



Working Women Behavior On Cervical Cancer As Participants Of National Health Insurance

Perilaku Wanita Pekerja Terhadap Kanker Serviks Sebagai Peserta Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional

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ABSTRACT

Reproductive health maintenance too early detection as possible arise diseases. Working women as civil servants have received as participants of national health insurance improving the quality of healthy, especially low awareness of cervical cancer inspection caused many factors. Cervical cancer is cancer that has a precancerous stage it can be detected by the Pap smear method. The objective of this research to identify factors related to the early detection behavior of cervical cancer with pap smear methods on working women as participants of national health insurance at Serang City. The research used a quantitative descriptive method with correlation analysis. The sample population of 158 working women was taken by random sampling. The instrument used a questionnaire consisting of 31 questions. The statistical test used is the chi-square test. The data were analysed with univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis. Result found there were 6 factors working woman related to early detection of cervical cancer inspection behaviour are: knowledge ($p= 0.046$), self-motivation ($p= 0.004$), age ($p= 0.007$), length of marriage ($p= 0,000$), number of children ($p= 0.017$), and education ($p= 0,000$). Knowledge, self-motivation, ages, length of the marriage, number of children, and education are factors that can influence early detection of cervical cancer inspection the working women as participants of national health insurance.

ABSTRAK

Pap Smear merupakan upaya menjaga kesehatan reproduksi berupa mendeteksi sedini mungkin stadium penyakit kanker serviks. Penelitian ini bertujuan menemukan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks melalui metode Pap Smear pada pegawai negeri sipil wanita di lingkungan Dinas Kesehatan Kota Serang, Penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif ini menggunakan analisis korelasi. Sampel menggunakan non probability sampling dengan teknik purposive sampling berjumlah 158 orang pegawai negeri sipil wanita Dinas Kesehatan Kota Serang. Data menggunakan kuesioner yang terdiri atas 31 pertanyaan. Uji statistik yang digunakan adalah chi square test. Penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 6 faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pemeriksaan Pap Smear yaitu: pengetahuan ($p=0,046$), motivasi diri ($p=0,004$), umur ($p=0,007$), lama menikah ($p=0,000$), jumlah anak ($p=0,017$), dan pendidikan ($p=0,000$), kemudian faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan yaitu lama menikah ($OR=4,294$). Diharapkan pengetahuan, motivasi diri, dukungan keluarga, dan pendidikan dapat ditingkatkan sehingga kesediaan untuk melakukan pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode Pap Smear akan semakin baik dan kesehatan reproduksinya akan semakin terjaga.

Keywords : behavior ,cervical cancer, paps smear, working women

Kata Kunci :kanker serviks. pap smear, pekerja wanita, perilaku

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INTRODUCTION

The efforts to preserve life by maintaining healthy, it must have a positive behavior where one of them about cervical cancer is not a disease that needs to be feared. The key to efforts to cure this type of cancer is early detection. Only 5% of women do early detection of cervical cancer with a Pap smear while ideally is 80% of the population of Indonesian women. In 2013 Banten Province, Wahidin (2013) was estimated the number of cervical cases 2,252 peoples, with 35 providers, 600 screening officers, and 6 trainers.

Culture of shame for inspection of reproductive organs, lower self-motivation early detection of cervical cancer, lower knowledge about cervical cancer and lower levels of education, cravings, and many indicators causes to do early detection of cervical cancer. Rasjidi (2009) said that primary prevention is an activity that can be done by everyone to avoid themselves from factors that can cause cancer. One part of primary prevention is to provide the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, administering an HPV vaccine will eliminate HPV infection.

Early detection or screening is secondary prevention of cervical cancer to find early cases so that healing can be improved and to slow down or stop the disease at an early stage. Suwiyoga (2009) states this is done through early diagnosis of dysplasia in a variety of clinical and laboratory ways, one of which is a Papanicolaou smear or known as a Pap smear. Cervical cancer is cancer that occurs in the cervix of the female reproductive area which is the entrance to the uterus which is located between the uterus with the hole's intercourse (Diananda, 2012).

The benefits of Pap smear, Sumaryati (2003) said to detect early on the existence of inflammation of the uterus and the level of inflammation, the presence of degenerative abnormalities in the uterus, the presence/absence of signs of malignancy (cancer) in the uterus. Another statement Lestadi (2009) said the benefits of Pap smears for sito hormonal evaluation, diagnosing inflammation, identification of organisms that cause inflammation, diagnosing pre-cancerous disorders (dysplasia) of the early or advanced cervix (in situ/in fasive carcinoma).

Pap smear test is technically by taking a mucus sweep using a spatula or a kind of soft brush. Cervical mucus is taken by a doctor or midwife to be smeared and fixed (fixed) on a glass slide. Then by using a microscope, a cytologist will test the uterine cells (Nurhasanah, 2012).

Notoatmodjo (2008) states that knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this happens after people sensing a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, which are the sense of sight, hearing, taste, and touch. Knowledge of cognition is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (overt behavior). Motivation is an impetus found in a person to try to make changes in behavior that is better in meeting their

needs. Motivation occurs when someone has the desire and willingness to carry out an activity or action to achieve certain goals (Uno, 2012).

The marriages more than 20 years have a greater risk of changing cervical cells. Thus, the longer the age of marriage the higher the intensity of sexual intercourse this indicates the more vulnerable the risk to cervical cancer (Fitria, 2007).

The number of children is someone who has given birth to a baby that can live, where if the number of children is more than two people or the distance of labor is too close having a risk of changes in abnormal cells in the cervix. If the number of children causes abnormal cell changes from the epithelium in the cervix which can develop in malignancies.

Age is a unit of time that measures the time of existence of an object or creature, both living and dead, so that age is measured by the date it was born so that it dates. concerning this age where one is seen from an adult.

Adler (2011) said the education is the process by which all human abilities (talents and abilities acquired) that can be influenced by habituation, are enhanced by good habits through means that are artistically created and used by anyone to help others or themselves achieve the goals set that are habits the good.

Limitation of research is early detection of cervical cancer behavior with a Pap smear method on working women's as national health insurance participant as a dependent variable because there are too many women does not cervical cancer detection with a Pap smear method even though the cost of the examination is borne by the health insurance provider national and incidentally come from educational institutions in the health sector and work in the health sector.

The relationship of women's behavior in conducting a Pap smear inspection is the level of knowledge, women's attitudes, women's perceptions, family social support, attitudes of health workers, availability of service facilities, economic and time factors (Sari, 2012).

Pap smears can already find cervical cancer, although there is still a pre-cancerous level (early stage) so that it can provide 100% hope of recovery. As a tool for early diagnosis of cervical cancer has been carried out since the last three decades. In developed countries, it has been shown to reduce the incidence of invasive cervical cancer by 46-76% and mortality of cervical cancer by 50-60% (Tavassoli & Devilee, 2012).

Pap smear inspection is performed on women aged 25-50 years or married but for the most vulnerable to cervical cancer aged between 35-55 years, this is used because of the many conveniences that are affordable prices but specifically civil servants do not need to pay because it has guaranteed through health insurance, easy to diagnose and diagnose valid until the results.

This research is different from the others, the sample is based on a proportional random technique using the Slovin formula, respondents are women's work as civil servants in the Health Service, the background knowledge and education about health, the location is determined in Serang City, Banten Province as one of the parameters of a working woman aware for their reproductive health. Cross-sectional analysis techniques, with univariate, bivariate, and multivariate tests. The findings are 6 variables are related (knowledge, self-motivation, age, length of the marriage, number of children and education), on early detection of cervical cancer behavior with pap smear inspection.

The limitation of this study is the cross-sectional study design, the variables in this study are only based on the conceptual framework, the sample used is only limited to women's work in the Serang City Health Services, and the correctness of the data is highly dependent on the level of honesty of the respondents

METHOD

The method of this study is an analytic survey with a cross-sectional design, which aims to determine the relationship between independent and dependent variables at the same time (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The target population of women's work as female civil servant workers in the Serang City Health Office is 361 people. The affordable population of women's work as civil servants aged 30-55 years and had married 293 peoples The sampling technique uses non-probability sampling with purposive sampling, the technique of data collection uses, and documentation studies.

Univariate analysis data analysis techniques to determine the picture (in the form of numbers and percentages), including the behavior of cervical cancer early detection by the Pap smear method, knowledge, self-motivation, age, length of the marriage, number of children and education. Bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between variables with the chi-square test. Multivariate analysis to determine the relationship of independent variables and some of its compounding variables using logistic regression because the independent variables are of the categoric type.

RESULTS

Univariate analysis show that never cervical cancer detection 45.57%, and had detection 54.43%, never done a pap smear inspection 62.03%, and had inspection 37.97%, lower knowledge 3.17 %, and higher knowledge 96.83%, lower self-motivation 49.11%, and higher self-motivation 51.89%, aged 30-42 years 84.82% and 43-55 years 15.8%, length of marriage <10 years 48.10%, 11-20 years 42.40% and > 20 years 9.50%, don't have child of 25.32%, 1-2 children 47.46% and more than 3 children 27.22%, educated in high school & diploma 41.78% and 58.22%

undergraduate education. The results of univariate show at table 1:

Table 1 : Univariate Analysis

No	Variable	Category	n	%
1	Cervical Cancer Inspection Behavior	Ever	86	54,43
		Never	72	45,57
1a	Pap Smear Inspection Behavior	Ever	98	62,03
		Never	60	37,97
2	Knowledge	Lower	5	3,17
		Higher	153	96,83
3	Self-Motivation	Lower	76	49,11
		Higher	82	51,89
4	Age	30-42 Year	134	84,82
		43-55 Year	24	15,18
5	Length of Marriage	< 10 Year	76	48,10
		11-20 Year	67	42,40
		> 20 Year	15	9,50
6	Number of Children	Nothing	40	25,32
		1-2 persons	75	47,46
		< 3 persons	43	27,22
7	Education	SMA, Diploma	66	41,78
		Graduates	92	58,22

Bivariate analysis carried out aims to determine the relationship between the independent variables are knowledge, self-motivation, length of the marriage, age, number of children, and education with the dependent variable cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection. The results of bivariate show at table 2 :

Table 2 : Bivariate Analysis

Variable	Category	Pap Smear Inspection Behavior				Total		p - value	OR (Odd Ratio)
		Never		Ever		n	%		
		n	%	n	%				
Knowledge	Lower	14	8,9	15	9,5	29	18,4	0,046	0,642
	Higher	84	53,1	45	28,5	129	81,6		
Self-Motivation	Lower	41	25,9	38	24,1	79	50,0	0,004	0,933
	Higher	57	36,1	22	13,9	79	50,0		
Age	30-42 Year	89	56,3	45	28,5	134	84,8	0,007	3,296
	43-55 Year	9	5,7	15	9,5	24	15,2		
Length of Marriage	< 10 Year	64	40,5	11	7,0	75	47,5	0,000	4,294
	11-20 Year	28	17,7	39	24,7	67	40,4		
	> 20 Year	6	3,8	10	6,3	16	10,1		
Number of Children	Nothing	29	18,4	12	7,6	41	26,0	0,017	1,795
	1-2 persons	50	31,6	24	15,2	74	41,8		
	< 3 persons	19	12	24	15,2	43	27,2		
Education	SMA, Diploma	52	32,9	14	8,9	66	41,8	0,000	3,714
	Graduates	46	29,1	46	29,1	92	58,2		

Relationship of knowledge with cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 29 people with lower knowledge 8.9% never detection and 9.5%, had detection with a pap smear inspection, while 129 people with higher knowledge 53.1% never detection and 28.5% had detection with a pap smear inspection. Statistical test value of p=0.046 means that p<(α=0.05) concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection.

Relationship between self-motivation and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 79 people with lower motivation 25.9% never detection, and 24.1% had detection, whereas 79 people with higher motivation 36.1% never detection and 13.9% had detection. Statistical test value of p=0.004 means that p<(α=0.05) concluded that there is a relationship between self-motivation and cervical cancer

detection behavior with pap smear inspection.

Relationship between age and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 134 people aged 30-42 years 56.3% never detection and 28.5% had detection, while 24 people aged 43-55 years, 5.7% never detection and 9.5% had detection. The statistical value of $p = 0.007$ means that $p < (\alpha = 0.05)$, concluded that there is a relationship between age and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection.

Relationship between long marriage and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 75 people long married <10 years 40.5% never detection and 7.0% had detection, while 67 people were married long 11-20 years, 17.7% never detection and 24.7% had detection, then 16 people long married > 20 years 3.8% never detection and 6.3% detection. Statistical test obtained the value of $p = 0,000$ meaning $p < (\alpha = 0.05)$, concluded that there was a relationship between the length of the marriage and cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection.

The relationship the number of children with cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 41 people have not children 18.4% never detection and 7.6% had detection, while 74 people have birth to 1-2 children, 31.6% never detection and 15.2% had detection, then 43 more than 3 children, 12% never detection and 15.2% had detection. Statistical test obtained the value of $p = 0.017$ means that $p < (\alpha = 0.05)$ concluded that there is a relationship between the number of children with cervical cancer detection behavior with Pap smear inspection.

Relationship of education with cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, 66 people with lower education 32.9% never detection, and 8.9% had detection, while 92 people with higher education 29.1% never detection, and 29.1% had detection. Statistical test obtained the value of $p = 0,000$ means that $p < (\alpha = 0.05)$ concluded that there is a relationship between education with cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection.

Multivariate analysis begins with the determination of candidate variables that will be included in multivariate analysis with p -values < 0.25, are knowledge (0.046), number of children (0.017), age (0.007), self-motivation (0.004), length of marriage (0,000), and education (0,000), then subsequently included in multivariate analysis together with a significant value limit $p < 0.05$, the selection of models is gradual using all the independent variables that have passed the sensor entered in the model starting from the p -value that is the biggest, it showed at table 3:

Table 3: Regression Logistic Analysis

Variable	p-value
Knowledge	0,046
Number of Children	0,017

Age	0,007
Self Motivation	0,004
Education	0,000
Length of Marriage	0,000

After going through several models, we can know the final results of multivariate analysis, which final modeling results of logistic regression analysis (multivariate), it turns out that all variables have a value of $p < 0.05$, so it can be concluded knowledge variables ($p = 0.046$; $OR = 0.642$), self-motivation ($p = 0.004$; $OR = 0.933$), age ($p = 0.007$; $OR = 3,296$), length of marriage ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 4,294$), number of children ($p = 0,017$; $OR = 1,795$), and education ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 3,714$) are significantly related to examination behavior pap smear, and the length of marriage variable is the most dominant variable ($p = 0,000$; $OR = 4,294$) related to cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, meaning that working woman whose marriage age is longer will have the opportunity to conduct cervical cancer detection behavior with pap smear inspection, by 4.294 times compared to a working woman whose marriage age is not long ago, it showed at table 4:

Table 4: Regression Logistic Analysis

Variable	β	p-value	OR
Knowledge	3,090	0,046	0,642
Self Motivation	1,826	0,004	0,933
Age	-0,682	0,007	3,296
Length of Marriage	-1,478	0,000	4,294
Number of Children	-1,105	0,017	1,795
Education	-1,312	0,000	3,714

DISCUSSION

Most respondents had cervical cancer detection and never had a Pap smear inspection. This fact provides information that respondents who incidentally are female employees in the Health Service whose daily activities are inseparable from the health sector, in terms of reproductive health care (inspection of cervical cancer and pap smears) are still low, it could be due to limited places or hours service. Notoatmodjo (2007) said caused someone to behave or perform a certain action, among others, because there are thoughts and feelings in the form of knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, beliefs, and the presence of important figures as role models. Supported by the available resources including are facilities, costs, access, time, energy, and culture.

Pap smear inspection is a preventive measure to conduct early detection and to find out health problems, especially cervical cancer. Although there have been many studies conducted on cervical cancer, but only a small part can be overcome. This situation reflects that health problems that have emerged to the surface of human reach are only a small part and there will be many that have not been reached or addressed. Pap smear examination is also a form of improving healthy living

easier to develop themselves to make decisions and take action. The higher the education of a woman, the more potential it is to conduct a healthy behavior such as carrying out a Pap Smear inspection in detecting abnormalities in the reproductive area.

CONCLUSIONS

More women's work they had cervical cancer inspection, never early detection with a Pap smear, higher knowledge, higher self-motivation, age 30-42 years old, married for 11-20 years, had 1-2 children and higher education. There is a significant relationship between Pap smear inspection behavior with knowledge, self-motivation, age, length of the marriage, number of children, and education. The length of the marriage is the most dominant factor. As working women must be increased activation on early cervical cancer detection behavior with Pap smears inspection.

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Author's Contributions

The author solely wrote this paper without help except language editing and polishing and also formatted of the final manuscript.

Ethics

I have correctly followed the expected research ethics in writing this paper.

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