

The Effectiveness of Turnsheet Media in Increasing Mother's Knowledge about Early Detection of Certificate Cancer in the Work Area of Puskesmas Jayakarta

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ABSTRACT

Health is something that is important for humans, without health humans cannot carry out their daily activities. The state of health according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is a state of well-being including physical, mental and social that is free from disease or disability. Health is an important factor for improving the quality of human life socially and economically. to find out the factors that know the relationship between the level of knowledge of the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection test with the participation of women in carrying out the examination. Analytical with cross-sectional approach. The sample in this study was 30 respondents at the Jayakarta Health Center in November 2022. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of flipchart media on increasing mother's knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer (p value = 0.014). The puskesmas is expected to provide more information in the puskesmas or posyandu environment such as posters, leaflets, banners related to the increasing importance of mother's knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer.

INTRODUCTION

Health is something that is important for humans, without health humans cannot carry out their daily activities. A healthy state according to the World Health Organization (WHO) is a state of well-being including physical, mental and social that is free from disease or disability. Health is an important factor to improve the quality of human life socially and economically (Mading et al., 2022). According to Nonik Ayu Wartini, (2016) Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that occurs in the cervical region, namely the part of the uterus that lies below which opens towards the vaginal opening. This cancer is caused by infection with the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). According to WHO (2008) in the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (2010) around 490,000 women worldwide are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 240,000 cases of female death due to cervical cancer and 80% of cases occur in developing countries. According to the Indonesian Cervical Cancer Care Foundation in 2012, cervical cancer sufferers in Indonesia reached 15,000 cases, while in Central Java province there were 2,259 cases (Central Java Health Office, 2012), and in Sukoharjo District there were 74 cases (Sukoharjo Health Office, 2014).

Several factors can increase the incidence of cervical cancer, including high parity with short delivery intervals, having sexual intercourse at a young age or marrying at a young age, having multiple sexual partners, passive and active smoking, long-term use of oral contraceptives more than 5 years, sexually transmitted diseases, and low economic status (Irianto, 2014). One of the efforts to increase awareness of VIA examination by providing counseling can be done using various media, including flipcharts. The IVA test is a screening test for cervical cancer using 3-5% acetic acid in speculums and can be seen by direct observation (Nugroho, 2010 in Rahayu 2015). Based on the results of the diagnostic test, the IVA examination had a sensitivity of 84%, a specificity of 89%, a positive predictive value of 87%, and a negative predictive value of 88%, while the pap smear examination had a sensitivity of 55%, a specificity of 90%, a positive predictive value of 84%, and a positive predictive value of 69% suspected negative, so from these results it can be concluded that the IVA examination is faster and gives high sensitivity results (Wiyono et al, 2008). This IVA method is a practical and inexpensive screening method, so it is hoped that the findings of cervical cancer can be detected early (Rasjidi, 2012).

The causes that become obstacles for women in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer are doubts about the importance of examinations, lack of knowledge, and fear of pain and reluctance due to embarrassment during examinations (Maharsie & Indarwati, 2012). Low awareness in society is one of the factors contributing to the high incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia. The results of a preliminary study conducted at the Jayakarta Health Center, found that several residents did not know about cervical cancer and the IVA Test, residents with middle to lower socioeconomic levels which affected their health behavior, and there were several residents who had been diagnosed with cervical cancer. The results of a survey conducted on 5 women found that 2 people knew about the IVA Test, but only 1 person had done the examination, and 3 people did not know about the IVA Test and had never done the

examination. Based on this phenomenon, the authors are interested in conducting research on "The Effectiveness of Flipchart Media in Increasing Mother's Knowledge About Early Detection of Cervical Cancer in the Jayakarta Health Center Work Area, Karawang Regency in 2022". Where this research focuses on observing the relationship between the level of knowledge and the IVA test performed to prevent cancer.

Based on the background description above, the problem that you want to examine is the low knowledge of mothers about VIA examinations and the low number of mothers who want to have IVA checked in the Jayakarta Health Center Work Area, Karawang Regency in 2022. The low IVA examination results obtained from interviews with 10 WUS, there were 8 WUS (80%) did not know about cervical cancer, had never done an IVA test. Apart from that, from the results of this interview, WUS said they had never received health education from health workers about cancer prevention. cervix by using IVA test and 2 WUS (20%) had done IVA test and had received education from health workers about cervical cancer prevention.

IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

The research method uses *analytic* with cross sectional method. Data collection was carried out using primary data, namely data obtained from the results of distributing questionnaires. The data collection instrument used is questionnaire. The population in this study were 30 mothers at the Jayakarta Health Center in November 2022 person, sampling technique that is total sampling. The analytical method used is univariate and bivariate analysis with the chi square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1. Frequency Distribution based on Providing Education Using Flip Sheets

N o	Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.	Providing Education		
	Do not use flip media	9	30.0
	Yes, using flipchart media	21	70.0
	Total	30	100.0
2.	Knowledge Enhancement		
	Not	7	23,3
	Yes	23	76,7
	Amount	30	100.0

Based on the table above, it can be seen that out of 30 respondents, the answers to providing education used flipcharts, namely 9 respondents (30%) who did not receive education and 21 respondents (70%) who received education using flipcharts.

Table 2. The Relationship between Providing Education Using Flipcharts and Increasing Mother's Knowledge about IVA Examination for early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Education Using Flip Sheets	Increasing Mother's Knowledge About VIA			P-value (OR)
	Not	Yes	Total	
Not	5(16.7%)	4(13.3%)	9(30%)	0.014 (11,875)
Yes	2(6.7%)	19(63.3%)	21(70%)	
Total	7(23.4%)	23(76.6%)	30(100%)	

From Table 5.6 it can be seen that the results of the ρ value of $0.014 < 0.05$ means that the hypothesis which states that the research hypothesis of the relationship between providing education using flipcharts and increasing mother's knowledge about IVA examination for early detection of cervical cancer, is accepted, which means that providing education using flipcharts has an impact on increasing mother's knowledge about IVA examination for early detection of cervical cancer.

Influence Providing Education Using Flip Sheets

After the research, the number of respondents who provided education using flipcharts, namely respondents who did not receive education were 9 respondents (30%) and those who received education provided using flipcharts were 21 respondents (70%). This result is in line with Syswianti's research, (2018) which showed that most of the respondents' knowledge of cervical cancer in the experimental group (those given counseling using flipchart media) were in the sufficient category, namely 13 respondents (43.33%), and the least in the good category, namely 8 respondents.

The effect of providing education using flipcharts could not be separated from the attention and interest of the respondents when they were given an explanation regarding the early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method. The assumption of educational researchers proves that flipchart media is in accordance with the theory which states that the retention process (absorption and memory) of subject matter can increase significantly if the learning process is through the senses of hearing and sight. Most knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. The delivery of information can be more optimal if the two senses are optimized (Sawitri and & Sunarsih, 2018). In this regard, counseling will be more effective if flipchart media is used to provide a way of channeling information. It becomes a new experience for women of childbearing age, so that the information presented is easy to understand and stays longer in memory, so that their knowledge increases.

Correlation between Increasing Mother's Knowledge about IVA Examination for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

From the results of the study, respondents increased their mother's knowledge about IVA examination for early detection of cervical cancer,

namely 23 respondents (76.7%) who did not experience an increase in knowledge and 7 respondents (23.3%) did not experience an increase. These results are in line with Amalina's research, (2019) showing the respondents' knowledge of VIA examinations before being given health education using flipchart media, most of the 30 respondents studied had moderate knowledge of VIA examinations, namely 21 respondents (70%) this was because the Jimbaran Health Center had conduct health education through posyandu activities.

According to the researcher's assumption, knowledge can influence individuals naturally and underlies these individuals in making rational decisions and accepting new behaviors which will then result in positive and negative perceptions. The more information the mother receives about early screening for cervical cancer and the importance of doing IVA, the higher the level of knowledge so that it is expected that behavior in carrying out IVA examinations will also be higher. Learning or counseling activities are not just as a tool, but as a carrier of information or messages to be conveyed. about IVA can clarify. The results showed that there was an increase in the level of knowledge after being given health promotion using flipchart media, from a median value of 80.00 to 92.00. This is because mothers are more interested in seeing directly the information obtained through the flipchart media used by researchers. Flipcharts with attractive designs and a variety of colors can attract mothers' reading interest so that they get the right information about IVA and cervical cancer. Thus it can help increase the knowledge of respondents higher.

Flipchart media is a media for conveying health information, flipchart media is a board with legs on which the top can clamp the sheet, flipchart is also a collection of summaries, schematics, pictures and tables which are opened sequentially based on the learning topic. The advantages of this flipchart media or media are that it does not require electricity, is economical, provides concise and practical information. This media is also suitable for indoor needs, the materials and manufacture are also cheap, easy to carry anywhere and helps remind the basic message for the facilitator or user of this media (Pratiwi, 2018). The result of a p value of $0.014 < 0.05$ means that the hypothesis which states that the research hypothesis is the relationship between providing education using flipcharts and increasing mother's knowledge about IVA examination for early detection of cervical cancer, is accepted which means that providing education using flipcharts has an impact on increasing Mother's knowledge about IVA examination for early detection of cervical cancer.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Frequency distribution Out of a total of 30 respondents, it was found that 9 respondents (30%) did not receive education and 21 respondents (70%) received education using flipcharts. From a total of 30 respondents, it was found that there were 23 respondents (76.7%) who had an increase in mother's knowledge about VIA examination for early detection of cervical cancer, namely 23 respondents (76.7%) who did not experience an increase in knowledge and 7 respondents (23.3%) who did not experience an increase.

There is an influence on flipchart media Increasing Mother's Knowledge About Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (p value = 0.014).

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