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**THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON HEALTH SCIENCE 2016**

“Optimizing the Mental Health under SDGs”

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INNA GARUDA HOTEL YOGYAKARTA, INDONESIA
November 6st, 2016



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1 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

1 Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide in women after breast cancer. It is estimated that each year there are approximately 15,000 new cases of Indonesian women who detected cervical cancer and 8,000 women died by cervical cancer. Bantul is the most patient of cervical cancer in Yogyakarta. Imogiri 5 the lowest scope of Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid and pap testin Bantul. This 14 research aims to determine of knowledge and attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer. The type of research that used is quantitative descriptive with cross sectional study design. The data collection technique used a questionnaire that was 11 tested by validity test. This was analyzed by SPSS program. Subjects were 45 respondents of reproductive age women. The results 2 research is 60% subjects have enough knowledge and 54% have supportive attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer. Based on the results, the majority of subjects have enough knowledge and supportive attitude.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, cervical cancer

13 BACKGROUND

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer worldwide in women after breast cancer at 2012⁽¹⁾. It is estimated that each year there are approximately 15.000 of Indonesian women who detected cervical cancer and 8,000 women died by cervical cancer⁽²⁾.

Bantul has the biggest incidence of cervical cancer. The details are at range 25-44 years old is one person, 45-64 years old are 21 people and > 65 years old are 19 people⁽³⁾.

In the developed countries, the incidence of cervical cancer decreased because of early detection programs through pap smear⁽⁴⁾. This is caused by the late of diagnosis that is found in an advanced stage, weak general state, low socioeconomic status, limited resources, lack of facilities and infrastructure, histopathologic type, and degree of education are participate to determining the prognosis of 10 patients⁽⁴⁾.

Imogiri is the lowest scope of Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (or IVA) and pap smear test in Bantul⁽⁵⁾. Based of the information by the Head of Puskesmas Imogiri I, which covers four villages: Karang Talun, Wukir Sari, Giri Rejo, and Imogiri, participants of IVA and Pap smear is still in average even though it had been informed in public about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer by health workers. Based on preliminary studies by interviewed with seven residents in Dukuh Imogiri socialization of early detection of cervical cancer has been given, but they are not interested in joining early detection of cervical cancer because they feel embarrassed and afraid.

The people's knowledge about cervical cancer is a major cause of Indonesian womens coming to the health care. They are already late with advanced cervical cancer and difficult 8 cure. Only 12% of Indonesian women who understand about cervical cancer and had an early detection of cervical cancer with the Pap smear⁽⁶⁾.

The process of attitudes are influenced by the stimulus of knowledge that will be processed to produce an attitude (closed) and behavior (open).⁽⁷⁾

The data explains the importance from knowledge and attitudes in reproductive age women about early detection of cervical cancer. Based on the those data above, this research aims to determine of knowledge and attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer. The purpose of this study is to describe knowledge and attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer in Dukuh Imogiri.

METHODS

The research is a descriptive quantitative with cross sectional study design. Subjects were 45 respondents of reproductive age women. The research was conducted in Dukuh Imogiri Bantul Yogyakarta at March-June 25, 2015. The research instruments using a questionnaire that was tested by validity test with the Pearson product-moment and reliability test with Cronbach Alpha. The data analyzed by SPSS program.

RESULT

Respondents characteristics

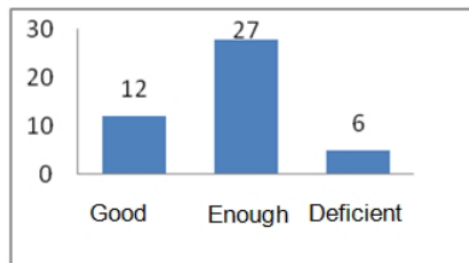
The respondent characteristics are age, education, occupation, and parity.

Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Respondent Characteristics in Dukuh Imogiri Bantul at 2015.

Respondent characteristics	Frequency	
	N	%
Age (years old)		
15-19	7	15,56
20 - 40	25	55,56
41-49	13	28,9
Education Level		
Not School	7	15, 56
Elementary School	9	20
Junior High School	10	22,22
Senior High School	14	31,11
University	5	11,11
Occupation		
Not work	28	62,22
Work	17	37,77
Parity		
Nulliparous	6	13,33
Primiparas	13	28,88
Multiparas	26	57,77

Table 1 shows that the most respondents were in age 20-40 years old, senior high school (education level), not work (occupation), and multiparas.

5
Knowledge about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer



Pictures 1. Knowledge about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer in Dukuh Imogiri Bantul at 2015.

5
 Pictures 1 shows that the majority of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer is enough.

Knowledge about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Characteristics

Table 2. Analysis of Knowledge and Characteristic Respondent in Dukuh Imogiri Bantul 2015.

Respondent characteristics	Knowledge						Total	
	Good		Enough		Deficient		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age (years old)								
15-19	3	42,9	4	57,1	0	0	7	100
20 - 40	5	20	15	60	5	20	25	100
41-49	4	30,8	8	61,5	1	7,7	13	100
Total	12	26,7	27	60	6	13,3	45	100
Education Level								
Not School	3	42,9	0	0	4	57,1	7	100
Elementary School	2	22,2	7	77,8	0	0	9	100
Junior High School	3	30	6	60	1	10	10	100
Senior High School	3	21,4	10	71,4	1	7,1	14	100
University	1	20	4	80	0	0	5	100
Total	12	26,7	27	60	6	13,3	45	100
Occupation								
Not work	6	21,4	18	64,3	4	14,3	28	100
Work	6	35,3	9	52,9	2	11,8	17	100
Total	12	26,7	27	60	6	13,3	45	100
Parity								
Nulliparous	1	16,7	4	66,7	1	16,7	6	100
Primiparas	3	23,1	8	61,5	2	15,4	13	100
Multiparas	8	30,8	15	57,5	3	11,5	26	100
Total	12	100	27	100	6	100	45	100

Table 2 shows that based on the age characteristics, the mostly aged 20-40 years have enough knowledge. Based on education, the majority of senior high school educated have enough knowledge. Based on employment status, most of the not work respondents have enough knowledge and based on parity most respondents of nulliparous have enough knowledge.

Attitudes of Reproductive age Women about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Characteristics

Table 3. Distribution attitudes about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Attitudes	Total	
	N	%
Support	24	53,3
Unsupport	21	46,7
Total	45	100

Table 3 shows that the most attitudes about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based is support.

Attitudes about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Characteristics

Table 4. Cross Table between Attitudes and Characteristic respondent in Dukuh Imogiri Bantul 2015.

Respondent characteristics	Attitudes				Total	
	Support		Unsupport			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age (years old)						
15-19	7	100	0	0	7	100
20 - 40	13	52	12	48	25	100
41-49	4	30,8	9	69,2	13	100
Total	24	53,3	21	46,7	45	100
Education Level						
Not School	4	57,1	3	42,9	7	100
Elementary School	4	44,4	5	55,6	9	100
Junior High School	7	70	3	30	10	100
Senior High School	8	57,1	6	42,9	14	100
University	1	20	4	80	5	100
Total	24	53,3	21	46,7	45	100
Occupation						
Not work	15	53,6	13	46,4	28	100
Work	9	52,9	8	47,1	17	100
Total	24	53,3	21	46,7	45	100
Parity						
Nulliparous	4	33,3	2	66,7	6	100
Primiparas	8	61,5	5	38,5	13	100
Multiparas	12	46,2	14	53,8	26	100
Total	24	53,3	21	46,77	45	100

Table 4 shows that all respondents aged 15-19 years old have an supportive attitude, most of the respondents with a college education have a support attitude, the majority of unwork respondents have a supportive attitude, and the majority of nulliparous respondents are unupport.

DISCUSSION

The research result shows that most respondents are knowledgeable enough as much as 60%. One of the affects of knowledge is a source of information. The source of information is something that can be known, but some are emphasizing the information as knowledge transfer⁽⁸⁾²

The results of the study represent that the majority of respondents in this study were aged 20-40 years of reproductive age women as much as 55.6% with 60% has sufficient knowledge. Age 20-40 years is regarded as a mature age periode of human biological development to determine the level of maturity in thinking and working⁽⁹⁾.

8 Knowledge about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Characteristic

a. Age

² The results of the study represent that the majority of respondents in this study were aged 20-40 years of reproductive age women as much as 55.6% with 60% has sufficient knowledge. Age 20-40 years is regarded as a mature age periodization of human biological development to determine the level of maturity in thinking and working⁽⁹⁾.

b. Education

³ The research result shows that 57.1% of respondents who are not school had deficient knowledge. It is consistent with the theory that education can increase the level of knowledge and absorb practical knowledge in the environment⁽¹⁰⁾.

c. Occupation

The results of the study describes 62.22% respondents did not work, but 64.3% of them only have enough knowledge. The factors that influence knowledge is social, culture and economic. Economic status of a person will determine the availability of a facility that is required for certain activities so that the socio-economic status will affect a person's knowledge⁽⁸⁾.

The economic status of a person can be influenced by a person's employment status, because most of the work to make money⁽⁸⁾.

d. Parity

The results of the study represent that 66.7% of nulliparous respondents have enough knowledge.⁶

Experience is one of the factors that influence the level of knowledge. Repeating the knowledge of solving problems in the past is a way to obtained the truth of knowledge⁽⁸⁾.

Percentage of support and unupport attitudes of the respondents are almost same. The majority of support attitudes of respondents are in mature reproductive age women (aged 20-40 years). Age 20-40 years is regarded as a mature age periodization of human biological development to determine the level of maturity in thinking and working⁽⁹⁾. This has to do with the knowledge and experience acquired during life⁽¹¹⁾.

Experience is one of the factors that influence attitudes. Experience will influence the social stimulus that affects a person's attitude⁽¹²⁾.

Attitude about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Characteristic

a. Age

The results of the study represent the majority of respondents in this study were aged 20-40 years as much as 55.56% with most of that 52% have a support attitude. Age 20-40 years is regarded as a mature age periodization of human biological development to determine the level of maturity in thinking and working ⁽⁹⁾

b. Education

The research result shows that respondents with a college education level had 80% unsupport attitudes. According to the theory, the institution is a system who has an influence in the formation of attitudes because both of them put the foundation of understanding and moral concepts in their self ⁽¹²⁾.

c. Job status

The results of the study describes that 62.22% are unwork espondentswhich 53.6% has a support attitude. Experience is one of the factors that influence attitudes. Experience will make and influence the social stimulus that affects a person's attitude⁽¹²⁾.

d. Parity

Results of the study describe as much as 66.7% of respondents have unsupport attitude. Experience of nulliparous is a factors that influence attitudes. Experience will make and influence the social stimulus that affects a person's attitude⁽¹²⁾.

According to the researchers, that the possibility of unsupport attitude may be caused because the mothers never pregnancy and take care of child, so they did not feel the benefits of early detection of cervical cancer.

CONCLUSION

Respondents characteristics showing that most respondents were in age 20-40 years old, education level is senior high school, occupation is not work, and parity multiparas. The research result shows that most respondents are knowledgeable enough. The majority of respondents in this study were aged 20-40 years has enough knowledge. The majority respondent's attitudes is unsupport.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for community leaders are expected to be more active in mobilizing like taking direct door-to-door to persuade the resident not to be embarrassed and afraid to take early detection of cervical cancer. It is needed for the IVA program in Dukuh Imogiri especially for women aged 20-40 years who still have less knowledge and unsupport attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer. Research methods and other variables better as the correlation method and the addition of behavioral variables can be considered in the next research. The research may also examine factors that are not included in this study such as health behavioral factors, especially in high-risk women.

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