



Determinants Related to Interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA)

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ABSTRACT

Based on Riskesdas 2018 data, the prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia shows an increase from 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018. The coverage of the examination was 3.02 per 100,000 residents, the results of the examination showed 4,183 positive IVA, 263 Suspicious Ca cervix. From the results of the preliminary study, 30 WUS who have carried out the IVA 1 WUS & 29 WUS examination have not been examined for IVA, then 10 WUS who are interested in doing IVA and 20 WUS who are not interested in doing IVA. The purpose of the study is to determine the factors related to the interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in the Visual Inspection examination of Acetic Acid (IVA) in Bantarjaya Village, Kec Pebayuran Kab Bekasi in 2021. The method used in this study is quantified analytics with a cross-sectional approach and sampling using purposive sampling techniques. With a population of 270 women of childbearing age and a sample of 178 sampel. Data collection uses questionnaires. The results of the analysis through Univariate, Bivariate & Multivariate. The results of the Bivariate analysis used the chi-square test with a meaningfulness level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$) and showed that there was a relationship between the education of women of childbearing age (P Value = 0.000), Knowledge (P Value = 0.018), Husband Support (P Value = 0.035), Health Workers Support (P Value = 0.020), and The Interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the Examination of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA). Then the multivariate results there are dominant factors, namely the Education variable, namely (P Value 0.000 & OR 3,714) to WUS Interest in The Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Examination (IVA) in Bantarjaya Village, Pebayuran District, Bekasi Regency in 2021. The conclusion is that there is a relationship between Education, Knowledge, Husband Support, Support of Health Workers with the Interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Examination (IVA) in Bantarjaya Village, Pebayuran District, Bekasi Regency in 2021. The suggestion with this study is that it is hoped that the achievement of the IVA examination as an early detection of cervical cancer can be achieved.

Keywords: IVA Examination Interest, Women of Childbearing Age, Education, Knowledge, Husband Support

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INTRODUCTION

One of the diseases that can interfere with the health of women's reproductive organs is cervical cancer which is the cancer that most often affects women around the world. (Ministry of Health, 2013). Even increasing from year to year, it can be due to shifts in human lifestyles, including diet, sexual intercourse patterns, and the rise of food additives, drinks and cosmetics that contribute to cancer. ¹

Cervical cancer is a malignant disease of the cervix or cervix uteri. About 90% or 270,000 deaths from cervical cancer in 2015 occurred in low- and middle-income countries. The high mortality rate of cervical cancer globally can be reduced through a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, early diagnosis, effective screening and treatment programs. (WHO, 2016). Regions with a mortality rate of less than 2 per 100,000 in West Asia, Western Europe and Australia/New Zealand while countries with a mortality rate of more than 20 per 100,000 are Melanesia (20.6), Central Africa (22.2) and East Africa (27.6). Based on WHO data, 2016 in Indonesia cervical cancer ranks second only to breast cancer. There were 20,928 new cases of cervical cancer and deaths from cervical cancer with a percentage of 10.3%. ²

Based on Riskesdas 2018 data, the prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia shows an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018. The highest prevalence of cancer is Yogyakarta which is 4.86 per 1000 population, followed by West Sumatra 2.47 per 1000 population and Gorontalo 2.44 per 1000 population. ³. And according to data I obtained from the district office, there are 105 women affected by cervical cancer. ⁴

Interest can be influenced by two factors: the factor from within (Intrinsic) which means that something is indeed desirable because a person is happy to do it, where interest comes from within the person. People like to do the deed for the sake of the deed of the person, such as age, parity, education, attitude and External factors (Extrinsic) that something deed is done on the impulse or implementation from the outside. People do the deed because they are being doped or coerced from the outside such as knowledge, education, husband support, and sources of information. ⁵

One of the alternative examinations to detect cervical cancer at a relatively cheaper cost is a visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA). Visual inspection with acetic acid is a direct examination of the cervix without the use of an enlargement device (naked eye) after the steaming of the cervix with 3-5% acetic acid. This examination aims to early detect the presence of precancerous lesions or cancer through the color of the cervical epithelium to white called acetowhite . This IVA screening method is relatively easier and can be done by general practitioners, midwives or nurses who have been trained to do this method. The high mortality rate from cervical cancer in the world indicates that we should be vigilant and recognize the signs. ⁶

The results of a preliminary study conducted in hamlet I of Bantarjaya village in 2021 of 30 women of childbearing age. 29 people do not know what iva is and do not know there is an iva

examination or lack of information, 1 person has done an iva test, There are wus who are interested in doing an iva examination as many as 10 people or 33.3 % of the reason for health and want to know the cervical cancer screening, and women of childbearing age who are not interested in doing iva examinations as many as 20 people or 66.6 % the reason is because of fear, shame and fear should not be the same husband or family.

From the data above, the author is interested in knowing "Factors related to the interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination in Hamlet I of Bantarjaya Village in 2021". So the formulation of the problem in the study Are what factors are related to the interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in the examination of Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) in Bantarjaya Village in 2021?

This activity aims to find out the factors related to the interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Examination (IVA) in Bantarjaya Village, Pebayuran District, Bekasi Regency in 2021. The benefit in this activity is to hope that the community, especially women of childbearing age, will add information related to the benefits of the IVA examination to early detect cervical cancer. in Bantarjaya Village, Pebayuran District, Bekasi.

METHOD

This type of research is quantitative analytics with a cross-sectional approach where researchers study the dynamics of correlation between risky factors and effects by means of an observational approach where data collection is simultaneously observed at the same time. The population in this study was WUS who were married as many as 270 people in Hamlet 1 of Bantarjaya Pebayuran Village, Bekasi. The sample in this study was 178 married WUS people in Hamlet 1, Bantarjaya Pebayuran Village, Bekasi. The number of samples is determined by the Slovin Formula. Sample technique is a technique for sampling, namely Purposive Sampling is a sample determination technique with certain considerations. The dependent variable in this study is WUS Interest in IVA Examination. Independent variables in this study are Education, Knowledge, Husband Support, Health Worker Support (Nakes).

RESULTS

1. Univariate Results

Table 1. Characteristics respondent

No.	Variable	Sum N = 178	Percentage %
1.	Wus Interest in the IVA		
	0. No Interest	106	59.6
	1. Interest	72	40.4
	Total	178	100
2.	Education		
	0. Low	86	48.3
	1. Tall	92	51.7
	Total	178	100
3.	Knowledge		
	0. Not good Enough	77	43.3
	1. Good	101	56.7
	Total	178	100
4.	Husband Support		
	0. Less Support	90	50.6
	1. Support	88	49.4
	Total	178	100
5.	Health Workers Support		
	0. Less Support	99	55.6
	1. Support	79	44.4
	Total	178	100

From table 1, it is known that of the 178 respondents of women of childbearing age who were not interested in conducting IVA examinations as many as 106 responders (59.6 %), Women of childbearing age who were poorly educated < high school as many as 86 respondents (48.3 %), Women of childbearing age who had poor knowledge of IVA examinations as many as 77 respondents (43.3 %), Women of childbearing age who did not get husband support in conducting IVA examinations as many as 90 respondent (50.6 %), and Women of childbearing age who lacked support from Health workers were 99 (55.6%).

2. Bivariate Results.

Table 2 Relationship between Education and WUS Interest in IVA Examination.

		WUS Interest in IVA						P-value	OR
		No Interest		Interest		Sum			
Education		f	%	f	%	n	%		
Education	Low	65	75.6	21	24.4	86	100	0.000	3.850
	Tall	41	44.6	51	55.4	92	100		
TOTAL		106	59,6	72	40.4	178	100		

Table 2 Of the total 178 women of childbearing age there were 106 who were not interested in conducting IVA examinations with Low education 65 (75.6 %) and Higher education 41 (44.6 %) .

From the P value, it can be seen that it is less than 0.05 (0.000) which means there is a relationship between the education possessed by women of childbearing age and the interest of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination. Meanwhile, OR=3,850 means that women of childbearing age who are poorly educated are 3,850 times less likely to be interested in conducting IVA examinations compared to women of childbearing age who have a high education.

Table 3 Relationship Between Knowledge and WUS Interest in IVA Examination

			WUS Insterest in IVA				Sum	P-value	OR
			No Insterest		Interest				
Knowledge	Not Enough	Good	f	%	f	%	n	%	
						54	70.1	23	29.9
			52	51.5	49	48.5	101	100	
TOTAL			106	59,6	72	40.4	178	100	

From Table 3 Of the total 178 women of childbearing age there were 106 who were not interested in conducting IVA examinations by having poor knowledge about IVA examinations as many as 54 (70.1 %) and good knowledge 52 (51.5 %) . From the P value, it can be seen that it is less than 0.05 (0.018) which means that there is a relationship between the knowledge possessed by women of childbearing age and the interest of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination. Meanwhile, OR=2,212 means that women of childbearing age who have poor knowledge of the IVA examination are 2,212 times more likely to be interested in doing the IVA examination compared to women of childbearing age who have good knowledge.

Table 4 Relationship Between Husband Support and WUS Interest in IVA Examination

			WUS Insterest in IVA				Sum	P-value	OR
			No Interest		Interest				
Husband Support	Less Support	Support	f	%	f	%	n	%	
						61	67.8	29	32.2
			45	51.1	43	48.9	88	100	
TOTAL			106	59,6	72	40.4	178	100	

Table 4 Out of a total of 178 women of childbearing age there were 106 who were not interested in conducting IVA examinations who lacked support from their husbands in conducting IVA examinations as many as 61 (67.8 %) and those who received husband support in IVA examinations as many as 45 (51.1 %) . From the P value, it can be seen that it is less than 0.05 (0.035) which means that there is a relationship between husband support and the interest of women of childbearing age in conducting IVA examinations. Meanwhile, OR= 2,010 means that women of childbearing age who lack husband support in conducting IVA examinations are 2,212 times less interested in conducting IVA

examinations than women of childbearing age who have husband support in conducting IVA examinations.

Table 5 Relationship Between Health Workers' Support and WUS Interest in IVA Examination

		WUS Interest in IVA				Sum	P-value	OR	
		No Interest		Interest					
		f	%	f	%	n	%		
Health Workers Support	Less Support	67	67.7	32	32.3	99	100	0.020	2.147
	Support	39	49.4	40	50.6	79	100		
TOTAL		106	59,6	72	40.4	178	100		

Table 5 Of the total 178 women of childbearing age, there were 106 who were not interested in conducting IVA examinations who lacked support from Health workers (Nakes) in conducting IVA examinations as many as 67 (67.7%) and who received the support of Health workers (Nakes) in the IVA examination as many as 39 (49.4%). From the P value, it can be seen that it is less than 0.05 (0.020), which means there is a relationship between the support of health workers (Nakes) and the interest of women of childbearing age in conducting IVA examinations. Meanwhile, OR = 2,147 means that women of childbearing age who do not get the support of Health workers (Nakes) in conducting IVA examinations are 2,147 times more likely to be interested in conducting IVA examinations compared to women of childbearing age who have the support of Health workers (Nakes) in conducting IVA examinations.

3. Multivariate Results

Variable	P Value	OR (95%CI)
Education	0.000	3.714 (1.920 – 7.185)
Husband Support	0.024	2.127 (1.105 – 4.094)
Health Workers Support	0.021	2.165 (1.125 – 4.167)

Final conclusion: from the multivariate analysis it turns out that the variables related to the interests of women of childbearing age are the variables of Education, husband support, support of health workers. While the knowledge variable as the Counfounding variable.

Women of childbearing age who are poorly educated have a 3,714 (1,920 – 7,185) times more risk of not being interested in conducting an IVA examination than women of childbearing age who are highly educated. Women of childbearing age who are not supported by their husbands have a chance of 2,127 (1,105 – 4,094) times more likely to be uninterested in conducting an IVA examination than women of childbearing age who can support their husbands.

Women of childbearing age who are not supported by health workers (Nakes) at 2,127 chances (1,125 – 4,167) times more at risk of not being interested in conducting IVA examinations than women of childbearing age who can support health workers (Nakes).

Thus the determinants related to the interests of women of childbearing age are Education, Husband Support, Health Worker Support. Then it can be concluded that the most dominant variable related to the interest of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination is education because it has the largest OR (OR = 3,714) after being controlled with the variables of husband support and support of health workers (Nakes), so it means that women of childbearing age who are poorly educated have a 3.714 times greater risk of not being interested in doing the IVA examination compared to women of childbearing age who are highly educated.

DISCUSSION

1. The Relationship of Education to WUS Interest in IVA Examination.

Starting in 2012, the order pioneered a 12-year compulsory education program or up to the secondary education level. As a first step, high school / vocational high school students will also receive school operational funding assistance as has been given to students at the basic education level. For BOS for SMA / SMK / MA so that 12 years of compulsory education is realized. ⁷.

In accordance with the results of Sri Mularsih's research, 2017, it shows that there is a relationship between education and the interest of women of childbearing age who have low education tend not to do IVA examinations compared to women of childbearing age who have higher education. The results of this study are also in accordance with the theory that the higher the level of education that a person has, the broader the insight and knowledge of the public about health services will affect the use of existing service facilities so that it affects their health condition. ⁸.

Then according to Ika Apriyanti 2020, that education is one of the important factors that encourages a person to be more caring and motivated to improve the degree of health of himself and his family. Education makes a person have extensive knowledge and his mindset is well awakened. Education can also change a person's awareness to behave positively, including health matters that are increasing, namely interest in conducting IVA examinations. ⁹

2. The Relationship of Knowledge to WUS Interest in IVA Examination

In line with the results of the study which showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and the interest of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination, this shows that women of childbearing age who have less knowledge are less likely to be tested for IVA compared to women of childbearing age couples who have sufficient knowledge. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory that low knowledge results in a person not caring about existing health programs, so they do not know the dangers that may occur. This is in accordance with research that

states that high-knowledge WUS have a greater interest than low-knowledge WUS. Especially housewives who have activities inside the home certainly have less exposure to health information than WUS who work outside.¹⁰

According to Nesya 2017, knowledge will form a positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer by conducting an IVA examination. This may be due to the low awareness of women of childbearing age of the importance of early detection as a preventer of cervical cancer which is supported by behavioral theory which states that increased knowledge will not necessarily lead to changes in behavior.¹¹

3. Husband's Support Relationship with WUS Interest in IVA Examination

According to the husband's support research towards the IVA examination, the husband is the closest person to the woman, even being a person who can influence the decisions a woman makes. Husband support is a form of social support as a response that can be felt and beneficial by family members. Therefore, a husband who supports his wife to perform an IVA can be an impetus for a woman to participate in the IVA examination.¹²

Husband's support is a determining factor because partner support will provide motivation to conduct an early detection examination of cervical cancer. Husbands who have a good understanding can provide clarity and support to the wife to carry out healthy behaviors. The form of husband support can be in the form of providing information about cervical cancer and its prevention, providing a positive response or response if the respondent invites a discussion about women's health problems, one of which is cervical cancer and how to prevent it. Husbands who respond well will usually be followed by providing support in the form of money for the cost of the examination and the husband stated that he does not mind if his partner asks to be escorted to the IVA checkpoint. Most supportive husbands actually have the initiative first to motivate their partner to do IVA.¹³

From the results of Endang Mayasari's 2017 research that those who get support from their husbands are more likely to do an IVA test, because of the form of encouragement from the closest person, then a woman gets positive stimulation. The form of support from the husband can be shown by the husband through daily activities, for example providing information on the wife's kepeda the importance of the IVA test or taking the wife to do the IVA test. Meanwhile, respondents who cannot get support from their husbands are less likely to take the IVA test.¹⁴

4. Relationship of Support for Health Workers (Nakes) on IVA Examination.

The support of health workers is very important and is expected to be able to influence a person's behavior because support is a factor that affects the health actions of individuals, groups, or communities. Efforts to get people to behave or adopt health behaviors by means of persuasion, persuasion, appeal, solicitation, providing information, providing awareness, and so on through activities called education or health promotion by health workers.¹⁵

The active role of health workers who are able to guide patients to meet health care needs, by providing an approach to patient problems (assessment) so that patients can find solutions and provide decisions in the selection of health services recommended by health workers. ¹³.

Women who are reminded by health workers to have a medical examination tend to have a strong desire to carry out such examinations. The close relationship between health workers' support and WUS behavior in low-level IVA examinations can be due to the lack of interaction between some respondents and health workers. The lack of role of cadres as assistants to health workers in conveying information can also be a factor influencing behavior. The role of cadres as auxiliaries of health workers is included in social support. According to Gottlieb, there is an influence of social support on health behaviors.. ¹⁶.

According to harisnal researchers in 2019, the form of the officer's role is lacking in the IVA Test by WUS. The lack of support from health workers is because officers rarely provide counseling, and motivate WUS in IVA examinations. The lack of an active role of officers in providing information is what causes WUS to be negative with IVA examinations by not wanting to conduct IVA examinations ¹⁷.

CONCLUSION

There is a relationship between Education and the Interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the IVA Examination. There is a relationship between Knowledge and The Interest of Women of Childbearing Age in the IVA Examination. There is a relationship between Husband Support and Women of Childbearing Age Interest in the IVA Examination. There is a relationship between health workers' support and the interest of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination. Women of childbearing age were 3,714 times more likely to perform IVA examinations on highly educated WUS in those with poorly educated WUS. Because higher education can automatically affect the knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about the benefits and purpose of the IVA examination after being controlled by the variables of Education and Knowledge.

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