Namely 1,2,3.....to 57 in which names and respondents answer replaced in numbers.

c. Scoring Process

Calculating or scoring on the respondents answer. Value was given depending on the number of question and appropriate with the predetermined measurement aspect.

Measurement of knowledge conducted based on the total value of respondents answer from all the questions that given with the total questions as many as 20 in the form of multiple-choice questions

a. If it is true gets the score 5
b. If it is wrong gets the score 0.

Measurements conducted on the attitudes based on the total value of the respondents' answers from all the questions that given with the total questions as many as 20 questions. For the supporting question

a. Totally Agree: TA (Score 4)
b. Agree: A (Score 3)
c. Disagree: DS (Score 2)
d. Totally Disagree: TDS (Score 1)

For the question did not support the category

a. Totally Agree: TA (Score 1)
b. Agree: A (Score 2)
c. Disagree: DS (Score 3)
d. Totally Disagree: TDS (Score 4)

Data analysis conducted by using Descriptive Analysis by looking at the percentage of data that has been collected and presented in the form of a frequency distribution tables and an explanation, about everything related to the woman's participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang 2014.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

The results of this study based on the primary data had been conducted for respondent's participation obtained as follows :

Table 1
Distribution of respondent's participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang 2014

No	Respondent's participation in investigation IVA test	Sum F	%
1	Want	22	38.60%
2	Do not want	35	61.40%
Total		**57**	**100%**

Based on the table 1 above can be seen that the participation of respondents are

willing to participate in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district were 22 people (38.40%) and the respondents who would not participate in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district were 35 people (61.40%).

Table 2
Distribution of respondent's knowledge about participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang 2014

No	Knowledge	Sum	
		F	%
1.	Good	15	26.30%
2.	Enough	17	29.80%
3.	Less	25	43.90%
Total		**57**	**100**

Based on the table 4.1.2 above can be seen that the majority of respondents knowledge in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district less knowledge as many as 25 people (43.00%) and good knowledge of minority as many as 15 people (26.30%).

Table 3
Distribution of respondent's participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) based on Attitude in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang 2014

No	Attitude	F	%
1	Support	37	65.00%
2	Not Support	20	35.00%
Total		**57**	**100**

Based on table 3 above can be seen that from 57 respondents majority were supportive as many as 37 people (65.00%), and the minority did not support as many as 20 people (35.00%).

Table 4.
Distribution of respondent's knowledge about participation in the investigation IVA test in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang 2014
(Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid)

No	Attitude	Knowledge						Sum	
		Good		Enough		Less			
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Support	18	48.64	14	37.85	5	13.51	37	100
2	Not Support	2	10	4	20	12	70	20	100

Based on table 4 above can be seen that the majority of good knowledgeable respondent with the supportive stance were 18 people (48.64%), and the minority of enough knowledgeable with not supportive stance were 2 people (10%).

DISCUSSION

From the results, it can be known about the respondent's participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang regency 2014 based on knowledge and attitude.

Based on the result of research, can be known that respondents majority with less knowledgeable were 25 people (43.90%), enough knowledgeable were 17 people (29.80%), good knowledgeable were 15 people (26.30%).

Basically, knowledge consists of all facts and theories that enable someone for resolve their problems. The knowledge obtained either from direct experience or through the others experience. If the person's level of knowledge higher in daily life it would be good because it is based on science.

According to the assumption of the author, the results of this study are consistent with the statement Notoatmodjo. From the results showed that woman who did not want to do inspection IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) are less knowledgeable, where knowledge affects the woman's participation in the investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid).

The results obtained by researchers accordance with the results of the study from Melva (2009), stated that the knowledge is good, then the woman will be aware to check the IVA test because it is important to health.

Based on the result of research, can be known that from 57 respondents' respondents' majority have supportive stance in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) were 37 people (65.00%) and not supportive stance were 20 people (35.00%).

According to Notoatmodjo (2010), after someone knows the stimulus or the next object processes then assess or act towards an object or object stimulus. Then conduct an assessment or opinion which known to be practiced or implemented in daily life.

According to the assumption of the author, the results of this study are consistent with the statement Notoatmodjo, because the results showed that woman who did not want to do inspection IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) have not supportive stance which the attitude affects someone to participate in investigation IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid).

The result of this study is consistent with Masrina (2008) stated that respondents have good attitude because respondents have knowledge, balance in belief, it is also consistent with theory of Walgito, that not supportive attitude appear because the unpleasant feelings caused by the lack of resources IVA test either benefit or how it works. But there is also woman with good knowledge but still not support; this case happened because she has not confidence to do in daily life.

Based on the result of research, from 37 respondents respondent's majority have good knowledge with supportive stance in investigation IVA test were 18 people (48.64%), enough knowledge were 14 people (37.85%) with supportive stance, and minority less knowledge with not supportive stance were 5 people (13.51%). From 20 respondents majority less knowledge with not supportive stance in investigation were 12 people (70%), enough knowledge with not supportive stance were 4 people (20%), and minority good knowledge with not supportive stance were 2 people (10%).

According to Notoatmodjo (2010) after someone knows the stimulus or the next object processes then assess or act towards an object or object stimulus. Then conduct an assessment or opinion which known to be practiced or implemented in daily life.

The results of this study are consistent with the theory of Notoatmodjo (2010), because from the result of research found that respondents that have good knowledge with supportive stance in investigation in IVA test. While woman didn't want to check in IVA test have less knowledge with not supportive stance. This research is consistent with the result of research from Evidasanti (2010) said that knowledge and attitude will affect woman's perception in doing check in IVA test.

CONCLUSION

From the result of research and discussion "Woman's Knowledge and Attitudes about Participation in the Investigation IVA Test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) in Dusun IV Desa Tengah Pancur Batu sub-district Deli Serdang regency 2014" can be conclude that :

1. Woman's less knowledge were 25 people (43.90%), compared with good knowledge were 15 people (26.30%). It can be happened because less knowledge will affect the woman's participation in doing IVA test (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid).
2. Not supportive stance were 20 people (35%). It can be happened because woman's knowledge still low about investigation IVA test, so it affected woman's participation in doing IVA test.
3. Woman didn't want to check in IVA test have less knowledge with not supportive stance were 12 people (70%). It can be happened because woman's knowledge and attitude affect in doing IVA test.

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