THE RELATIONSHIP OF ATTITUDES AND MOTIVATION OF WOMEN OF FERTILIZING AGE IN THE IVA TEST EXAMINATION OF NAGRAK PUSKESMAS WORK AREA

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Abstract

Introduction: The Indonesian cancer organization states that cancer is one of the main causes of death throughout the world. In 2018, based on WHO data, cancer was the cause of death for around 207,210 people in Indonesia. Lung, liver, stomach, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer and breast cancer are the biggest causes of cancer deaths every year. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 796/MNEKES/SK/VII/2010 concerning national technical guidelines and adequate interventions through primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. This decision is related to the government's role in preventing cervical cancer, which is a deadly disease for sufferers. Various efforts that can be made to prevent cervical cancer include identifying and preventing risk factors, early detection of pre-cancer, and including new findings in the form of HPV vaccination. There are several examination methods that can be used to find pre-cancerous lesions, namely the IVA test, visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA), and so on. The most popular method is the pap smear. The IVA test is a cytological examination of cervical cancer and a portion of the test is recommended by experts because it is quite effective in identifying the presence of cancer cells (Bemj et al., 2020).**Method:** This type of research is quantitative research with a cross sectional design. The sampling technique used by this researcher was random sampling, with a sample size of 165 respondents, sampling based on clusters. **Results:** Statistical test results*rank spearman* The significant number or probability value obtained (0.000) is much lower than the significant standard of 0.05 or (p value<), because pvalue<, which means there is a relationship between the attitude and motivation of women of childbearing age couples and the IVA test.**t** **Conclusion:** Of the 165 respondents, almost all of them had a negative attitude but 64 respondents (86.5%) had moderate motivation. According to the researchers, the negative attitude of women of childbearing age regarding the IVA Test had an impact on the desire/desire or motivation of women of childbearing age to have the IVA Test. When respondents consider that the IVA Test examination is not important and do not think it is useful, they are reluctant to carry out the examination.

Keywords **:** Women of childbearing age, motivation, attitude, IVA test examination

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INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian cancer organization states that cancer is one of the main causes of death throughout the world. In 2018, based on WHO data, cancer was the cause of death for around 207,210 people in Indonesia. Lung, liver, stomach, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer and breast cancer are the biggest causes of cancer deaths every year (Nawangwulan, 2021)

Cancer is a disease that is included in the group of non-communicable diseases (*Non communicable diseases*). *Non communicable disease* is the biggest cause of death in the world. Of the 57 million deaths in 2018, 63% (36 million deaths) were caused by NCDs, mainly due to cardiovascular disease (17 million deaths), cancer (7.6 million deaths), chronic lung disease (4.2 million deaths) and diabetes (1.3 million deaths). About a quarter of the deaths result*Non communicable diseases* in the world occurs before the age of 60 years. Death rate due to (kurniati)

Based on WHO data in 2022, cervical cancer ranks second with 36,633 cases or 9.2 of the total cancer cases.

Breast cancer ranks first and cervical cancer ranks second.

Cervical cancer in Indonesia is in second place with 36,633 cases or 9.2% of the total cancer cases in Indonesia (Handayani. N., 2022). Data from the Cipto Mangunkusumo National Central General Hospital (RSUPN) Jakarta shows that 94 percent of cervical cancer patients die within two years (Susilawati. D & Dwinanda. R., 2022).

Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia number 796/MNEKES/SK/VII/2010 concerning national technical guidelines and adequate interventions through primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. This decision is related to the government's role in preventing cervical cancer, which is a deadly disease for sufferers (Nawangwulan, 2021).

Various efforts that can be made to prevent cervical cancer include identifying and preventing risk factors, early detection of pre-cancer, and including new findings in the form of HPV vaccination. There are several examination methods that can be used to find pre-cancerous lesions, namely the IVA test, visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA), and so on. The most popular method is the IVA Test test. The IVA test is a cytological examination of cervical cancer and the portion to view the test is recommended by experts because it is quite effective in identifying the presence of cancer cells (Bemj et al., 2020)

One of the reasons for the increasing development of cervical cancer is due to the low coverage of early detection of cervical cancer, such as the IVA Test in Indonesia. Based on WHO data estimates for 2008, only 5% of women in developing countries, including Indonesia, received IVA Test services. Meanwhile, in developed countries, almost 70% of women carry out the IVA Test. One of the problems with implementing the IVA Test as a detection tool for cervical cancer in Indonesia is that Indonesian women are often reluctant to be examined due to ignorance, embarrassment, fear and cost factors. This is generally still caused by the low level of education and knowledge of the Indonesian population regarding the IVA Test examination (Nawangwulan, 2021)

This statement is strengthened by Hamidah's 2010 analytical cross sectional research, in Tambakselo Village, Grobogan Regency, Semarang, showing that the level of knowledge of most couples of childbearing age (aged 30 - 45) regarding the IVA Test was low, namely 57.6%, who had sufficient knowledge. amounted to 22.4%, and those with good knowledge were 20.0%, while those with good motivation were 30.6% and those with less motivation were 69.4%. (Arbaiyah et al., 2021)

According to Notoadmodjo (2010), motivation is an impulse from within a person that causes that person to carry out certain activities to achieve a goal. Motivation is a dynamic human force whose emergence requires stimulus from within and from outside. The stimulus can be knowledge. In order for it to become behavior, knowledge must enter a person so that it influences attitudes and values towards health. Knowledge is a very important thing to shape a person's actions. Knowledge is needed as a psychological encouragement to grow oneself as well as encouragement of attitudes and behavior every day, so it can be said that knowledge is a stimulus for one's actions. Furthermore, this knowledge will raise their awareness, and ultimately will cause people to behave in accordance with the knowledge they have. (Setiati, 2019)

Results of preliminary studies that have been carried out by researchers in the form of short interviews with women of childbearing age in the Nagrak Community Health Center working area, results were obtained from 10 respondents, as many as 6 mothers (60%) had heard about inspectionIva Test but doesn't want to be checked withreason does not feel sick so there's no need to get checked didn't want to do the examination because he was embarrassedwhile 4 mothers (40%) said he did not know about the inspection IVA Test and from the results of interviews with nurses there bThat there was a 50 year old mother who experienced pain in her lower region, there was an unpleasant odor coming from her vagina, previously she often changed partners, her body was already thin. But the mother did not want to be examined, and the Nagrak Community Health Center was at fault one health service does not have facilities to carry out inspectionsIVA Test, at the Community Health Center there is only an IVA test. Based on the background described above, the researcher determined the formulation of the problem in this research as "Is there a relationship between attitudes and motivation of women of childbearing age in examinations?*Iva Test* in the Nagrak working area?

RESEARCH METHODS

Step 1: Stage of Preparation:

This step begins with arranging permits for carrying out research and surveys initial to the place that will be used as research. Arrangement of the research team so that make it easier to carry out the research process, divide work tasks between teams, prepare a research proposal. Researchers received an official letter from STIKes Permata Nusantara and permission from the Community Health Center regarding the research to be researched and continued introduce yourself and explain the aims and benefits of the research.

Partner Role
The role of partners in this research is to determine the relationship between attitudes and motivation of women of childbearing age during the IVA Test and examination Facilitate researchers in the data collection process and to carry out follow-up actions research result

Step 2:
Research Process Stage: At this stage the researcher explains the research process to the respondents, and carries it out research ethics, namely*inform consent* and willingness to become research respondents. After that The researcher gave the mother a questionnaire containing questions/questionnaires about knowledge mothers and toddlers regarding basic immunization. After the data is collected it will be analyzed using SPSS.

Step 3:
Carrying out the Data Analysis Process This process uses Chi Square test analysis. Univariate and bivariate analysis using SPSS.

Step 4:
Conclusions and preparation of the final research report: At this stage, what the researcher does is draw conclusions from the research results preparation of the final research report

Research Sample
The sample in this study was women of childbearing age. A total of 165 people. Retrieval technique samplesampling based on clusters.

Time and Place of Research
Research time in March-April 2022, research location in Cianjur Regency.

Data Collection Methods
The data collection method used was using a distributed questionnaire to women of childbearing age

Data analysis
The results of the bivariate analysis were cross tabulated (crosstabs) with the Chi Square test for determine the statistical relationship between independent variables, namely attitude and motivation with the dependent variable, namely the Complete Basic IVA Test.

RESULT

1. **General data**
   Included in general data include; gender, age, occupation, education.

Table 1.1 **Characteristics of respondents based on age**

Frequency distribution of respondents based on age

No	Age	Frequency	Present %
1.	<20 years	90	90
2.	21-35 years old	45	27,3
3.	>35 years	21	12,7

Total		165	100

Based on table 1.1, from the number of 165 respondents, the data obtained is that most of them are <20 years old, 99 respondents (60.0%), almost half are aged 21-35 years, 45 respondents (27.3%) and a small portion of respondents are > 35 years old. 21 respondents (12.7%)

2. **Characteristics of respondents based on number of children**

Table 1.2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on number of children

No	Age	Frequency	Present %
1.	< 2 children	86	52,1
2.	>2 children	79	47,9
	Total	165	100

Based on table 1.2, of the 165 respondents, the majority of respondents had <2 children, namely 86 respondents (52.1) and almost half of the respondents had >2 children, namely 79 respondents (47.9%).

3. **Characteristics of respondents based on education**

Table 1.3 Frequency distribution of respondents based on education

No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	SD	7	4,2
2.	JUNI OR HIGH SCHOOL	68	41,2
3.	SMA	74	44,8
4.	PT	16	9,7
	Total	165	100

Based on table 1.3, from a total of 165 respondents, data was obtained that almost half of the respondents had a high school education, 74 respondents (44.8) and 68 respondents had a junior high school education (41.2%), and a small portion of respondents had a university education, 16 respondents (9.7%). and a small number of respondents with elementary school education were 7 respondents (4.2%)

4. **Characteristics of respondents based on work**

Table 1.4 Frequency distribution of respondents based on occupation

Job No		Frequency	percentage
1.	Farmer	22	13,3
2.	Private	22	13,3
3.	Self-employed	41	24,8
4.	Civil servants	1	6
5.	IRT	79	47,9
Total		165	100

Based on table 1.4, of the 165 respondents, almost half of the respondents were housewives, 79 respondents (47.9%), a small number of respondents worked as entrepreneurs, farmers and private individuals. 41 respondents (24.8), a small number of respondents were farmers and private sector 22 respondents (13.3%) each and 1 respondent was a civil servant.

Univariate Data

5. **Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age in the IVA Test**

Table 1.5 Frequency distribution of respondents based on attitudes in the IVA Test examination

No.	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	91	55,2
2	Negative	74	44,8

Total	165	100	

Based on table 1.5, of the 165 respondents, the majority of respondents had a positive attitude, namely 91 respondents (55.2%) and almost half had a negative attitude, namely 74 respondents (448%)

6. **Motivation of Women of Childbearing Age Couples in the IVA Test**
Frequency distribution of respondents based on motivation in the IVA Test examination

No	Motivation	Frequency	Presentase (%)
1	Strong	29	17,6
2	Currently	120	72,7
3	Weak	16	9,7
Total		165	100

Based on table 1.6, of the 165 respondents, the majority of respondents had moderate motivation, namely 120 respondents (72.7%) and almost half had strong motivation, namely 29 respondents (17.6) and a small number of respondents had weak motivation, namely 16 respondents (9.7%)

7. **The relationship between attitudes and motivation of women of childbearing age couples on motivation in the IVA Test examination**
1.7 The relationship between attitudes and motivation of women of childbearing age couples on motivation in the IVA Test examination

Attitude	Motivation						Total	
	Strong		Currently		Weak			
		%		%		%		%
Positive	27	29.7	56	61,5	8	8,8	91	
Negative	2	2,7	64	86,5	8	10,8	74	
Amount	29	17,6	120	72,7	16	9,7	165	100

Source: Primary Data 2023   P value = 0,000 α = 0,05

Based on table 5.7, almost all of the 165 respondents had a negative attitude but moderate motivation as many as 64 respondents (86.5%) and most had a positive attitude but moderate motivation as many as 56 respondents (61.5%), almost half of the respondents had a positive attitude but 27 respondents (29.7%) had strong motivation, and a small portion had positive and negative attitudes but as many weak motivation

Statistical test results*rank spearman* The significant number or probability value obtained (0.000) is much lower than the significant standard of 0.05 or (p value<a), because pvalue<a, which means there is a relationship between the attitude and motivation of women of reproductive age and the IVA test.

DISCUSSION

1. **Characteristics of Respondents Based on Age**
   Based on table 1.1, the characteristics of the largest number of respondents based on age are 99 respondents or 60% aged < 20 years. Young people tend not to have knowledge and information about the IVA Test examination because the IVA Test examination is something new, so they are still unfamiliar with new things that they have not experienced. This is supported by the theory that according to Nurhayati & Mariyam (2013) age is an index of a person's development. An individual's age is calculated from when they are born, the older they are, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking and working (Azwar, 2009).

2. **Characteristics of Respondents Based on Number of Children**
   Based on table 1.2, characteristics of respondents based on number of children, namely 86 respondents (52.1) have less than one child

3. **Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education**
   Based on table 1.3, the characteristics of respondents based on education are 74 respondents (44.8%) with a high school/equivalent education. quoted by Muhyuliansyah (2010) states that education can influence a

person, including a person's behavior and lifestyle in motivating himself and playing an active role in supporting activities. According to Koentjoroningrat, quoted by Nursalam (2009), the higher a person's level of education, the better a person's ability to think and receive information so that the better the knowledge obtained. A person's level of education influences several responses to something that comes from both outside and within. People who have higher education will give more rational responses than those who have no education. experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly (Mubarak, 2011).

4. **Characteristics of Respondents Based on Occupation**

Based on table 1.4, characteristics of respondents based on occupation, namely 79 respondents (47.9%) Housewives. According to researchers, most of the low attitudes are housewives because housewives have limited social interactions so the information they get is very limited. Housewives tend to associate with people who have similar information. They have not received information and knowledge about the IVA Test so that most of their attitudes are still low. According to Notoatmodjo, (2008), low employment status often affects a person's level of knowledge and education. The work environment can make a person gain

5. **Analysis of the Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age in the IVA Test**

Based on table 1.5 Based on table 5.5, out of 165 respondents, the majority of respondents had a positive attitude, namely 91 respondents (55.2%). This is influenced by several factors including age, number of children, education and employment. According to researchers, attitude is a response to a person's circumstances. A person behaves according to his or her circumstances. The respondent's attitude is influenced by the respondent's perspective on something. This is in accordance with the theory that attitude is a predisposition to carry out or not carry out a certain behavior, so that attitude is not just a pure internal psychological condition of the individual.*(purely psychic inner state)*, but attitude is more of an individual awareness process (Thomas & Znaniecki in A. Wawan and Dewi M, 2011).

Attitudes are also influenced by factors based on education. Based on table 5.3, almost half of the respondents had a high school education, 74 people and 68 people from junior high school. According to researchers, low education will affect the ability to absorb or accept incoming information, especially information that is new to the respondent, including regarding the IVA Test. People who have higher education will give more rational responses than people who have low education or no education at all. The education of the respondents in this study is classified as primary/junior high school, so they will experience difficulties in understanding the information provided, especially regarding the importance of the IVA Test carried out as an early detection of KLR (cervical cancer), a woman who looks healthy and do not engage in deviant sexual behavior and do not need to carry out an IVA test if there are signs and symptoms of cervical cancer.

6. **Motivation Analysis of Women of Childbearing Age Couples**

Based on table 1.6, of the 165 respondents, the majority of respondents had moderate motivation, namely 120 respondents (72.7%). According to researchers, most respondents had moderate motivation because the IVA Test examination was something new. They want to know that the IVA Test must be carried out by every woman who has had sexual intercourse, especially women of childbearing age and information about the serious consequences of not having an IVA Test, namely cervical cancer as a deadly disease. Based on table 5.1, most of the respondents were aged 20-25. According to researchers, this age is a productive age and they are still curious about new things to know and learn so that the majority of respondents have moderate motivation.

This is supported by Maryam's theory (2008) quoted by Intan Fajar N, 2017). A person's age and development status, willingness and ability or how a person reacts to the IVA Test examination. This is in accordance with Anam's theory (1997) which states that the level of education is a factor that influences people's behavior in health which in turn will have an impact on health status. Likewise, Muzaham (1995) stated that people who are not educated or from low economic groups make less use of the available health services. The level of education is related to socio-economics, sex life and cleanliness. According to Green (1980).

7. **The relationship between attitude and motivation in the IVA Test**

Based on table 5.7, almost all of the 165 respondents had a negative attitude but 64 respondents (86.5%) had moderate motivation. According to the researchers, the negative attitude of women of childbearing age

regarding the IVA Test had an impact on the desire/desire or motivation of women of childbearing age to undergo the examination. IVA Test. When respondents consider that the IVA Test examination is not important and do not think it is useful, they are reluctant to carry out the examination.

The results of the statistical test obtained a significant number or probability value (0.000) which was much lower than the significant standard of 0.05 or (p value < α), because p value < α, which means there is a relationship between the attitude and motivation of female couples of childbearing age and the IVA test in Banyuarang Village, Ngoro District, Jombang Regency. Statistical test results *rank spearman* The correlation figure obtained with a value of 0.000 means the closeness of the relationship between the variables in the category

The results of this research are supported by the results of research from Ernawaty Siagian (2015) entitled *"Factors Related To The Motivation Of Employees IVA Test Examination"*. The results obtained were 4 related factors, namely: intrinsic factors, knowledge (p-value 0.002), willingness and awareness (p-value 0.037), while for extrinsic factors, security and comfort (p-value 0.001), interpersonal relationships (p-value 0.025), and there are 3 factors that are not related, namely: illness or complaints (p-value 0.952), economic level (p-value 0.476), wages and rewards (p-value 0.188).

Apart from that, this research is also supported by the results of research by Ni Ketut Martini (2013) entitled "The Relationship between Characteristics, Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age Couples with the IVA Test at the Sukawati II Community Health Center". The results of this research can be concluded that only the attitude variable is related strong with the IVA Test examination, while other variables such as age, education, employment, income and knowledge are not proven

There is a relationship between attitude and motivation in the IVA Test examination. In this case, negative attitudes and moderate motivation in the IVA Test examination influence the public in understanding and responding to the IVA Test examination in detecting cervical cancer.

CONCLUSSION

Of the 165 respondents, almost all of them had a negative attitude but 64 respondents (86.5%) had moderate motivation. According to the researchers, the negative attitude of women of childbearing age regarding the IVA Test had an impact on the desire/desire or motivation of women of childbearing age to have the IVA Test. When respondents consider that the IVA Test examination is not important and do not think it is useful, they are reluctant to carry out the examination.

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