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THE INFLUENCE OF GIVING A POCKET BOOKLET ABOUT CERVICAL CA ON MOTHER'S INTEREST IN CONDUCTING IVA EXAMINATIONS IN THE WORKING AREA OF PUDAK HEALTH CENTER PONOROGO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a disease that is categorized as a malignant disease of the cervix or uterine cervix. The aim of this research is to determine the effect of providing a pocket book about cervical ca on mothers' interest in carrying out VIA examinations in the Pudak Health Center work area, Ponorogo Regency. This research uses a quantitative analytical research design *Pra Eksperimen One Group pre test post test Design.* The population in this study were mothers aged 35-55 years at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, a total of 1539 respondents. The sample in this study was some mothers aged 35-55 years at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency who came to counseling using the technique *Accidental Sampling.* Data were collected using questionnaires and the Ca Cerviks pocket book. Data analysis to see the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable uses statistical tests *Wilcoxon* with a significant level of $\rho < 0.05$. The research results showed that almost all of the respondents were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination before being given education using a pocket book, as many as 87 respondents (87%) were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination. Almost all respondents (82%) were interested in carrying out an IVA examination after being given education using a pocket book. Results Data analysis using statistical tests *Wilcoxon* The significant value obtained was $\rho < 0.05$ (0.000 <0.05), meaning that there was an influence of giving a pocket book on the mother's interest in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency. Limitations in this research are the small number of respondents, media, and respondents' time so the research is not perfect.

Keywords: Interests, IVA Check, Pocket Book

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a disease that is categorized as a malignant disease of the cervix or uterine cervix. Around 90% or 270,000 deaths resulting from cervical cancer in 2017 occurred in low and middle income countries. The high cervical cancer mortality rate globally can be reduced through a comprehensive approach taken in terms of prevention, early diagnosis, effective screening and treatment programs (WHO, 2018)

According to WHO data, in Indonesia cervical cancer is the first in line after breast cancer. New cases of cervical cancer are around 20,928 and deaths resulting from cervical cancer are 10.3% (WHO, 2019). The Indonesian Ministry of Health Data and Information Center (2019) stated that nationally the prevalence of cancer among people of all ages in Indonesia in 2018 was 1.4% or estimated at around 347,792 people. Cervical cancer is a disease with a high prevalence in Indonesia, namely

0.8%, while breast cancer has a prevalence of 0.5%. Based on the results of Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) in 2019, the highest estimated number of cervical cancer sufferers is in East Java Province with 21,313 sufferers (1.1%), Central Java with 19,734 sufferers (1.2%), and West Java with 15,635 sufferers. (0.7%) (Pusdatin, 2015).

Meanwhile, in Ponorogo Regency in 2021 there were 1691 people out of 101,999 PUS women (1.66%) with pre-cancerous cervical lesions (positive IVA), and 1703 people out of 96,260 PUS (1.77%) in 2021. Data can be obtained from shows an increase in the incidence of cervical cancer which is a frequent health problem for women (Ponorogo District Health Office, 2022).

The incidence of cervical cancer will greatly affect the lives of sufferers and their families. Improvements have been made to efforts to treat cervical cancer, especially in the areas of prevention and early detection, which are very necessary for every party involved (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia 2016). Recognition of cancer is important because to reduce new cases of cancer it is necessary to carry out prevention and early detection efforts which will be easier to prevent when the risk factors and symptoms of cancer are recognized. When cancer is caught early, there is a possibility of getting better treatment. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase awareness among the public to better recognize the symptoms and risks of cancer so that they can determine appropriate prevention and early detection steps (Infodatin, 2015).

Risk factors for cervical cancer besides having been exposed to STIs include women aged 30-50 years who are still sexually active, age at first sexual intercourse, parity, nutrition, women who smoke or passive smoke and long-term use of hormonal contraceptives, it is suspected makes it easier for cervical cancer to occur (Rasjidi, 2014; Delia, 2016; Andrijono, 2017).

Early detection of cervical cancer can be carried out in the target group of women aged 20 years and over, but the priority of the early detection program in Indonesia is for women aged 30-50 years with a target of 50% of women by 2019. Efforts that can be applied to cancer prevention and lifestyle since early detection. Early detection of cervical cancer can be done using a Visual Inspection method with Acetic Acid (IVA) or with a Pap smear (Ministry of Health, RI, 2016).

Based on a preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in March 2022, from data from 15 married mothers, only 5 people had undergone VIA examinations. This may indicate that interest in VIA examinations is still low.

Currently, cytology examination with the Pap smear test is still the standard examination for early detection of cervical precancerous lesions, however, an alternative that is simpler and can be carried out with a wide scope so that it is hoped that more cervical precancerous findings will be found is the IVA test. The IVA method can be used as an alternative examination with results that are known quickly and can be carried out directly by trained health workers compared to the Pap smear which still has many limitations. Even though the IVA examination is very sensitive, the specificity of the IVA can be lower than the Pap smear, which is between 64-98%. The IVA false positive rate is higher than the Pap test, namely 24.5% and false negative rate is 25% (Iswara et al, 2014). Meanwhile, the interpretation of IVA examination results is very subjective, so there is the potential for false positive results to occur (Ministry of Health RI. 2018).

Efforts that can be made to increase motivation for the community to carry out IVA examinations are through outreach or health education. Health education is a profession carried out to educate the public about health by presenting the information provided with the aim of so that the public can behave in maintaining health by making appeals, invitations and providing awareness and so on. Health education can be done in various ways, namely media to support the process being delivered, such as audio video.

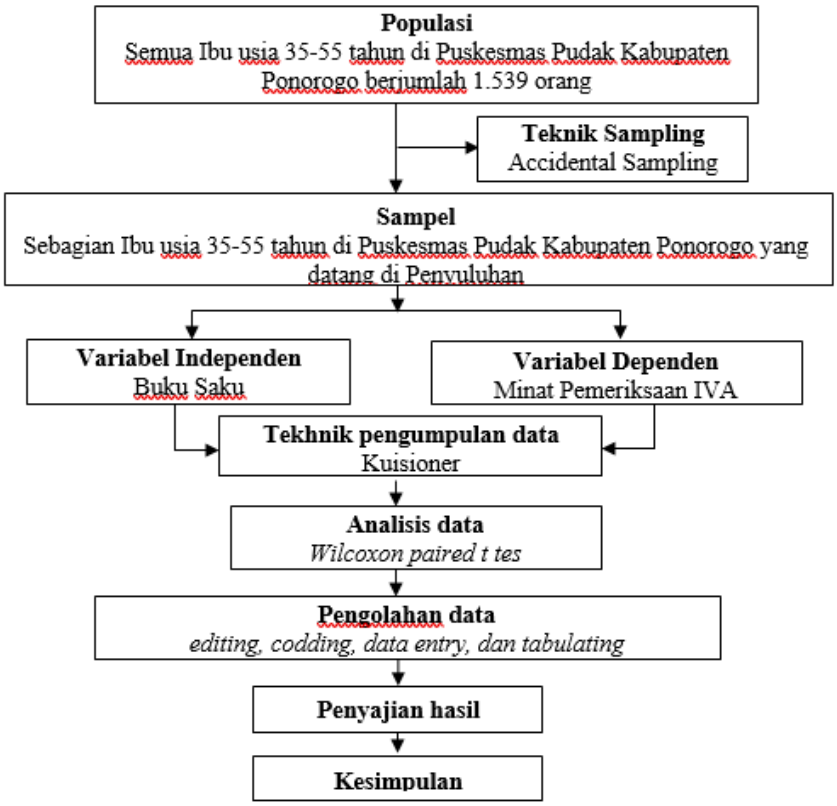
The health pocket book is a form of community empowerment activity carried out through health promotion strategies shown directly to the community (Sawitri and Sunarsih, 2018). Pocket Books can be made using various media, for example leaflets, pocket books, and Pocket Books with videos or films. Pocket Book media is produced through mechanical and electronic processes by presenting information or messages audio and visual or containing elements of sound and images (Setiawati and Dermawan, 2013). There are several advantages that Pocket Book media has, including: interactive, individual, flexible, cost effective, motivating, record keeping, and control is with the user (Asyakar, 2017)

Based on the background above, researchers are interested in researching "The Effect of Giving a Pocket Book about Cervical Cancer on Mothers' Interest in Carrying Out VIA Examinations

at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research design is used in research of this type *Pre-Experiment* with a plan *One Group pre test post test Design* which in this design allows researchers to test changes that occur after treatment. The following is the operational framework and research flow in this research.



The materials used in this research were writing tools, while the instruments were questionnaires and pocket books. This research was conducted in 6 villages in the Pudak Health Center Working Area, Ponorogo Regency, while the research was conducted in May 2022.

RESULTS

A. Respondent characteristics

1. Based on Respondent's Age

Table 4.1 Age frequency distribution at Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

No	Age	Frequenc y	Percentage (%)
1	<20 years	0	0
2	20-35 years	4	0
3	>35 years	96	96
	Total	100	100

Source (Primary data, 2022)

Based on table 4.1 above, it shows that almost all respondents were at most > 35 years old with 96 respondents (96%) in the Pudak Health Center area

2. Based on Education

Table 4.2 Frequency distribution of education at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

No	Education	Frequenc	Percentage

		y	(%)
1	ELEMETARY SCHOOL	11	11
2	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	52	52
3	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	24	24
4	UNIVERSITY	13	13
Total		100	100

Source (Primary data, 2022)

Based on table 4.2 above, it shows that the majority of respondents had at least junior high school education, 52 respondents (52%) in the Pudak Health Center area.

3. By Job

Table 4.3 Frequency distribution of work at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

No	Work	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	House wife	40	40
2	Farmer	35	35
3	Self-employed	20	20
4	Civil servants	5	5
Total		100	100

Source (Primary data, 2022)

Based on table 4.3 above, it shows that almost half of the respondents are housewives, 40 respondents (40%) in the Pudak Health Center area

B. Variable Characteristics

1. Based on her interest, she did IVA before being given education using a pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Table 4.4 Frequency distribution of mothers' interest in doing IVA before being given education using a pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

No	Interest Pretest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Of	13	13
2	No	87	87
Total		100	100

Source (Primary data, 2022)

Based on table 4.4 above, it shows that almost all respondents, before being given the pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination, 87 respondents (87%)

2. Based on her interest, she carried out IVA after being given education using a pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Table 4.5 Frequency distribution of mothers' interest in doing IVA after being given education using a pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency in 2022

No	Interest Posttest	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Of	82	82
2	No	18	18
Total		100	100

Source (Primary data, 2022)

Based on table 4.5 above, it shows that almost all respondents, after being given education through pocket books at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, were interested in carrying out an IVA examination, 82 respondents (82%)

C. Cross Tabulation between Variables

1. Based on cross-tabulation of mothers' interests before and after being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Cross tabulation of mothers' interests before and after being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency is explained in the following table:

Table 4.6 Cross Tabulation of Mother's Interests before and after being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Pretest Interest	Minat Posttest					
	Of		No		Total	
	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
Of	13	13	0	0	13	13
No	70	70	17	17	87	87
Total	83	83	17	17	100	100
Uji Wilcoxon	Say	0,000				
	Negative rank		70			
	Positive rank		0			
	Ties		30			

(Source: Primary Data, 2022).

Based on table 4.6 above, it shows that the majority of respondents, before being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer, were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination, whereas after being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer, 70 respondents (70%) were interested in carrying out an IVA examination.

D. Statistical Test Results

The results of the Wilcoxon statistical test are described below:

Table 4.7 Statistical Test Results

Test Statistics[a]	
	posttest - Pretest
WITH	-8.367[b]
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
a. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test	
b. Based on positive ranks.	

Based on table 4.7 above, data analysis using the Wilcoxon test showed a significant value of $\rho < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), meaning that there was an influence of giving a pocket book on the mother's interest in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency.

DISCUSSION

A. Mother's interest in carrying out a VIA examination before being given a Cervical Cancer pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Based on table 4.4 above, it was found that out of 100 respondents, almost all respondents were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, 87 respondents (87%), a small number of respondents were interested in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, 13 respondents (13%)

The pre-test scores obtained were not in the low category. Interest is a motive that shows the direction of a person's attention and activity towards an object because they feel interested and have the awareness to carry out an action to achieve a goal (Sry Arini Manihuruk, 2019). Factors that influence the mother's interest in carrying out an IVA test are the mother's education level, the mother's knowledge about cervical cancer, and family support. This is in accordance with research by Sari Purwanti (2018) entitled The Relationship between Level of Knowledge about IVA and IVA Examination Behavior.

According to the researchers, mothers were less interested in carrying out an VIA examination before being given a pocket book, due to the mother's education factor, in this study the majority of mothers had junior high school education (52%), where education will influence the mother's knowledge, the higher a person's education, the better their knowledge. . So if knowledge about VIA and its benefits for health is high then interest and motivation to carry out VIA examinations will also be high, and vice versa.

B. Mother's interest in having an IVA examination after being given a Cervical Cancer pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Based on table 4.5 above, it was found that out of 100 respondents, almost all respondents were interested in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, 82 respondents (82%), a small number of respondents were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, 18 respondents (18%)

Health promotion is a learning process. Neisser formulated that the learning process is a transformation of input, then the input is reduced, described, stored, rediscovered and utilized. The learning process has three components, namely input, process and output. In the process component, there is a reciprocity between various factors, including learning subjects, teachers, methods, tools/media, and the material studied. Then the output component consists of new changes in the subject. In this research there was an increase in knowledge and attitudes.

According to (Sry Arini Manihuruk, 2019). Analysis of factors that influence the mother's behavior in coming to health workers, namely, education, culture, husband's support, experience, access, socio-economics, information. This is in accordance with Sary Purwanti (2018), with the title The Relationship between Level of Knowledge about IVA and IVA Examination Behavior. What influences interest are education, age, family, gender, and experience. Shows that after the counseling was carried out, the IVA examination ability improved better.

According to researchers, the increase in mothers' interest in carrying out VIA examinations after being given the pocket book increased, this was due to increased knowledge and family support. In this study, we do not know the economic status of the respondents, the high or low minimum wage of the head of the family. He still considers long access to health facilities to be one of the factors in respondents' lack of interest in carrying out examinations of health workers.

C. The Effect of Giving a Pocket Book on Mothers' Interest in Carrying Out VIA Examinations at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency

Based on table 4.7 above, data analysis using the Wilcoxon Test found a significant value of $\rho < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$), so H0 was rejected. H1 was accepted, meaning that there was an influence of giving a pocket book on mothers' interest in carrying out VIA examinations at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency.

The influence of giving pocket books on mothers' interest in carrying out VIA examinations at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency shows that the majority of respondents, before being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer, were not interested in carrying out VIA examinations, whereas after being given education using a pocket book about cervical cancer, respondents were interested in carrying out VIA examinations. 70 respondents (70%). The Wilcoxon test obtained a significant value of 0.000, meaning that there was an influence of giving a pocket book on the mother's interest in carrying out an VIA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency.

Pocket Books are a medium for health promotion that combine pictures and writing in small books so that they can contain quite a lot of information. Media is a tool to obtain effective results in health promotion. The contents of the Pocket Book are clear, clear and easy to

understand. This is because the information in the Pocket Book is in the form of simple sentences and combined with pictures. The existence of messages in the media resulted in respondents gaining good knowledge and attitudes about cervical cancer and VIA. This is in line with research conducted by Chacko, namely that the information in the Pocket Book is an effective method for increasing mothers' knowledge. Kamba in his research also concluded that Pocket Books increased knowledge by 13% and improved attitudes by 29%. Attitude is a response of liking or disliking an object. Increased knowledge and attitudes due to the ease of information received through the Pocket Book media

According to the researchers, the increase in interest after being given the pocket book was because mothers or respondents read and understood the contents of the pocket book, increasing their knowledge and interest in carrying out VIA examinations which aim to detect early precancerous lesions that could pose a risk of cancer, the perception of respondents to can prevent it early so that it can anticipate the possibility of something undesirable happening and can prevent and treat it early if a lesion occurs.

CONCLUSION

1. Almost all respondents were not interested before being given the Cervical Cancer pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, namely 87 respondents (87%)
2. Almost all respondents were interested after being given the Cervical Cancer pocket book at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency, namely 82 respondents (82%)
3. There is an influence of giving a cervical cancer pocket book on mothers' interest in having an VIA examination at the Pudak Health Center, Ponorogo Regency. Based on the Wilcoxon test, a significant value of $\rho < 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$) was obtained.

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