

Relationship between Health Workers' Support and IVA Test in Fertile Age Women at Pasir Mulya Health Center

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Abstract

Background : Cancer screening is an early detection method, one of the cervical cancer screening is the IVA test. The target of cervical cancer screening using the IVA method is fertile age women. One of the factors influencing fertile age women to perform screening is support from health workers. This study aims to determine the relationship between health care workers support and cervical cancer screening visits using the IVA method. The results of a study conducted at the Pancasan Public Health Center, Bogor City, obtained data, namely 15 fertile age women were interviewed, by 8 fertile age women people who had received support from health workers, 7 fertile age women had never received support from health workers, while 6 other fertile age women had received IVA tests and 9 fertile age women have never done an IVA Test.

Methodology : This type of research is analytic. This research was conducted at Pasir Mulya Health Center with a total sample of 287 people using a total sampling technique, the instrument used was a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used univariate and bivariate analysis using *Kendalls Tau*.

Conclusion : Based on the results, 211 respondents (73.5%) had the support of health workers, and 76 respondents (26.5%) did not have the support of health workers. And women of fertile age have ever done an IVA Test as many as 146 respondents (50.9%) and those who never did were 141 respondents (49.1%). And the results obtained 131 respondents (62.1%) fertile age women received support and had undergone an IVA Test. And the statistical test value obtained *P-value* = 0.000, which means that there is a significant relationship between the two variables.

Keywords : *Support, fertile age women, IVA Test*

Introduction

Maternal and child mortality are two indicators that are directly related to the women's reproductive health. Reproductive health problems faced by women at this time are the increase in infections in the reproductive organs, which in turn lead to cancer, one of which is cervical cancer which causes the number 2 death in women.¹⁶

Cervical cancer is a disease caused by malignant tumors in the cervical area (cervix) as a result of uncontrolled tissue growth and damage to the surrounding normal tissue.¹⁷

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death worldwide. The cancer-causing cells are already present in the human body, but due to a very unhealthy human lifestyle, cells in body become active. The deadly cancer, which is the second leading cause of death in the world after breast cancer, is cervical cancer.¹⁸

Cervical cancer or better known as cervical cancer is a type of cancer that often attacks women. In Indonesia, there are very many cervical cancer sufferers. WHO (World Health Organization) states that, every year thousands of women die from cervical cancer. Cervical cancer attacks the female reproductive organs. Precisely in the cervical area or the entrance to the uterine area, which is the narrow section at the bottom between female genitals and uterus.²⁵

The main cause of cervical cancer is the HPV virus (human papilloma virus), but what causes cervical cancer is the HPV viruses types 16 and 18. Transmission of the HPV virus can occur through sexual intercourse, especially if a woman is unmarried and changing partners (free sex). Women who change sexual partners (free sex) are women who are at high risk of developing cervical cancer.¹⁰

Cervical cancer is very disturbing for the sufferer, both physically and psychologically, thus decreasing the level of self-confidence towards oneself and

others, especially in social and household life. Therefore, early detection is highly recommended for all women who are married and sexually active.¹⁰

One of the alternative tests to detect cervical cancer at a relatively low cost is visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA). Visual inspection with acetic acid is a direct examination of the cervix without using an enlargement device (naked eye) after rubbing the cervix with 3-5% acetic acid. This examination aims to detect early pre-cancerous or cancerous lesions through the white color of the cervical epithelium called acetowhite.¹⁰

This IVA screening method is relatively easy and can be done by a general practitioner, midwife or nurse who has 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.

The incidence of cervical cancer is still very high. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2012, cervical cancer is the fourth most common type of cancer in women. A total of 528,000 new cases and 266,000 deaths were found worldwide and more than 85% came from developing countries including Indonesia.

Data from GLOBOCAN (Global Burden Cancer) shows that there were 20,928 new cases and 9,928 deaths found in Indonesia in 2012. Several hospitals in Indonesia reported that the percentage of cervical cancer rose to 28% among all female cancer cases, representing 75% of all cancers. gynecology which is mostly diagnosed at an advanced stage.

Methodology

This study uses a correlational analytic research design, which is research conducted to find, explain a relationship, estimate, and test based on existing theories. This study uses a *cross sectional approach (cross-sectional)*, which is a type of research that emphasizes the time

of measurement or observation data on the independent and dependent variable only once at a time.²²

In this study, samples taken using a total sampling technique of 287 respondents. The sample criteria in this study were women of fertile age women in aged 20-45 years, women who were married or widows.

The researcher submitted a research permit issued by the Academy of Midwifery Wijaya Husada Bogor and submitted to the Head of Pasir Mulya Health Center, Bogor City. After that the researchers met the midwife in the Family Planning and Reproduction Health division in the room to ask for permission and explain the instruments to be used for research and ask for help to collect the patient's cell phone number for filling. Issuing a questionnaire form to find out the support of health workers and IVA Test.

Research Results

This research was conducted in December 2018 for 5 days using *google form*. From the results of the study, most of the respondents with the support of health workers, namely as many as 73.5% of respondents and those who had been tested for IVA Test, were as many as 50.9% of respondents, and of the 287 respondents, as many as 62.1% of female

respondents of childbearing age received support from personnel. health and have done an IVA Test.

Table 1
Distribution of Health Worker Support Frequency

Health Worker Support	Total	Percentage (%)
Support	76	26,5
Doesn't Support	211	37,5
Total	287	100

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the respondents were supported by health workers, as many as 211 (73.5 percent) of respondents.

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of the IVA Test

IVA Test Examination	Total	Percentage (%)
Never	141	49,1
Ever	146	50,9
Total	287	100

From the table above, it can be seen that most of the respondents with the frequency of having been tested for the IVA Test were 146 (50.9 percent) of respondents.

Table 3
Relationship between Health Worker Support and IVA Test in Fertile Age Women at Pasir Mulya Health Center

No.	Health Worker Support	IVA Test Examination				Total	P- Value	
		Never		Ever				
		F	%	F	%			
1.	Doesn't Support	61	80,3	15	19,7	76	100	0,000
2.	Support	80	37,9	131	62,1	211	100	
	Total	141	49,1	146	50,9	287	100	

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 287 respondents, as many as 131 respondents (62.1%) of fertile age women received support from health workers and had undergone an IVA test. The results of the Kendall tau test showed a *P-Value* of 0.000, which

means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the IVA test for fertile age women at Pasir Mulya Health Center.

Discussion

A. Health Workers Support

Support from health workers is physical and psychological comfort, attention, appreciation, and other forms of assistance received by individuals from health workers.¹

Health workers, as influential people and are considered important by the community, have a very important role in the occurrence of health behavior in the community. The role of health workers here is to provide knowledge about cervical cancer and the importance of early detection, as well as to motivate married women to do early detection of cervical cancer. Factors from health workers as a driving or reinforcing individual to behave. This is because these officers are experts in their fields so that they are used as a place to ask questions and provide input or input for the utilization of health services.⁵

Based on Table 1, the frequency distribution of health personnel support from 287 respondents shows that the majority of respondents who have health personnel support are 211 (73.5 percent) respondents.

B. IVA Test Examinations

Based on Table 2 about the frequency distribution of IVA Test examinations, as many as 146 (50.9 percent) of respondents.

The IVA test is an examination of the cervix directly (with the naked eye) after giving 3-5% acetic acid (vinegar). Giving acetic acid will affect the abnormal epithelium where there will be an increase in the osmolarity of extra cellular fluid, which is hypertonic, this will draw fluid from the intra-celuler so that the cell membrane will collapse and the distance between cells will be closer.⁴

In accordance with Table 2, most of the 287 respondents had an IVA test, namely 146 (50.9 percent) of respondents.

C. Relationship between Health Workers and IVA Test

Based on Table 2 about the frequency distribution of IVA Test examinations, as many as 146 (50.9 percent) of respondents. The IVA test is an examination of the cervix directly (with the naked eye) after giving 3-5% acetic acid (vinegar). Giving acetic acid will affect the abnormal epithelium where there will be an increase in the osmolarity of extra cellular fluid, which is hypertonic, this will draw fluid from the intra-celuler so that the cell membrane will collapse and the distance between cells will be closer.⁴

In accordance with Table 2, most of the 287 respondents had an IVA test, namely 146 (50.9 percent) of respondents.

C. Relationship between Health Worker with IVA Test Examination

Based on Table 3, from the results of the bivariate analysis regarding relationship between health personnel support and IVA Test examinations for fertile women aged at Pasir Mulya Health Center, from 287 respondents, 131 respondents (62.1%) of fertile women aged received support from health workers and had undergone IVA tests. . The results of *Kendall Tau* Test showed a *P-value* of 0.000, which means that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and IVA test fertile women aged at the Pasir Mulya Health Center.

One of the alternative tests to detect cervical cancer at a relatively low cost is visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA). Visual inspection with acetic acid is a direct examination of the cervix without using an enlargement device (naked eye) after rubbing the cervix with 3-5% acetic acid. This examination aims to detect early

pre-cancerous or cancerous lesions through the white color of the cervical epithelium called acetowhite.¹⁰

Conclusion

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the IVA test for fertile aged women at the Pasir Mulya Health Center, Bogor City.

Ethical Clearance: Ethical permission is not required, therefore cannot be obtained.

Conflict of Interest: There is no conflict of interest in the research.

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