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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUSBAND'S KNOWLEDGE AND SUPPORT AND THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN CARRYING OUT VISUAL INSPECTION OF ACETID ACID IN SURABAYA

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Abstract

Introduction: *cervical cancer is still a women's health problem with a high incidence and mortality rate. Nearly 70% were found to be in advanced stages. The acetic acid visual inspection (IVA) method is a low cost method aimed at detecting cervical cancer. The aim of the research was to determine the relationship between husband's knowledge and support and the participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out Acetic acid visual inspection (IVA) in Surabaya.* ***Methods:*** *Analytical observational research design with a cross-sectional approach. The WUS population is 923 people in the range 1 March – 20 May 2023. The sampling technique used accidental sampling for 140 respondents. The research instruments were questionnaires and observation sheets. Data were analyzed using the Chi Square test.* ***Results:*** *The statistical results using the Chi Square Test between knowledge and participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination were found to be ρ = 0.000 (ρ<α=0.05) with an Odds Ratio (OR) value of 8.696, and the statistical results between support husbands with the participation of women of childbearing age carrying out Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) examinations obtained ρ = 0.001 (ρ<α=0.05) with an Odds Ratio (OR) value of 8, 111. This shows that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge and support and Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination behavior in women of childbearing age in Surabaya.* ***Conclusion****: knowledge of good husband support can increase the partivipation of women of childbearing age in carrying out acetic acid visual inspection (IVA). It is hoped that health workers can provide more health education regarding the acetic acid visual inspection (IVA) procedures so that they can motivate women of childbearing age to carry out examinations.*

Keywords: *Knowledge, Husband's Support, Acetic Acid Visual Examination (IVA), Women of Childbearing Age.*

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a cancer that is generally caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection. In general, HPV infections can heal on their own without any special treatment, but this healing process is influenced by a person's immune system (*American Cancer Society*, 2016). Until now, cervical cancer is still a women's health problem with a high incidence and mortality rate. Cervical cancer is generally caused by HPV which can be transmitted through sexual intercourse or skin contact, causing problems in the cervical area in married women of childbearing age. Generally, cervical cancer sufferers will

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present when they are in an advanced stage, this increases the death rate (Kemenkes RI, 2019). Cervical cancer can be prevented because it has a long preinvasive condition and the availability of screening programs and effective treatment of preinvasive lesions can substantially reduce the incidence of morbidity and mortality from cervical cancer (*American Cancer Society*, 2019; Consul, 2012). Apart from that, it can also be done at a low cost by a midwife or health center officer. The Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination shows that the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination has a sensitivity of 84.2% and a specificity of 55.2%, so that the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) is able to show the level of normality or abnormality in the cervical area. Checked (Consul, 2012; Mastutik, 2015). The examination procedure is by inserting a speculum into the vagina, so that the cervix can be examined by looking directly (with the naked eye) (Marmi, 2013). The cervix is then smeared with 3-5% acetic acid. If the acid touches abnormal cells, the color of the tissue will change to white and this is said to be a positive test result (Restubumi, 2018). A preliminary study conducted by researchers in January 2020 at one of the Community Health Centers showed that in 2019 there were 923 women of childbearing age and the average monthly visit was 24 women of childbearing age who underwent VIA examinations. The participation of women of childbearing age in taking part in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination is still very low even though women of childbearing age have gained knowledge through socialization regarding health problems. The low participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examinations can be caused by several reasons, for example ignorance regarding the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) procedure and lack of social support from those closest to them (husbands) so that they are less motivated to carry out Acid Visual Inspection examinations. Acetate (IVA).

The decline in cervical cancer incidence rates has slowed in recent years, especially among women aged <50 years *(American Cancer Society*, 2019). There are still many women of childbearing age who have not participated in the early detection program for cervical cancer using Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA). The incidence of cervical cancer worldwide reaches 90% or around 20 million sufferers per year and mostly occurs in developing countries such as South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central and South America and East Africa (Anggraini, 2015). According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, in 2017 it is predicted that around 9 million people will die from cancer. The percentage of cervical cancer examinations in women aged 30-50 years in East Java Province as of 2018 was in 12th position at 8.50. Meanwhile, the results of early detection of cervical cancer in 2018 found 77,969 positive IVA (Kemenkes RI, 2019). Based on the 2017 East Java Province Health Profile by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 88,135 women of childbearing age underwent Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) or 1.40% and the results of the Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) were 7,013 women were positive or 7.96%. Meanwhile, the Surabaya City Health Profile in 2018 by the Government of the Surabaya City Health Service, of 13,551 (2.82%) women aged 30-50 years who underwent cervical examination (VIA), 349 women (2.58%) obtained positive results (Dinkes, 2019). Data from Bulak District, specifically at the Kenjeran Community Health Center, included 6,847 women aged 30-50 years, but only 398 (5.81%) had cervical and breast examinations and 12 (3.02%) had positive IVA (Dinkes, 2019).

The low participation of women of childbearing age in providing early detection coverage for cervical cancer is due to women's lack of knowledge in examining reproductive health organs, limited access to screening and treatment, fear of receiving test results, embarrassment about checking themselves, low economic level, and there are still many women in Indonesia who lack receive information and services for cervical cancer (Soimah, 2017). This is influenced by several factors that cause the behavior of women of childbearing age in carrying out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. The first factor is knowledge, most of the education level is low so the knowledge they have is also low (Yatim, 2005) in (Wahyuningsih, 2017). The second factor causing the high incidence

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of cervical cancer is husband's support. Husband's support is a determining factor because partner support will provide motivation to carry out early detection examinations for cervical cancer. Research conducted by Salma (2013) showed that 52.2% of women who received husband's support were more likely to undergo an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination compared to women who did not receive support. If the participation of women of childbearing age in taking part in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination is low, then the risk of cervical cancer will continue to increase and cause the incidence of cervical cancer to also continue to increase, this can also trigger an increase in the death rate due to cervical cancer. The hope of cure for cervical cancer sufferers found at stages III and IV is very small. The treatment only eliminates symptoms because the cancer cells have spread almost throughout the body. The spread of cancer cells results in damage to several body organs such as bones, liver, lungs and lymph nodes outside the pelvis as well as a decrease in the performance of these body organs in metabolic processes. Even conditions that do not receive prompt treatment will cause several detrimental effects for the sufferer, including kidney failure, drastic weight loss, spontaneous bleeding outside of menstruation, anemia and even death (*American Cancer Society*, 2019).

The incidence of cervical cancer can actually be reduced by carrying out primary prevention efforts such as increasing knowledge of women of childbearing age through outreach activities to adopt healthy lifestyles, avoiding risk factors for cancer, immunizing with the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine and followed by early detection of cervical cancer. Through Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) (Anggun, 2017). In this case, world governments are taking part in a joint program that will provide technical assistance to support governments to build and maintain a comprehensive cervical cancer control program (WHO, 2016). In Indonesia, the government also takes part in the management of cervical cancer prevention, one of which is by covering the costs of the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination so that married women of childbearing age can undergo the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination for free.

This study aims to determine the relationship between husband's knowledge and support and participation in carrying out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA) examinations on women of childbearing age in Surabaya. If it is found that there is a relationship between husband's knowledge and support and participation in early detection of cervical cancer, strategies can be created to increase the participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA) examinations so as to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research uses a descriptive analysis method using a cross sectional design. The population in this study were married women of childbearing age in Surabaya aged 16-49 years. The sampling technique in this research uses probability sampling. The variables in this research are the independent variable (husband's support) and the dependent variable (participation of women of childbearing age in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination).

The instrument in this research is to use a questionnaire which is filled out by respondents online via Google form. The questionnaire sheets that have been collected are then processed and analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Product for Social Science) application and the chi square correlation test with a significance level of 0.05.

This research was carried out after receiving a letter of recommendation from Stikes Hang Tuah and a copy letter from Bakesbangpol Kota Surabaya and obtaining research ethics from Stikes Hang Tuah Surabaya.

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RESULTS

This research was conducted from 10-20 May 2020 and obtained 140 respondents. With the average criteria for married women of childbearing age ranging from 16-49 years. The results of the questionnaire from this research are obtained in the table below:

Table 1: Demographic data

Data	Details	Frequency	Percentage
Age	15-30 years old	52	37.1
	31-40 years old	78	55.7
	41-50 years old	10	7.1
Education	SD	11	7.9
	SMP	19	13.6
	SMA	96	68.6
	University	14	10
Status	Married	140	100
Marriagable age	16-20 years old	49	35
	21-25 years old	85	60.7
	>25 years old	6	4.3
Number of children	< 3	78	55.7
	3	36	25.7
	> 3	26	18.6

Table 2 : Specific data

Data	Details	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge	Good	62	44.3
	Less	78	55.7
Husband's support	Less	76	54.3
	Good	64	45.7
Participation	Do not do	121	86.4
	Do	19	13.6

Table 3 : relationship between variables

Data	Do not do	Do	Amount
Lacking knowledge	75	3	78
Good knowledge	46	16	62
Jumalh	121	19	140
Chi square statistical test results = 0,000 OR = 8,696			

DISCUSSION

The results of the Chi square statistical test showed a p value of 0.001 with $p \leq 0.05$. This states that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and the participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out VIA examinations in Kenjeran Village, Surabaya. The Odds Ratio value for the knowledge variable is 8.111, meaning that women of childbearing age with good knowledge are 8.111 times more likely to undergo an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination than mothers with poor knowledge.

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Husband's support is the support given by the husband in making the decision for the mother to carry out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. The husband is the first and main person to provide encouragement and support to the wife before other parties also provide it. Husband's support will provide a sense of security, comfort, and make the mother feel enthusiastic about carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination for early detection of cervical cancer. Husband's support is encouragement and motivation for his wife, both morally and materially (Bobak, 2005). According to Caplan in Friedman (1998) that the components of husband's support are: Informational support, Emotional support, Instrumental support, Appreciative support. Apart from that, husband's support is a manifestation of the husband's attention to his wife which has a big influence on her health status. Before seeking treatment at the nearest service facility, a wife will first seek advice from those closest to her, namely family and relatives (Damayanti & Permatasari, 2021).

The research results showed that 73 women of childbearing age who received less support from their husbands (100%) and 3 people (2.1%) stated that they had never had an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. There were 48 women of childbearing age who had the support of good husbands (100%), some of whom had undergone a Visual Inspection for Acetic Acid (IVA) examination as many as 16 people and some of them as many as 2 people (100%) stated that they had had an examination and had had a pap smear. .

The results of research on respondents with good husband support are proven by crosstabulation between husband support and information sources which shows that 64 respondents (100%) have good husband support, 27 respondents get information through print media, 61 respondents get information through electronic media, and 43 respondents get information through print media. got information through health workers and 9 respondents got information from others, such as relatives, friends and neighbors. Respondents who have a basic education level can still obtain sufficient knowledge through other sources of information. As with the level of education, exposure to information through the media can also influence a person's knowledge about information. Someone who is more frequently exposed to mass media or electronic media or other communication media will obtain more information than someone who has never been exposed to the media (kinanthi, 2013).

Based on research Harisnal (2019) It is known that WUS husband's support influences the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) examination. Test with statistical test results obtained p value = 0.017 and OR = 5.429. In line with the results of research conducted by Musyriqoh (2016) The results obtained using the chi-square test showed that statistically there was a relationship between husband's support and cervical cancer prevention behavior. The confidence level used is 95% with (p value = 0.003 and $\alpha = 0.05$). Likewise with the results of research conducted by Sundari & Setiawati (2018) The OR results obtained were 8.55 and p = 0.001, which shows that there is a strong and statistically significant relationship between husband's support and Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination behavior. Wahyuni's research results (2019) showed that the spearman rank results showed a relationship between husband's support and WUS participation in carrying out the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) test with p = 0.000. The chi-square test results in Sondang & Hadi's (2019) research also obtained a value of p=0.001, meaning that there is a relationship between husband's support and the behavior of women of childbearing age (30-50 years) in carrying out Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA).

Researchers assume that husband's support has a big influence on the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. Husbands play a role in providing information both directly and indirectly regarding early detection of cervical cancer, so that it can raise motivation and awareness of wives in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer (Aminah & Kodiyah, 2018). The husband's role in making decisions in the family is very dominant, making women powerless to decide on their own care,

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including cervical cancer screening (Josep Kangmennaang, Mkandawir, & Luginaah, 2015). This is possibly due to the absence of counseling regarding reproductive health for couples of childbearing age which includes husbands so that husbands are less concerned about their partner's reproductive health and most husbands assume that their wife's reproductive health is a wife's need, so wives try to maintain their reproductive health by seeking information themselves.

The results of the research using the husband's support questionnaire in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination in Surabaya, totaling 16 questions, the highest score was obtained for question number 2 with the question "can the husband establish good communication with the mother?", while the lowest score was obtained for question number 9 with the question "husband does not provide advice regarding early detection of cervical cancer".

According to the researchers' assumptions based on the results of interviews with respondents, even though they did not receive support from their husbands such as being escorted to the examination site, attention after carrying out the examination, or the cost of carrying out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination, they still carried out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination.). The examination carried out is not merely the wish of the husband or someone close to you but rather one's own wish and a form of awareness or awareness of one's own health. Respondents also felt that their husbands did not understand much about feminine issues, so that if respondents wanted to have their health checked, they would usually do it themselves, although they still asked their husbands for advice.

According to researchers, regarding their non-participation in the use of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA), this is because married women of childbearing age never received information or support from their husbands to get themselves checked. It is possible that the husband also did not know about the existence of the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination and its benefits, so the husband never ordered, supported or convinced the respondent to carry out the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. Respondents and their husbands felt there was no need to carry out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination because they felt healthy and had no complaints.

Other causes of women not having an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination are fear of feeling sick during the examination, hassle, doubt about the importance of the examination, lack of knowledge about the importance of the examination, fear of the reality of the examination results that will be faced, reluctance to be examined by a male doctor and lack of encouragement from family, especially husband.

CONCLUSION

In this study, a relationship was found between husband's knowledge and support and the participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examinations in Surabaya.

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