Factors That Influence The Interest of Women of First Age Couples to do Pap Smear at Poskesdes Suka Makmur, Subulussalam City In 2020

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	The Indonesian Ministry of Health targets 50% cancer early detection coverage program for women aged 30-50 years to be achieved in 2019. Until 2014, the coverage for early detection of cervical cancer that has been carried out is still low, namely 2.45% with positive pap smear results. 4.94% and cervical cancer suspects as many as 1,056 people. In Indonesia, cervical cancer is the number one killer of all cancers. The aim of the study was to determine the factors that influence the interest of women with PUS to do Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes Kota Subulussalam in 2020The design of this study was a quantitative analytic survey using a cross sectional study. The total population was 210 respondents and the sample used Accidental Sampling as many as 42 respondents. The data used were primary and secondary data. Data analysis using univariate and bivariate.The results of the study were obtained by using the chi square test, there was an effect of knowledge p = 0.011, there was an effect of information sources p = 0.004, there was an effect of distance to health facilities p = 0.034 on the interest of women with PUS to do papsmear at Poskesdes Suka Makmur, Subulussalam City in 2020.The conclusion is there is the influence of knowledge, information sources and distance to health facilities on the interest of women with PUS to do Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes Kota Subulussalam in 2020. It is hoped that health workers will provide information on WPUS so that it can increase awareness of women in fertile age in conducting pap smear examinations.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Every woman regardless of age and background is at risk for cervical cancer. The high number of cases in developing countries is partly due to limited access to screening and treatment, so that patients who come for treatment are already in critical condition and their disease is in an advanced stage. This cancer can be prevented through screening with a Pap smear. Only 5% of women in developing countries underwent early detection during the last 5 years. The average age of cervical cancer sufferers is between 30-60 years, and the most sufferers are between 45-50 years. The frequency of patients increases up to the age group of 60 years. This is the reason women of childbearing age are targeted for early detection of cervical cancer (Prawirohardjo, 2016).

One of the efforts to reduce cervical cancer is by conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Pap smear examination on women of childbearing age, namely women aged between 15-49 years, women who have had sexual intercourse or are married are also targets for pap smears. The success rate of pap smears in early detection of cervical cancer is 60-92%. Pap smear results are more accurate and can determine the type of bacteria in the reproductive organs (Taufan, 2014).

Public awareness to check themselves early is felt to be very low. In addition, people feel that pap smear examination is taboo, mothers feel ashamed to do the examination. The indication is that more than 70% of patients who come to the hospital are at an advanced stage. The whole community should be involved in efforts to prevent cervical cancer . According Sachan (2018) stated a Pap smear is a straightforward, noninvasive, cost-effective, and uncomplicated procedure that can be used to detect precancerous lesions in gynecological patients. According Fekri-Ershad (2019) stated cervical cancer is frequently diagnosed using the Pap smear test. This simple test has saved the lives of millions of women over the last 50 years. While successful, pap smears are not always properly evaluated, and the process is time intensive. Today, computer-assisted screening is frequently utilized to diagnose cervical cancer.

The 3rd Target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to improve good health with the target to be achieved, namely reducing one third of deaths from non-communicable diseases such as cancer through prevention until 2030. One of the efforts to reduce cervical cancer is by early detection. cervical cancer. The purpose of early detection of cervical cancer or Pap smear examination is to find abnormalities in the cervix. Although cancer is classified as a deadly disease, most oncologists say that of all types of cancer, cervical cancer is among the most preventable and treatable if detected early (Babazadeh, 2018). Therefore, early detection of cervical cancer is expected to reduce the number of cervical cancer sufferers (Wang, 2020). The classification of Pap smear images using the HDA method and the classification test into seven classes (normal superficial, normal intermediate, normal columnar, mild (light) dysplasia, moderate dysplasia, severe dysplasia, and cancer in situ) has the maximum accuracy value of 87.02 percent (Riana, 2018).

The incidence of death is increasing due to people's reluctance to carry out examinations, so that cancer is diagnosed after it is in an advanced stage. The factors that

cause the woman to experience delays in the diagnosis of cervical cancer are due to the low level of education and public knowledge about the disease and cervical cancer screening and other contributing factors are multiparity, use of hormonal contraception, smoking, sexually transmitted diseases, and nutritional factors (Farida, 2017).

The Indonesian Ministry of Health targets a cancer early detection coverage program of 50% for women aged 30-50 years which was achieved in 2014 to 2019, the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer that has been carried out is still low at 2.45% with positive Pap smear results as many as 4, 94% and 1,056 cervical cancer suspects (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018). In 2019 in Aceh, the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer with a Pap smear was 0.82% of 422,881 women aged 30-49 years. The coverage of early detection of cervical cancer with Pap smears has decreased compared to 2019 which was 0.18% in 2018. In 2016-2017 the coverage of Pap smears in Aceh was the lowest at 0.01% (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Aceh, 2016).

The widespread implementation of the Pap smear test can be proven to be able to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer by 90% and reduce mortality by 70-100%. This success is due to the ability of the Pap smear test to recognize the presence of cervical pre-cancer tests. Several factors hinder the pap smear examination, including the behavior of women of childbearing age who are reluctant to be examined because of the lack of knowledge of women of childbearing age about pap smears, thus making them feel ashamed and afraid to examine the cervical reproductive organs to health workers, cost factors, especially in the economic group. weak, sources of information and distance to health facilities or services that are still minimal to carry out pap smear examinations (Aldohaian AI, 2019). In addition, economic status also affects the low early detection of cervical cancer. The spread of different health problems based on economic status is generally influenced by differences in economic ability to prevent disease and differences in attitudes to life and behavior of a person .

According to data on patients who had a Pap smear in Subulussalam City in 2018 as many as 10 people, while in 2019 the number increased slightly, namely 12 people and in 2020 from January to June as many as 5 people, with an average of those who did a Pap smear examination of reproductive age, namely the age of 30 to with 50 years, if the patient with the results has problems from the results of the pap smear, the patient will be referred to the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) dr. Zainoel Abidin Banda Aceh.

According to data from the Simpang Kiri Health Center in 2018, Pap smear examinations for women of childbearing age, from 4,390 women of childbearing age, only 6 women of childbearing age did pap smears, while in 2019 there was a decrease, from 4,378 women of childbearing age, only 4 women of childbearing age did. carried out a pap smear examination and until August 2020, out of 4,382 women of childbearing age, none had a pap smear examination at the Simpang Kiri Health Center (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Subulussalam, 2020).

2. RESEARCH METHODE

The type of research used is analytic correlation (analytic research) with a cross sectional approach. This research will be carried out at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City. This research will be conducted from April 2020 to February 2021 at

Poskesdes Suka Makmur Subulussalam City. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age at Poskesdes SukaMakmur Subulussalam City as many as 210 people. Sampling used the total population, namely the sampling technique where the number of samples was the same as the population, namely women of childbearing age who came to the Polindes were 42 women of childbearing age.

Data collection techniques were carried out using a questionnaire made by the researcher. Secondary data obtained from documentation by other parties, for example data from Puskemsas and Poskesdes, data on pap smears in Subulussalam City and others. Tertiary data obtained from published manuscripts , for example WHO, Ministry of Health, Riskesdas, Ministry of Health, Subulussalam City Health Center. Using univariate data analysis, bivariate analysis.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Table 1 Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Characteristics at Poskesdes Suka Makmur Subulussalam City in 2020

Characteristics of Respondents	n	Percentage
Age		
20-30 Years old	9	21,4
31-40 Years old	23	54,8
>40 Years old	10	23,8
Education		
PT	7	16,6
SMA	20	47,6
SMP	13	31,0
SD	2	4,8

Based on the table, it shows that from 42 respondents based on the age of women of childbearing age at Poskesdes Suka Makmur, Subulussalam City, 9 respondents aged 20-30 years (21.4%), aged 31-40 years were 23 people (54.8%). and age >40 years as many as 10 people (23.8%). While respondents with PT education as many as 7 people (16.7%), high school as many as 20 people (47.6%), junior high school as many as 13 people (31.0%), and elementary school as many as 2 people (4.8%).

Univariate

Based on table 2 shows that from 42 respondents based on the knowledge of women of childbearing age doing Papsmeardi Poskesdes Suka Makmur Subulussalam City, 23 people (54.8%) had poor knowledge and 19 people (45.2%) had good knowledge. couples of childbearing age obtained indirect information sources as many as 24 people (57.1%) and direct as many as 18 people (42.9%).) and close as many as 15 people (35.7%). There was no interest in women of childbearing age as many as 31 people (73.8%) and there was interest as many as 11 people (26.2%).

Table 2 Distribution of Frequency Based on Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age Doing Pap smears at Poskesdes Suka Makmur, Subulussalam City in 2020

Variable	n	Percentage
Knowledge		
Good	19	45,2
Not Good	23	54,8
Information Resource		
Direct	18	42,9
Indirect	24	57,1
Distance to Health Facilities		
Near	15	35,7
Far	27	64,3
Interests of Women of Fertile Age		
Couples	11	26,2
Interest	31	73,8
Not interested		

Bivariate

Table 3 Cross-tabulation of the influence of knowledge on the interest of women of childbearing age to do Pap smears at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020

Variable	WPUS's interest in performing a pass smear				Total		P-value	OR (95%CI)
	Interest		Not Interest					
	n	%	n	%	N	%		
Knowledge							0,011	9,450
Good	9	21,4	10	23,8	19	45,2		
Not Good	2	4,8	21	50,0	23	54,8		
Source of Information Direct	9	21,4	9	21,4	18	42,9	0,004	11,000
Indirect	2	4,8	22	52,4	24	57,1		
Distance to Health Facilities								
Near	7	16,7	8	19,0	15	35,7	0,034	5,031
Far	4	9,5	23	54,8	27	64,3		

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis, the value of p = 0.011 < 0.05 with OR 9.450 (95% CI), this shows that there is an influence of knowledge on the interest of women of childbearing age to do a Pap smear, and 9 times it affects the interest of women of childbearing age. conducted a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

Based on the table of the results of the chi-square statistical test, the value of p = 0.004 <0.05 with an OR of 11.000 (95% CI), this shows that there is an influence of information sources on the interest of women of childbearing age to do a Pap smear, and 11 times it affects the interest of women. Couples of childbearing age did a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test analysis, the value of p = 0.034 < 0.05 with an OR of 5.031 (95% CI), this shows that there is an effect of distance to health facilities on the interest of women of childbearing age to do a Pap smear, and 5 times it affects the interest of women. Couples of childbearing age do a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

The Effect of Knowledge on Women's Interests in Couples of Childbearing Age Doing Pap smears

Several factors that support WPUS (Women of Childbearing Age) to carry out Pap smear examination, namely: education factor, and knowledge factor (Ebu, 2015). Education is a process to improve, improve, change the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behavior of a person in an effort to educate human life through teaching and training guidance activities (Tambunan, 2020; Tarigan, 2020). While knowledge is a process of becoming aware and this occurs after sensing a certain object(Bakari, 2015). If someone's interest is low for a pap smear examination, then he will not do the examination, but if someone's interest is high then he will do the examination with pleasure. If the interest in self-examination is carried out, then through a Pap smear examination, it will be known whether he has cervical cancer or not so that early treatment can be carried out. However, if this interest is not carried out, the condition will be severe and difficult to cure and will even end in death (Nurhafni, 2017). A person's level of knowledge affects a person's behaviour; if a person's knowledge is lacking, the awareness to do something according to his needs is also reduced (Siregar, 2020).

The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained p value = 0.011 < 0.05 with an OR 9.450 (95% CI), this shows that there is an influence of knowledge on the interest of women of childbearing age to do a Pap smear, and 9 times it affects the interest of women of childbearing age. conducted a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020. Study A.Okunowo (2018) show women in this study had relatively limited understanding of cervical cancer symptoms and risk factors (40.0 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively), despite a 78.5 percent awareness rate. Stydy Sumarni (2021) show the participants' mean age was 42 years (SD = 8.4). Among the participants, 81 percent had never had a Pap smear test, and 61 percent (n = 422) expressed a strong desire to receive one. The results of Heryani (2018) research show that more respondents have less knowledge about Pap Smears in the Garuda Pekanbaru Public Health Center Work Area, which may be the cause of the education level of the majority of the respondents being senior high school or equivalent.

Knowledge is the beginning of behavior change. Increased knowledge about cervical cancer is one form of health promotion that can serve as primary prevention of disease (Herlambang, 2019). If you want to change the mother's behavior from those who do not do a pap smear examination to want to do a pap smear examination, then start by increasing the mother's knowledge first. Increased knowledge can be done by providing the widest possible information to mothers about the importance of Pap smear examination. Mother's knowledge about cervical cancer will form a positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer. This is also the second dominant factor in early detection of cervical cancer.

The knowledge possessed by WUS will raise the mother's confidence about early detection of cervical cancer (Nurhafni, 2017).

Cervical cancer is prevented with appropriate screening. The pap smear is the most often used procedure for early detection and diagnosis of cervical cancer.(William, 2019). According Sachan (2018) stated every woman over the age of 30 should have routine cervical cancer screening, including those who are postmenopausal. Pap tests have long been considered the gold standard in cervical screening programs. According Sompawong (2019) and Abamecha (2019) stated the slides contained cervical cells as well as different artifacts such as white blood cells, simulating those acquired in clinical situations. The suggested algorithm achieved 57.8 percent mean average precision (mAP), 91.7 percent accuracy, 91.7 percent sensitivity, and 91.7 percent specificity per image.

The slides contained cervical cells as well as different artifacts such as white blood cells, simulating those acquired in clinical situations(Eo Y, 2019). The suggested algorithm achieved 57.8 percent mean average precision (mAP), 91.7 percent accuracy, 91.7 percent sensitivity, and 91.7 percent specificity per image.

According to the assumption of the researcher, many respondents have good knowledge but do not want to do a Pap smear, this is because even though the mother knows the need for a Pap smear, the distance to the health facility is far so this makes the respondent not intend to do a Pap smear. Meanwhile, for respondents who have poor knowledge and interest in doing a pap smear, this is because the respondent hears the source of information obtained directly from health workers, so even though the respondent's knowledge is not good, he is still interested in doing a pap smear examination. And mother's knowledge about the factors that make mothers do Pap smears at Poskesdes Makmur, respondents are more knowledgeable less well because this can also be supported by the characteristics of respondents, namely the education of the majority of respondents with high school education.

The Influence of Information Sources on the Interest of Women of Childbearing Age Couples Doing Pap smears

Women's empowerment programs include increasing women's understanding regarding reproductive health (Herlambang, 2019). Access to proper information on reproductive health from credible sources is one of the reproductive rights that must be met. Adolescents' reproductive health and risk reduction knowledge obtaining information about health recovery enables adolescents to avoid sex-related difficulties and converse about contagious diseases (Sinaga, 2019;Sitorus, 2020).

The respondents' level of knowledge is quite good because most of the respondents have good knowledge of Pap smear examination. This can happen because of the active efforts of health workers and related parties to increase the knowledge and education of these commercial sex workers themselves by providing direct counselling and guidance and good promotional media (Aziza, 2017).

The majority of women in this study had low- or no-income, had limited education, and were unemployed. While Pap smear testing is normally free in Indonesia, low-income

rural women may be concerned about losing their hourly salaries when they leave their occupations to undergo Pap smear testing. Future studies should examine the financial and societal implications of cancer screening for low-income women (Sumarmi, 2021).

The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained p value = 0.004 < 0.05 with an OR of 11,000 (95% CI), this shows that there is an influence of information sources on the interest of women of childbearing age to do pap smears, and as much as 11 times affect the interest of women aged couples. fertile did a pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

Rayhana's research in 2016 entitled the relationship between motivation and factors influencing women of childbearing age in carrying out a Pap Smear in Cipondoh District, Tangerang City. There is a relationship between motivation to do Pap smears on women of childbearing age (WUS) with family economic status (p=0.019), distance from home to health services (p=0.001) and exposure to information (p=0.009); (p value < 0.05; = 0.05). The motivation to do a Pap smear is very important, especially in women of childbearing age (WUS) to prevent delays in diagnosis so as to reduce mortality in cervical cancer(Rayhana, 2017). The Village Head and Helvetia Village colleagues can improve health promotion and counsel about cervical cancer with proper Pap smear tests by distributing brochures, leaflets when women of childbearing age visit health facilities and teaching women of childbearing age to have a Pap smear once a year (Damanik, 2021).

Source of information is one of the factors that support the growth of knowledge possessed by WPUS about cervical cancer and how to detect it through Pap smear examination. This is in accordance with the knowledge that can be obtained from experience derived from various sources of information so that it can form a belief for someone. Information about cervical cancer and pap smear examination can be obtained from midwives, cadres or other health workers. Sources of information become one of the predisposing factors to increase knowledge about cervical cancer in WPUS to perform Pap smear examination. WPUS who have good access to information tend to find it easy to know things about the pap smear examination, whether it is the place of implementation, the time of the examination, and what must be prepared before carrying out the examination. According Nopiyanti (2021) stated mothers obtain information about the pap smear in such a way that, if they seek more detailed information about the pap smear examination, their knowledge and interest in performing the pap smear examination will be increased; conversely, if they do not seek more detailed information about the pap smear examination, their knowledge will be limited and their interest in performing the pap smear examination will be decreased.

The delivery of good information between health workers and the community and between the community contributes positively to the behavior of the Pap smear examination. Therefore, if the effort to deliver information directly (counseling or media promotion) health workers can take a good way so that they can get information about Pap smears directly from health workers, the information provided by health workers to rural communities by visiting all places far away so it is possible can reach people who have never or rarely visited health facilities about pap smear examinations. Women who are exposed to

information about pap smear screening and health promotion from other women tend to do the same. Meanwhile, information obtained indirectly or in the form of social media news whose source or information provider is not clear, or hoax news is indirectly obtained from the mass media (Abamecha, 2019).

According to the researcher's assumption, respondents get information directly from health workers and are not interested in doing a Pap smear examination, this is because respondents received direct information but they still lack good knowledge so that even though respondents get information directly from health workers, it is not as fast as changing the respondent's knowledge about Interested in doing a Pap smear.

As for respondents who get indirect sources of information and are interested in doing pap smears, this is because even though respondents have indirect sources of information about pap smear examinations, respondents already have good knowledge about pap smears and are supported by the characteristics of respondents who have high school and university education so that this makes respondents are still interested in doing a pap smear, and besides that it is supported by the distance factor to a health facility that is not far from where they live, so this is what makes respondents interested in doing a pap smear. It can be concluded that there is an influence of information sources with WPUS's interest in pap smear examination which is included in the low category. This means that women of childbearing age who have direct access to information have an interest in cervical cancer screening with pap smears compared to women of childbearing age with indirect access to information. or not good.

The Effect of Distance to Health Facilities on the Interest of Women of Childbearing Age to Do Pap smears

The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis obtained p value = 0.034 < 0.05 with OR 5.031 (95% CI), this shows that there is an effect of distance to health facilities on the interest of women of childbearing age to do Pap smears, and 5 times affect the interest of women's partners of childbearing age do a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

Nurhafni's research in 2017 with Factors Affecting WUS (Women of Childbearing Age) in Pap Smear Examinations at Health Centers Completed in 2017. There is a relationship between motivation to do Pap smears on Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) with family economic status (p=0.019), distance from home to health services (p=0.001) and information exposure (p=0.009); (p value < 0.05; = 0.05). Motivation to do a Pap smear is very important, especially for Women of Childbearing Age (WPUS) to prevent delays in diagnosis so as to reduce mortality in cervical cancer (11).

The factor that supports a person to carry out a health check is distance. Discusses the distance required by WUS to reach the Puskesmas related to the time required for WUS to reach health care facilities. The closer the distance is, the faster it will take to reach a health facility (RSU/Puskesmas/BPM/BPS) for a Pap smear-related health check. Not all puskesmas carry out Pap smear examinations. It is difficult for the public to access these health care facilities for people who live far from institutions that provide Pap smear

examinations. However, other studies have concluded that there is no significant relationship between distance and motivation.

The distance and availability of transportation as an enabling factor for a person's motivation to carry out health actions including carrying out a pap smear examination. Ease of access and utilization of health services is related to several determining factors, one of which is the distance from residence to health care facilities .

Based on the assumption of the researcher that the distance to the health service place affects the interest in the behavior of the Pap smear. The distance from health facilities that provide affordable pap smears for WPUS will increase interest in doing pap smears, because distance limits the ability and willingness of women to seek services, especially if the available means of transportation are limited. There is an influence between distance and WPUS's interest in doing Pap smears, it is possible because someone who is close to health services feels that it takes less time and less transportation costs to reach the health service place for a Pap smear examination. So it can be concluded that the effect of distance to health facilities on the interest of women of childbearing age to do a Pap smear at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes, Subulussalam City in 2020.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there was an influence of knowledge, sources of information and distance to health facilities on the interest of women of childbearing age to carry out Pap smears at the Suka Makmur Poskesdes in Subulussalam City in 2020. It is hoped that couples of childbearing age will increase their knowledge about pap smear examination by seeking information related to Pap smear examination through books, mass media, and electronic media so that WPUS knowledge can be increased. With the increasing interest of mothers in carrying out Pap smears, it is expected to be able to reduce the risk of cervical cancer in couples of childbearing age.

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