

THE INFLUENCE OF ATTITUDINAL AND MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE (WUS) ON THE ACTION OF CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING ACETIC ACID VISUAL INSPECTION METHOD (IVA) IN THE WORKING AREA OF SITINJO HEALTH CENTRE DAIRI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a carcinoma that grows inside the cervix / cervix caused by HVP (Human Paviloma Virus). in Indonesia shows an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018. This cancer should be found at an earlier stage, but is often recognised at an advanced stage (70%) leading to a high mortality rate. The coverage of early detection of cervical cancer in 2018 reached 7.34, 77,969 IVA positives were found. Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) is a cervical cancer screening examination by visual inspection of the cervix with the application of acetic acid which is cheaper, practical, and very easy to do with simple equipment, The purpose of this research is to analyse the effect of Attitude and Motivation factors of Women of Fertile Age (WUS) on the action of Cervical Cancer Screening with the Acetic Visual Inspection Method. This study is a quantitative study using a cross sectional research design. The sample in the study was 92 women of childbearing age by means of Probability Sampling with Simple Random Sampling technique. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between attitude with a p value of 0.000 <0.05, motivation p value 0.000 <0.05 with the action of cervical cancer screening IVA method. Increase the motivation of WUS with Health Education for early detection of cervical cancer by VIA test method.

Keywords: *Cervical cancer, VIA, women of childbearing age*

INTRODUCTION

Currently the prevalence of cervical cancer is the highest type of cancer in women in Indonesia after breast cancer, so it needs important attention¹. It is estimated that more than 470,000 women are diagnosed with cervical cancer each year of which 190,000 are from developing countries. The mortality rate due to this disease reaches 230,000 people, which means that every two minutes one woman dies. Based on Riskesdas data in 2018, the prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia was 1.79 per 1000 population showing an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 with the highest prevalence of cancer in DI Yogyakarta (4.1‰), followed by Central Java (2.1‰), Bali (2‰), Bengkulu, and DKI Jakarta each 1.9 per mile. This cancer should be found at an earlier stage, but it is more often recognized at an advanced stage (70%) which causes a

high mortality rate. Cancer of the cervix can be found at the pre-cancerous stage (precancerous lesions) with the Visual Acetate Inspection (VIA) method. (Riskasdas,2018)

IVA is a cervical cancer screening examination by visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid application. VIA is an examination of the cervix (cervix) by looking directly (with the naked eye) at the cervix after wiping the cervix with a 3-5% acetic acid solution. The WHO consultation report states that VIA can detect high grade precancerous lesions with a sensitivity of about 66-96% and specificity of 64-98%. The positive predictive value and negative predictive value are between 10-20% and 92-97%, respectively. If found at an earlier stage, it can reduce mortality and save very high health costs. The coverage of early detection of cervical and breast cancer in women aged 30-50 is highest in Bangka Belitung Islands at 25.42%, followed by West Sumatra at 18.89%, and Lampung at 17.47%, North Sumatra is 24th (4.59%). The results of early detection of cervical cancer and breast cancer in women aged 30-50 years in 2018 where in 2018 77,969 positive IVAs were found. (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia,2018)

The delay in early detection of this cancer so that the numbers from year to year increase is due to many factors, one of which is the low awareness of women who have had sexual intercourse to do early detection. This is due to the lack of knowledge and understanding of women about cervical cancer itself and cervical cancer screening and symptoms, so they come to health services already in an advanced stage of the disease and are too late to be treated. In addition, the examination that must be done by opening the genitals of many women who feel embarrassed and feel anxious or afraid so that they are not ready if they are declared to have cervical cancer after the examination. Early detection is the key to curing all types of cancer. The importance of early detection is done to reduce the prevalence of the number of sufferers and to prevent the occurrence of cancer conditions at an advanced stage.

Based on the health profile of North Sumatra in 2019, the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer by the iva method by district / city in women aged 30-50 years, a total of 34,494 checked iva = 3,269 (9.48%) in Dairi Regency. This figure is still far from the target achievement indicator in the Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan (RENSTRA) 2015-2019 which targets early detection of cervical cancer by 50%. Puskesmas Sitinjo is one of the health centers in Dairi Regency, located in Sitinjo District which is close to the center of Sidikalang city which makes the community easily receive and get access to information both from information media, the

community, and other health workers but Sitingo has not been able to reach the target above. (Profil Kesehatan Indonesia, 2019).

Various studies have been conducted to find out what factors cause WUS to act to examine themselves with the VIA method. One of the factors causing the high incidence of cancer in Indonesia is the low awareness of women who have had sexual intercourse to do early detection. The results of Nura's research in 2016 prove that a woman does not undergo early detection of cervical cancer due to attitude. Attitude is very influential with the mother's behavior to do the VIA test. The more positive the mother's attitude towards the VIA test, the higher the mother's behavior to carry out early detection of cervical cancer by the VIA method. Likewise, research conducted by (Meta and Nova in 2017) which analyzed factors associated with early examination of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age found that one of the factors associated with early detection of cervical cancer is attitude. Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. Attitude is a tendency that comes from within the individual to behave in certain patterns, towards an object due to stance and feelings towards the object (Koentjaraningrat, 2013). According to Sarwono (2010), attitude is a tendency to respond (positively or negatively) to certain people, situations or objects. attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, which predisposes to action.

Motivation is also one of the factors causing WUS not to do early detection of cervical cancer, indicated by the reason that there is no time to check early detection of cervical cancer. In terms of personality, there is a fear of early detection of cervical cancer. The results of research by Kurniawati, 2015 that the effect of maternal motivation on VIA examination behavior The results of the Wald test obtained a significance value of 0.013, indicating that there is an effect of maternal motivation on VIA examination behavior. The Odd Ratio value of the mother's motivation variable of 4.700 means that mothers with high motivation have a probability of performing VIA examination 4.700 times greater than mothers with low motivation.

Based on the description above, it is necessary to conduct research on the influence of attitude and motivation factors of women of childbearing age on the action of cervical cancer screening with the method of visual inspection of acetate in the Sitingo Health Center Working Area.

METHOD

This research is a quantitative study using a cross-sectional research design. Cross-sectional research is a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, by means of approaches, observations, or data collection. A cross-sectional approach was taken to analyze the influence of Attitude and Motivation factors of Women of Fertile Age (WUS) on the action of Cervical Cancer Screening with Visual Inspection Acetate Method. Berdasarkan rumus perhitungan sampel tersebut maka diperoleh besar sampel minimal in this study were 92 people. The sample is a part or representative of the population under study. In this study using Probability Sampling with Simple Random Sampling technique. The data were analyzed univariately and then bivariate analysis to see the relationship between the independent and dependent variables using the chi square test at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). The data obtained were analyzed univariately then bivariately using the Chi-square test at the 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Characteristics of Respondents

Based on the results of the study, the demographic factors of the respondents studied in this study, namely age, education, occupation, and income, can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' demographics in the Sitinjo Health Center Working Area, Dairi Regency in 2020

NO	DEMOGRAPHICS	TOTAL	PERSENTAGE (%)
1.	AGE :		
	A. ≤ 35 YEAR	58	54,3
	B. > 35 YEAR	34	45,7
	TOTAL	92	100,0
2	EDUCATION:		
	A. LOW (SD/SMP)	27	71,1
	B. HIGHER (SMA/PERGURUANTTINGGI)	65	28,9
	TOTAL	92	100,0
3	JOBS :		
	A. WORKING (EMPLOYEE, TRADER, OR WORKING OUTSIDE THE HOME)	35	29,2
	B. NOT WORKING (HOUSEWIFE)	57	70,8
	TOTAL	92	100,0

NO	DEMOGRAPHICS	TOTAL	PERSENTAGE (%)
4	REVENUE:		
	A. LOW (<RP.1.626.000.-)	58	64,9
	B. HIGH (>RP.1.626.000.-)	34	35,1
	TOTAL	92	100,0

Based on the results of the study, the average age (mean) of respondents was 35 years. The table above shows that most respondents were ≤ 35 years old as many as 58 people (54.3%), a small proportion of respondents aged > 35 years as many as 34 people (45.7%).

Based on education, it shows that most respondents have low education (elementary / junior high school) as many as 27 people (71.1%), a small proportion of respondents have high education (high school / college) as many as 65 people (28.9%).

Do not work, namely as (housewives) as many as 57 people (70.8%), a small proportion of respondents work as (employees, traders, or work outside the home) as many as 35 people (29.2%).

Based on respondent or family income, the table above shows that most respondents have family income below the regional minimum wage (UMR) or low income (<Rp.1,626,000.-) as many as 58 people (64.9%), a small proportion have family income above the regional minimum wage (UMR) or high income respondents (>Rp.1,262,000.-) as many as 34 people (35.1%).

1. Psychological factors Attitude and Motivation

Based on the results of the study, the psychological factors studied, namely attitudes, motivation of respondents, can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 2. Distribusi Frekuensi Faktor Psikologi Responden di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sitinjo Kabupaten Dairi Tahun 2020

NO	PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS	JUMLAH	PERSENTAG E (%)
1.	ATTITUDE:		
	A. POSITIVE	25	27,14
	B. NEGATIVE	67	72,82
	TOTAL	92	100,0
2.	MOTIVASION:		

A.	HIGHT	26	28,26
B.	LOW	66	71,74
TOTAL		92	100,0

The table above shows that most of the respondents' attitudes were in the negative category as many as 67 people (72.82%), a small proportion of respondents' perceptions were in the good category as many as 25 people (27.14%). The table above shows that most of the respondents' motivation was in the low category as many as 66 people (71.74%), a small proportion of respondents' motivation in the high category as many as 26 people (29.6%). Based on the results of the study, the cervical cancer screening action of the IVA method can be seen in the following table: The table above shows that most of the respondents' attitudes were in the negative category as many as 67 people (72.82%), a small proportion of respondents' perceptions were in the good category as many as 25 people (27.14%).

Based on the results of the study, the cervical cancer screening action of the IVA method can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Cervical Cancer Screening Measures in the Sitinjo Health Center Working Area, Dairi Regency in 2020

NO	CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING WITH VIA METHOD	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	YES	24	26,09
2	NEVER	68	73,91
TOTAL		92	100,0

The table above shows that most respondents stated that they had never screened for cervical cancer using the VIA method as many as 68 people (73.91%), a small proportion of respondents stated that they had screened for cervical cancer using the VIA method as many as 24 people (26.08%).

2. Analisis bivariate

1. Psychological Factors of Attitude with Cervical Cancer Screening Measures by VIA Method

The relationship between attitude and cervical cancer screening by VIA method can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Crosswalk of Attitudes with Cervical Cancer Screening Measures by VIA Method in the Sitinjo Health Center Working Area, Dairi Regency, 2020

No	Attitude	Cervical Cancer Screening Measures IVA Method				Total		<i>p-value</i>
		Yes		Never				
		f	%	F	%	F	%	
1	Positive	23	95,83	1	4,16	24	100,0	0,000
2	Negative	0	0,0	68	100,0	68	100,0	

The table above shows that of the 24 respondents who had a positive attitude, the majority did the IVA method of cervical cancer screening as many as 23 people (95.83%). Of the 68 respondents who had a negative attitude, the majority had never done the IVA method of cervical cancer screening as many as 68 people (100%). The results of bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square statistical test showed that the p value was 0.000 <0.05, meaning that there was a significant relationship between attitude and cervical cancer screening using the VIA method in the Sitinjo Health Center working area, Dairi Regency in 2020.

2. Motivation with Cervical Cancer Screening Measures by VIA Method

The relationship between motivation and cervical cancer screening by VIA method can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 5. Cross Table of Motivation with Cervical Cancer Screening Measures by VIA Method in the Sitinjo Health Center Working Area, Dairi Regency, 2020

No	Motivation	Cervical Cancer Screening Measures IVA Method				Total		<i>p-value</i>
		Yes		Never				
		f	%	F	%	F	%	
1	High	23	95,83	1	4,16	24	100,0	0,000
2	Low	1	1,47	67	98,5	68	100,0	

The table above shows that of the 24 respondents who had high motivation, the majority did the IVA method of cervical cancer screening as many as 23 people (95.83%). Of the 68 respondents who had low motivation, the majority had never done the IVA method of cervical cancer screening as many as 67 people (98.5%). The results of bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square statistical test showed that the p value was $0.000 < 0.05$, meaning that there was a significant relationship between motivation and cervical cancer screening using the VIA method in the Sitinjo Health Center working area, Dairi Regency in 2020.

3. Discussion

1. The Effect of Attitude on the Action of Cervical Cancer Screening by VIA method

Based on the results of the study, it shows that attitude affects the mother's action to screen for cervical cancer with the VIA method with a p value = 0.000. The results of Nura's research in 2016 prove that a woman does not undergo early detection of cervical cancer due to attitude. Attitude is very influential with the mother's behavior to do the VIA test. The more positive the mother's attitude towards the VIA test, the higher the mother's behavior to conduct early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method. The results of research by Khosidah (2014) found that there was a significant relationship between the attitude of WUS towards the VIA test and the behavior of the VIA test in West Purwokerto District, Banyumas Regency in 2014 ($p = 0.003$). Attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed to a stimulus or object. Attitude is a tendency that comes from within the individual to behave in certain patterns, towards an object due to stance and feelings towards the object (Koentjaraningrat, 2013). According to Sarwono (2010), attitude is a tendency to respond (positively or negatively) to certain people, situations or objects. attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, which predisposes to the action of a behavior. The results of this study are supported by Huchko (2013) that there is a significant relationship between perceived vulnerability and the desire to screen. This research is also in line with the results of research conducted by Winkjosastro (2012) that one of the goals of someone doing an initial examination or IVA screening is to avoid uterine cancer. Then in (Bakhtari, 2012) states that an individual will take action to protect themselves if they consider that their condition is vulnerable to serious conditions or problems.

According to the researcher, the results of this study showed that most of the WUS in the Sitinjo Health Center working area had a poor attitude. This is due to the lack of reaction with their own awareness because of the feeling of needing an examination for their reproductive health. In fact, some of the WUS who performed the VIA test for cervical cancer screening were

due to the fact that the WUS who would take the action of installing an inplac contraceptive was required to take the VIA test. The mother's attitude tended to be less concerned about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer because she felt she was in good condition so she did not feel the need for early detection. Mothers also do not feel the need to do cervical cancer screening with the VIA method even though they are sexually active, because they think they are unlikely to contract the disease.

2. The Effect of Motivation on the Action of Cervical Cancer Screening by VIA method

Based on the results showed that motivation affects the mother's action to screen for cervical cancer with the VIA method with a p value = 0.000, meaning that mothers with good motivation have a tendency to perform cervical cancer screening with the VIA method.

Motivation is also one of the factors causing WUS not to do early detection of cervical cancer, indicated by the reason that there is no time to check early detection of cervical cancer. In terms of personality, there is a fear of early detection of cervical cancer. The results of research by Kurniawati, 2015 that the effect of maternal motivation on VIA examination behavior. The results of the Wald test obtained a significance value of 0.013, indicating that there is an effect of maternal motivation on VIA examination behavior. The Odd Ratio value of the mother's motivation variable of 4.700 means that mothers with high motivation have a probability of performing VIA examination 4.700 times greater than mothers with low motivation.

Motivation is basically the interaction of a person with certain situations he faces. Inside a person there is a "need" or "desire" (wants) for the object outside the person, then how the person connects the need with the "situation outside" the object in order to fulfill the intended needs. Therefore, motivation is a reason (reasoning) for someone to act in order to fulfill their life needs (Notoatmodjo, 2013). The results of this study are also in line with Lubis's research (2012) at the Bandar Khalipah Health Center, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency that PUS motivation has a significant effect on PUS mothers conducting VIA tests as early detection of cervical cancer ($p=0.001$). The motivation variable is the most dominant variable affecting mothers in conducting VIA test examinations, with an OR value = 15.924 (95%CI: 5.347-47.423), meaning that PUS mothers who have high motivation have a 15.9 times higher chance of conducting VIA tests than mothers with low motivation.

According to the researchers, the motivation of WUS in the Sitinjo Health Center working area to screen for cervical cancer using the VIA method is in the low category, this is because many women have never heard of VIA screening and think that so far they have never felt any symptoms on their reproductive organs and feel that it is not so important, so it is unlikely that

they will get cervical cancer. Motivation to act with the belief that health is important to be self-examined is lacking among WUS both from family and from others. Some WUS were not motivated to do early detection of cervical cancer on the grounds that they did not give time to check early detection of cervical cancer. In terms of personality, there was a fear of early detection of cervical cancer.

In this study, some WUS also had good motivation (high) to screen for cervical cancer with the VIA method because the mother heard from health workers, was invited by cadres and friends so that she was encouraged to do VIA screening, so she had a desire to stay healthy, so she had a feeling of comfort after knowing the results of the VIA test if the results were negative (not proven to have cervical cancer).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Maternal attitude has a significant effect on the act of cervical cancer screening by VIA method in Sitinjo Health Center, Dairi Regency in 2016. Mothers who have a negative attitude tend to never do cervical cancer screening by VIA method.
2. Maternal motivation has a significant effect on cervical cancer screening with VIA method at Sitinjo Health Center, Dairi Regency in 2016. Mothers who have less motivation tend to never do cervical cancer screening with the IVA method.

ADVICE

It is suggested to several parties as follows:

1) Health workers

- a. Health workers still have high enthusiasm to provide health education to the community, especially to WUS mothers who are sexually active through health counseling, distribution of brochures, leaflets, etc. by health workers so that WUS mothers want to do VIA tests as early detection of cervical cancer.
- b. Health workers at the Sitinjo Health Center, Dairi Regency, especially women, should be role models for WUS to carry out cervical cancer screening (early detection) so that more WUS will carry out early detection of cervical cancer with the VIA test.

c. Disseminate information to the community, especially to WUS women who have been sexually active through health counseling, distribution of brochures, leaflets, etc. by health workers so that WUS women want to do the VIA test as early detection of cervical cancer.

2) WUS

WUS with low attitudes and motivation should foster attitudes and motivation from within to carry out early detection of cervical cancer with the VIA test method so that it will be known if there is a disturbance in the cervix and can be treated immediately.

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