

Factors Affecting Mother to Do Iva Examination (ACET Acid Visual Inspection) in Puskesmas Binjai Kota

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Abstract: Around the world, cervical cancer cases have been experienced by 1.4 million women. Data obtained from the World Health Organization (WHO) is known to have 493,243 people per year with new cervical cancer patients with a mortality rate of 273,505 people per year (Emilia, 2010). In Indonesia there are five types of cancer that many people suffer from. One of them is cervical cancer which was ranked first of all cervical cancer cases which was ranked first of all cancer cases recorded 3,686 cases (17.85%). This proves that cervical cancer is still a health problem for women in Indonesia.

Success rate of IVA method in detecting early cervical cancer is 60-92%. IVA sensitivity is even higher than Pap Smear. Within 60 seconds if there is an abnormality in the cervix white plaque will appear which can be suspected as a cancerous lesion.

This type of research is a descriptive survey research (descriptive) which is a study directed to describe or describe a situation in a community or community. Therefore, this descriptive research is often called exploratory study in the descriptive survey in general, the research answers the question of how.

It can be concluded that the factors that influence the mother to do IVA Examination at Binjai City Health Center in 2018 are age, parity, information, education, and employment, so it can be concluded that there are factors that influence the mother to do IVA examination. the thousand are expected to the nearest health personnel to provide explanations and counseling to mothers so that they can get good information so that mothers know about the causes and prevention of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Factors That Influence Mothers to Perform IVA Examination (Visual Acetate Acid Inspection).

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I. Introduction

Cervical cancer is a cancer found in the cervix or cervix, which is the area of the lower part of the uterus that connects the uterus with the vagina. Cervical cancer appears on the cervix of a woman. The cervix itself functions as the entrance to the uterus from the vagina. All women of various ages are at risk of developing cervical cancer. But this disease tends to affect sexually active women ^[1].

IVA (Visual Acetate Acid Inspection) is a visual examination of the cervix using vinegar with the naked eye to detect abnormalities after applying 3-5% vinegar and is a simple way to detect early cervical cancer as early as possible, this tool is so simple because when the examination is not necessary to the laboratory ^[2].

The scope of the examination of early detection of cervical cancer by using Pap smear method is not yet able to cover the target. Currently early detection by the IVA method is a recommended practice for facilities with low resources compared to other types of screening. When combined with pap smear examination, visual inspection after the cervix is rubbed with acetic acid for one minute increases detection by 30%. Studies in South Africa found that IVA will detect early more than 65% of comparable lesions and invasive cancers, in Zimbabwe IVA screening by midwives has a sensitivity of 77% and specificity of 64% while papsmear has a sensitivity of 43% and specificity of 91%. Based on these results, it can be seen that the sensitivity of IVA (better despite the lower specificity). In 2003, WHO (World Health Organization) stated that cancer is a very serious health problem because the number of sufferers increases by around 20% per year. Breast cancer is the second type of cancer in Indonesia that attacks women after cervical cancer. In other words, cervical cancer is the first most number that attacks women in Indonesia ^[3].

In Indonesia there are five types of cancer that many people suffer from. One of them is cervical cancer which was ranked first of all cervical cancer cases which was ranked first of all cancer cases recorded 3,686 cases (17.85%). This proves that cervical cancer is still a health problem for women in Indonesia ^[4].

Recorded every hour there is one woman who died of cervical cancer. An estimated 40 thousand new cases of cervical cancer are found annually. At Dr. Hospital Cipto Mangunkusumo, the frequency of cervical

cancer is 76.2% among gynecological cancers. Based on the 2010 health profile, the percentage of cervical cancer is 19.70% per 10,000 population [5].

In Indonesia alone, an estimated 15,000 new cases of cervical cancer occur every year, while the mortality rate is estimated at 7,500 cases per year. Every day there are an estimated 41 new cases of cervical cancer and 20 women die of the disease. In 2009, new cases of cervical cancer totaled 2,429 or around 25.91% of all cancers found in Indonesia. With this number, cervical cancer ranks second after breast cancer in women of childbearing age 15-44 years [6].

The results showed that cancer problems in Indonesia include nearly 70% of patients with this disease found in advanced stages of the stadium. The highest tumor prevalence by province was Yogyakarta Special Region at 9.66% and the lowest was North Maluku 1.95%. While the order of the highest type of cancer or tumor in Indonesia is ovarian cancer and uterine cervix [7].

II. Method

This type of research is a descriptive survey research (descriptive) which is a study directed to describe or describe a situation in a community or community. The population in this study were housewives in the working area of the Binjai City Health Center in 2018, as many as 30 people and all of them became samples. Data analysis using Bivariate Analysis, and Univariate.

III. Results And Discussion

Frequency Distribution Affecting Mothers Performing IVA Examination Based on Age of Respondents in Puskesmas Binjai Kota.

Table 1.

No.	age	F	%
1	30-39years	7	723.3
2	40-49year	9	930.0
3	50-59year	5	516.7
4	60years	6	930.0
Total	30	30	100

From the table above it can be seen that the majority of mothers aged 40-49 years are 9 people (30.0%), and the minority aged 50-59 years is 5 people (16.7%).

From these data it can be seen that age is one of the factors that influence a person's health behavior. According to a person who lives a normal life can be assumed that the longer the life, the more experience, the more knowledge, the deeper the expertise and the better wisdom in making decisions [8].

Distribution of Frequency Affecting Mothers Performing IVA Examination Based on Parity of Respondents in Puskesmas Binjai Kota.

Table 2.

No.	Parity	F	%
1	1	-	-
2	2	8	26,7
3	>3	22	73,3
Total	30	30	100

From the table above it can be seen that the majority have children > 3 as many as 22 people (73.3%), and minority children 2 as many as 8 people (26.7%). From the parity data we can find out that parity is a situation where a woman has given birth to a baby that can live or be viable, a dangerous parity is to have more than two children and a distance that is too close and can cause abnormal cell changes in the cervix , if the number of children born through normal roads can cause a lot of abnormal cell changes from the epithelium in the cervix and can develop into malignancy.

Frequency Distribution Affecting Mothers Conduct IVA Examination Based on information received by Respondents in Puskesmas Binjai Kota.

Table 3.

No.	Resources	F	%
1	Never got information	30	30
2	Ever got information	-	-
Total	30	30	100

From the table above it can be seen that respondents who have never received IVA information (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection) are 30 people (100%). From the data above we can know that all mothers have not received information about the factors that influence the mother to do the IVA examination. The information obtained is not only mediated but can also be from people around and health workers. Frequency Distribution Affecting Mothers Performing IVA Examination Based on Respondents' Education in Puskesmas Binjai Kota.

Table 4.

No.	Education	F	%
1	Elementary school	1	3,3
2	Junior high school	7	23,3
3	High school	14	46,7
4	College	8	26,7
Total	30	30	100

From the table above it can be done that according to education the majority are high school students as many as 14 people (46.7%), and the minority is elementary school as many as 1 person (3.3%). Based on the level of knowledge of respondents, the number of respondents as many as 30 respondents in Taman Siswa Binjai High School showed that the majority of respondents had knowledge of the "Less" category of 16 people (53.3%), and the minority of respondents had knowledge of the category "Good" 4 people (13, 3%). Distribution of Frequency Affecting Mothers Performing IVA Examination Based on Respondents' Work in Puskesmas Binjai Kota.

Table 5.

No.	Work	F	%
1	IRT	18	60,0
2	entrepreneur	4	13,3
3	Farmer	2	6,7
4	PNS	6	20,0
Total	30	30	100

From the data above it can be seen that according to the work the majority are IRT 18 people (60.0%), and the minority is Farmers as much as 2 people (6.7%).

IV. Conclusion

From the results of the bivariate test showed the Factors Affecting the Mother Performing IVA Examination (Visual Acetate Acid Inspection) in the City Binjai Health Center in 2018. This can be seen Judging from the Chi-Square Test obtained p value <0.05 , with a probability value of 0.001. And with X^2 count $(18,261) >$ from X^2 table (5,991), with degree of frequency 2, $\alpha = 0,05$ then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

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Expected to respondents to add information through health workers, electronic media and print media about the Factors that Influence Mothers to Perform IVA Examination (Visual Acetate Acid Inspection).

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