



## Mother's Knowledge And Attitude Towards VIA Test For Early Detection Of Cervical Cancer At Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Cervical cancer ranks among the leading causes of death in women worldwide. In Indonesia, the incidence of cervical cancer is particularly high and is expected to rise further in the future. However, a lack of knowledge and fear of the VIA test may be to blame for low screening uptake. This study was conducted to learn about mother's knowledge and attitude toward the VIA test at Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang. **Methods.** This study using descriptive method with cross-sectional design. The total sample size of people who met both inclusion and exclusion criteria is 94. Sociodemographic information, such as education, age, and employment status, is gathered through questionnaires. **Results.** The results of a study comparing mothers' knowledge and attitudes toward the IVA test by gender with different levels of education found that mothers' knowledge and attitudes were distributed more evenly among those with higher levels of education. Distribution of mothers' knowledge and attitudes toward the VIA test by age, those between the ages of 35 and 44 reported having low knowledge (17%) and low attitude (20%). Based on the distribution of mothers' knowledge and attitudes about the VIA test by occupation, it showed that homemakers fared worse, with fewer than 32 people possessing the necessary level of knowledge and only 28 mothers displaying the necessary level of attitude. **Conclusion.** Respondents between the ages of 35 and 44 with a secondary school education and a job as a mother in the home have a lower-than-average distribution of knowledge and values.

### 1. Introduction

Human reproductive health is an important aspect for men and women, as time goes by, more and more health problems are becoming the spotlight and people's fears, especially for women, including cervical cancer, the world's first deadly disease for women. Cervical cancer is currently one of the leading causes of death in women worldwide. The global prevalence has increased to 1.4 million, with 493,000 new cases and 273,000 deaths, this figure is one of the reasons why it is important for people to carry out VIA screening tests. The incidence of cervical cancer in 2020 will increase by 36,633 cases. 1 Meanwhile, for the city of Palembang, the incidence of cervical cancer is 797. It is possible to reduce this number if IVA test screening is increased. 2 As for the coverage of early detection examinations in South Sumatra Province as of 2018 it was obtained at 16.51%.<sup>3</sup>

Palembang City also examined 3,260 people (5.2%) and 174 women (1.3%) tested positive for IVA. At the Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang, IVA tests

were carried out in a total of 360 samples or 9.2% of the female population aged 30-50 years in the working area of the Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang, judging from these data that the number of samples was less than 10% of the population in the working area and this figure is considered very low and needs to be increased again in order to prevent an increase in the incidence of cervical cancer in the city of Palembang. Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang has a recapitulation coverage of early detection of cervical cancer as of January 2017, which is 0.89% of the total target puskesmas for the 2015-2019 period with a total of 7 people. early detection of cervical cancer is still very low, and it is hoped that with an overview of the knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards the IVA test it can be used as a basis for knowing what causes the very low number of mothers who run the IVA test screening.<sup>4</sup>

The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is in the high category due to the low awareness of married women about the need for the Papanicolaou test or IVA for early detection. Doing

IVA tests is still a problem because of ignorance and fear of mothers and the results showed that 59.5% of respondents did not know about the IVA test, 66.7% showed an attitude of disagreeing with the IVA test and 54.8% were not willing to take the test. This shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude towards the number of individuals who screen the IVA test.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the description above, this is the background for researchers to find out the level of knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards the IVA test as an effort to detect early cervical cancer at the 5 Ilir Health Center in Palembang.

## 2. Methods

This type of research is observational descriptive, namely research that provides an overview of the knowledge and attitudes of mothers based on differences in education level, age, number of children, and sexual activity at Puskesmas 5 Ilir Palembang in 2022. The research design used a cross-sectional method. This research was conducted at the 5 Ilir Palembang Health Center during October 2022. The population in this study were female patients at the 5 Ilir Palembang Health Center. The sample in this study were female patients who visited the 5 Ilir Palembang Health Center who met the inclusion criteria and excluded the exclusion criteria. The minimum number of samples used in this research is 97 samples. Sampling in this study was taken by consecutive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria in this study were signing an informed consent form, women who had had sexual intercourse, and women over 17 years of age. Exclusion criteria in this study were women who had never had sexual intercourse, were sick, and could not read or write. This study collected primary data or data that was directly taken by means of interviews in the form of questionnaires including patient identity data, age, domicile, occupation, and level of education. The data to be collected is primary data by means of collection in the form of a questionnaire. Researchers prepared informed consent sheets, biodata, and questionnaires. The researcher collected data by randomly distributing questionnaires and biodata sheets to all women in the

outpatient polyclinic at the 5 Ilir Palembang Health Center. After all samples collected informed consent sheets, biodata, and questionnaires, the researchers filtered the questionnaire answer sheets and biodata based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results of data collection were processed using the SPSS application and analyzed using univariate analysis. Univariate analysis was used to describe the frequency of each research variable. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of tables and narratives.

## 3. Results

This research was conducted at the Palembang 5 Ilir Health Center in October 2022. The subjects of the research were all **mothers** who came to the Palembang 5 Ilir Health Center. Data collection was carried out in the patient waiting room in the area inside and outside the Health Center 5 Ilir Palembang. Furthermore, patients who were in the waiting room were interviewed in turn by providing an informed consent form before the interview was conducted. Patients can choose to be interviewed or fill out the research form provided. Data was taken according to the inclusion criteria and separated from the study exclusion criteria. Obtained as many as 100 respondents.

In this study, the majority of good knowledge of the IVA test was found in the age range of 35-44 years with a total of 8 respondents (8%), and there was only 1 respondent (1%) with good knowledge in the age range of 55-64 years. Based on Table 1 it was found that the majority of good knowledge of the IVA test was found in the age range of 35-44 years with a total of 8 respondents (8%), and there was only 1 respondent (1%) with good knowledge in the age range of 55-64 years.

Based on Table 2, it was found that the distribution of good attitudes towards the IVA test based on age was mostly dominated by respondents with an age range of 35-44 years, consisting of 7 people (7%). There were no respondents with good knowledge in the age range 18-24 years and ≥65 years.

**Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Knowledge Based on Age**

Ages	Knowledge			Total
	Good	Enough	Less	
18-24 years old	2	5	7	14
25-34 years old	7	4	10	21
35-44 years old	8	11	17	36
45-54 years old	3	5	10	18
55-64 years old	1	1	2	4
≥ 65 years old	2	1	4	7

**Table 2. Distribution of Respondents' Attitudes Based on Age**

Ages	Knowledge			Total
	Good	Enough	Less	
18-24 years old	0	4	10	14
25-34 years old	2	7	12	21
35-44 years old	7	9	20	36
45-54 years old	3	7	8	18
55-64 years old	2	0	2	4
≥ 65 years old	0	2	5	7

**Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Attitudes Based on Job Level**

Education Levels	Knowledge			Total
	Good	Enough	Less	
Housewife	13	15	28	56
Retired	2	1	0	3
Private employees	7	1	10	18
Civil Servant	0	2	4	6
Others	1	5	3	9
	0	3	5	8

Based on Table 3, it was found that the level of good knowledge was most commonly found in respondents who worked as housewives, namely as many as 13 people. The level of adequate and insufficient knowledge of the IVA test was also found mostly among housewives.

#### 4. Discussion

Based on the results of research taken at the 5 Ilir Health Center in Palembang, it was found that the distribution of knowledge with less knowledge was most widely distributed among respondents with an age range of 35-44 years with the result of 17 people (17%). This result is not in line with the research conducted by Ariyani and Elda (2016) where the distribution of knowledge levels in the less category was found to be the most among respondents in the age range of 20-35 years. When viewed from the majority of respondents' characteristics based on age, in this study it was found that respondents aged 35-44 years dominated with a total of 36 people (36%) while in Ariyani and Elda's study (2016) the majority of respondents were dominated by respondents with an age range of 20-35 year. This difference can be due to the distribution of the characteristics of respondents with different ages. As people get older, it will be in line with the increase in experience and knowledge that a person has. also influenced by several factors such as education, environment, and social culture.<sup>6</sup> In the results of this study, it was found that the distribution of attitudes in the age range 18-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years got the least attitude scores with values of 10, 12, and 20 individuals respectively with a successive percentage of 10%, 12%, and 20%. This

is in line with research conducted by Suratin and Susanti (2017) which found that the distribution of maternal attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer was mostly with a negative attitude or refusal towards early detection of 46 people (64.8%).<sup>7</sup> This study is also in line with research conducted by Nurhayati (2019) which stated that the distribution of negative or refusal attitudes towards IVA examinations was as many as 33 people (58.9%) with the characteristics of the distribution of respondents namely women of childbearing age who were categorized as 15-45 years old according to the Ministry of Health.<sup>8</sup> Aprilia and Helmy's research (2020) found that the attitudes of women of childbearing age tended to be negative or reject with a distribution of 62 people (93.9%).<sup>9</sup> Attitude is influenced by three components, namely cognitive, affective and conative components. Age is very influential on one of the attitude-forming components, namely the affective component, as people get older, individuals will be faced with problems both internally and externally, with these social problems individuals will learn to control emotions (affective) as one of the determinants of attitudes that will be formed by individuals. the Attitude as the output of the affective component is also continuous with individual knowledge.<sup>10</sup>

In the results of this study it was found that the distribution of less knowledge was most widely distributed at the high school level of education with a total of 14 people (14%). Meanwhile, those with sufficient knowledge were 10 people (10%) and those with less knowledge were 20 people (20%). This is not in line with the research conducted by Ariyani and Elda (2016) where the

educational level characteristics of the respondents were mostly at the high school education level and the distribution of knowledge based on educational level found 5 people (10.4%) with a good level of knowledge, 33 people (68.8 %) with sufficient level of knowledge, and 10 people (20.8%) with less level of knowledge. Possibly because the characteristics of the respondents were dominated by high school educated respondents. At the time of the study, respondents with high school and tertiary educational levels were able to fill out the questionnaire smoothly and independently, while some respondents with an elementary school level of education often re-asked the meaning of the questions and were still unfamiliar with the IVA test and several definitions of words in the questionnaire and were directly proportional to the answers. and the results of the level of knowledge of respondents with elementary education level with no respondents with a good level of knowledge found at the end of elementary school. However, there were 3 people (3%) with sufficient level of knowledge, and 11 people (11%) with less knowledge. One's knowledge is also not only obtained through formal education, it can also be obtained from the mass media, electronic media, the environment, and others.<sup>5</sup>

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the distribution of respondents' attitudes was based on education level, respondents with high school and tertiary education levels had the most distribution with less attitude, but this was probably due to the distribution of characteristics of respondents' education levels at high school and tertiary levels dominating with 44 people (44 %) with high school education level and 34 people with university education level (34%). This is in line with research conducted by Irawandi and Dedi (2020) in which the characteristics of the respondents were dominated by respondents with the last education level of high school, with a total of 69 people (54.8%) obtained a distribution of less attitudes as many as 84 people (66.7%).<sup>5</sup>

The level of education influences the attitude formation component, namely the cognitive component, but a person's attitude is also influenced by 2 other components, namely affective which is related to self-control and emotions plus the conative component which plays a role in making decisions about an action.<sup>6</sup>

In this study, it was found that the most distribution of knowledge levels was less knowledge with a total of 28 people (28%) in the housewife respondents. This is in line with research conducted by Irawandi and Dedi (2020) in which in their research, the majority of respondents were dominated by housewives who did not work and the results of the most distribution of knowledge

were lacking knowledge with a total of 75 people (59.5%).<sup>5</sup> This is probably due to housewives who do not have a career, the process of obtaining information, especially socially, will be hampered. Career achievement has a positive effect on the level of knowledge because work and career help gain knowledge more easily and effectively.<sup>11</sup>

In this study, the most distribution of attitudes was obtained, namely the lack of attitude towards the VIA test was found in the work of housewives as many as 32 people (32%). This is in line with research conducted by Irawandi and Dedi (2020) in whose research, the majority of respondents were housewives with a total of 87 people (69%) with a less attitude distribution of 75 respondents (59.5%).<sup>5</sup> Occupation affects the effectiveness of achieving knowledge, while the attitude itself is built by components, one of which is the cognitive component that is influenced by knowledge.<sup>11</sup>

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research on Mother's Knowledge and Attitudes towards the IVA Test as an effort to detect early cervical cancer at the 5 Ilir Health Center Palembang, it can be concluded that the distribution of respondents' knowledge of the IVA test in general found that most respondents with less knowledge were 50 people (50%) and attitudes Respondents to the IVA test generally found that the most respondents had less attitude towards the IVA test as many as 57 people (57%). For future researchers, it is hoped that they will be able to examine the knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards the IVA test using analytic methods, and add new variables such as the participation of mothers in the IVA test.

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