



FACTORS RELATED TO WUS' INTEREST IN IVA EXAMINATION AT HELVETIA HEALTH CENTER IN 2022

Putri Diah Pemiliana¹, Dede Maysarah², Niken Novita Sari³

^{1,2,3}Department of Midwifery, Akademi Kebidanan Baruna Husada, Sibuhuan, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received : 12 October 2022

Revised : 07 November 2022

Accepted : 19 December 2023

Keywords:

Attitude, Husband Support, Health Facility Distance, IVA

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical/cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in the cervix/cervix. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women with 570,000 new cases in 2018 representing 6.6% of all female cancers. Based on the initial survey data that the researchers conducted in October 2022, there were 3 people who were interested in having an IVA examination, and 12 people who were not interested in having an IVA examination. Purpose: The aim of this study was to determine factors related to WUS interest in IVA Examination at the Helvetia Public Health Center in 2022. Methods: This study used an analytic survey design with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study were all married WUS in the working area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022 with a total of 4,746 people. The sample of this research is 98 people. The sampling technique is Simple Random Sampling. Methods of data analysis by means of univariate and bivariate analysis with chi-square test. Results: Based on the results of the study of 98 WUS, it was shown that there was a relationship between attitude and interest in carrying out IVA examinations with a p-value = 0.023, there was a relationship between husband's support and an interest in carrying out IVA examinations with a p-value = 0.009, and there was a relationship between distance from health facilities and interest perform an IVA examination with a p-value = 0.017. Conclusion: The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between attitude, husband's support, and distance to health facilities with an interest in conducting IVA examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2019. It is recommended for health workers to conduct cervical cancer counseling and invite WUS who have had sexual intercourse for detection early cervical cancer by doing IVA.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



Corresponding Author:

Putri Diah Pemiliana,
Department of Midwifery
Akademi Kebidanan Baruna Husada, Sibuhuan, Indonesia
Email: putri2304diah@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In this modern world, health is something that needs more attention, especially for women. Every woman needs to be aware of every health problem and disorder she is experiencing so that it doesn't get worse. One of the health problems and problems that are often experienced by many women is women's reproductive health problems. One of the diseases that is often complained of attacking women's reproductive health is cervical cancer.

Cervical Cancer (Cervical Cancer) is a malignant tumor that grows in the cervix / cervix (the lowest part of the uterus that attaches to the top of the vagina). Cervical cancer usually affects women aged 35-55 years. 90% of cervical cancer originates from squamous cells that line the cervix and the remaining 10% originates from mucus-producing gland cells in the cervical canal that lead to the uterus. Cervical carcinoma usually arises in the transitional zone which lies between the squamous cell epithelium and the columnar cell epithelium. Cases of cervical cancer, or cervical cancer, are caused by infection with HPV germs (Human Papillomavirus) and about 70% of cervical cancer cases worldwide are caused by HPV types 16 and 18 (1).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer in women with an estimated 570,000 new cases in 2018 representing 6.6% of all female cancers. Approximately 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in low- and middle-income countries. The high death rate from cervical cancer globally can be reduced through a comprehensive approach that includes prevention, early diagnosis, effective screening and treatment programmes. Currently there is a vaccine that protects against a type of human papilloma virus that causes cancer and can significantly reduce the risk of cervical cancer (2).

According to Glabocan data, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the global cancer burden is estimated to have increased to 18.1 million new cases and 9.6 million deaths in 2018. In men, lung cancer ranks first, and prostate cancer second in incidence in developed and developing countries. In women, the incidence rate for breast cancer far exceeds that of any other cancer in both developed and developing countries, followed by colorectal cancer in developed countries and cervical cancer in developing countries. Breast cancer is also the leading cause of cancer death in women (15.0%), followed by lung cancer (13.8%) and colorectal cancer (9.5%). Cervical cancer ranks fourth, with incidence (6.6%) and mortality (7.5%) (3).

In Indonesia, cervical cancer ranks second of all types of cancer in women. The estimated incidence rate of cervical cancer in several cities, among others: Jakarta 100/100,000; Bali 152/100,000; Tasikmalaya 360/100,000; Sidoarjo 49/100,000. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is 16 per 100,000 women. The high prevalence and incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia means that the National Cancer Management Committee (KPKN) which was formed based on the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK 02.02MENKES/389/2014 and was formed on 17 October 2014 has the aim of reducing morbidity and mortality due to cervical cancer. cancer in Indonesia by realizing integrated cancer management, involving all elements of government, private sector, and society. One of the special concerns of the National Cancer Management Committee (KPPN) is the development of early detection efforts (4).

Based on Indonesia's health profile, up to 2017 there had been early detection of cervical cancer, there were 3,040,116 women aged 30-50 years (2.98%) in Indonesia. The examination was carried out using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) or Pap Smear method, in which 105,418 IVA were found positive, 3,601 suspected cervical cancer (5).

Based on the health profile of North Sumatra, up to 2021 there have been early detection of cervical cancer, there are 1,982,432 women aged 30-50 years. Examination was carried out using

the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. The number following early detection of cervical cancer was 39,970 (2.02%), and 261 IVA were positive (0.01%) (6).

Based on the health profile of Medan City, up to 2021 there have been early detection of cervical cancer, there are 22,798 women aged 30-50 years. Examination was carried out using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method. The number of those participating in early detection of cervical cancer was 686 (3.01%), and 14 IVA were positive (2.04%) (7).

Based on the results of research conducted by Dewi Surya, Rahmawati, Serilaila in 2016 "Factors for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer in Women of Reproductive Age". From the results of the cross-multiplication between attitudes and early detection of cervical cancer, the results obtained from 48 women with a negative attitude, almost all (83.3%) did not detect early with a p-value = 0.012 meaning that there is a relationship between attitude and early detection of cervical cancer. (8)

Based on the results of research conducted by Suratin, Susanti in 2017 "The Correlation of Mother's Knowledge and Attitudes towards Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with IVA Examination at the Sekupang Health Center", the results of the chi square statistical test between mother's attitude and IVA examination obtained p value = 0.010 < 0.05 which means H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, meaning that there is a relationship between the mother's attitude towards early detection and IVA examination at the Sekupang Health Center in 2017 (9).

Subsequent research was carried out by Noviana, Wulandari, Tutik Astuti, Siti Fadhilah in 2018 "Relationship of Husband's Support with Visual Acetate Inspection (IVA) Test Behavior in the Working Area of Cangkringan Sleman Yogyakarta Health Center", results of the chi square statistical test between husband's support and inspection behavior Visual Acetate (IVA) Test results obtained p value = 0.021 < 0.05, which means that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, meaning that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the behavior of Visual Acetate Inspection (IVA) Tests in the working area of the Cangkringan Health Center, Sleman, Yogyakarta (10).

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers in March 2019 by interviewing 15 WUS respondents. From the interview results obtained by the researcher, each respondent stated that there were those who were interested and some who were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination, and each respondent who stated that he was not interested in carrying out the examination was due to anxiety, fear, not being told by his husband, laziness, and far. As many as 3 people said they were interested in having an IVA examination, then as many as 5 people said they were not interested in having an IVA examination because there was no order from their husbands, then as many as 3 people said they were not interested in having an IVA examination because it was far away, and 4 other people said they were not interested in having an IVA test. out of fear.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled "Factors Associated with WUS Interest in IVA Examination at Helvetia Health Center in 2022". The purpose of this study was to find out the factors related to the interest of young people in iva examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

This study used an analytic survey design with a cross-sectional approach, which aims to find out whether there is a relationship between attitude, husband's support, and distance to health facilities with WUS interest in IVA examination at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022.

The location of this research is the Helvetia Health Center. This research was conducted in October 2022.

The population in this study were all married women of childbearing age in the working area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022 with a total of 4,746 people. Sampling in this study used the Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique, namely as many as 98 people.

The data collection method in this study used primary data, namely in this study the researcher obtained primary data by giving questionnaires directly to the respondents, which had been made and prepared beforehand by the researchers. Secondary data, namely secondary data collection was carried out by researchers by obtaining data from the medical records of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022. Tertiary data in this study researchers obtained tertiary data from research that had been officially published such as journals, WHO data, and Health Profiles.

The analysis used is univariate analysis used to analyze data univariately to describe the data carried out on each variable from the research results. After knowing the characteristics of each variable in this study, the analysis was continued at the bivariate level to determine the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable using the SPSS chi-square statistical test, at the limit of the meaning of p-value statistical calculations. (0.05).

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Characteristics of Respondents

Based on table 1, it is known that from 98 WUS the results for the 20-35 year age category were 47 people (48.0%), and 51 people aged > 35 years (52.0%) . In the education category, there were 20 mothers with low education (20.4%), 54 mothers with secondary education (55.1%), and 24 mothers with higher education (24.5%). In the occupational category, there were 47 mothers (48.0%) who did not work, and 51 working mothers (52.0%).

Based on the research that has been carried out, 4 formulas were made with different concentrations to see whether or not there were differences between the formulas and an evaluation of the formulas was carried out which consisted of organoleptic tests, pH, foam height, viscosity and irritation. So it can be seen in the table below

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of WUS Characteristics in the Work Area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022

Karakteristik WUS	Jumlah	
	f	%
Umur WUS		
20-35 Tahun	47	48,0
> 35 Tahun	51	52,0
Pendidikan WUS		
Rendah	20	20,4
Menengah	54	55,1
Tinggi	24	24,5
Pekerjaan WUS		
Tidak Bekerja	47	48,0
Bekerja	51	52,0
Total	98	100

Univariate analysis

Based on table 2 of the frequency distribution of WUS attitudes in the Work Area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022 it is known that the frequency distribution of attitudes from the

98 WUS (100%) studied yielded positive attitudes of 54 WUS (55.1%), and negative attitudes of 44 WUS (44.9%). The frequency distribution of husband support from the 98 WUS (100%) studied showed that 52 WUS (53.1%) did not support, and 46 WUS (46.9%) supported husbands. The distribution of the frequency of distances from health facilities from the 98 WUS (100%) studied resulted in the distance to health facilities that were far away were 55 WUS (56.1%), and the distance to health facilities that were close were 43 WUS (43.9%). The distribution of the frequency of interest in carrying out VIA examinations from the 98 WUS (100%) studied showed that 51 WUS who were not interested in carrying out IVA examinations (52.0%) were interested, and that there were 47 WUS who were interested in conducting VIA examinations (48.0%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of WUS Attitudes, Support of WUS Husbands, Distance to Health Facilities and Interest in Conducting IVA Examinations in the Work Area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022

Variabel	Jumlah	
	f	%
Sikap WUS		
Negatif	44	44,9
Positif	54	55,1
Dukungan Suami WUS		
Tidak Mendukung	52	53,1
Mendukung	46	46,9
Jarak Ke Fasilitas Kesehatan		
Jauh	55	56,1
Dekat	43	43,9
Minat Melakukan Pemeriksaan IVA		
Tidak Berminat	51	52,0
Berminat	47	48,0
Total	98	100

Bivariate Analysis

Based on table 3 cross tabulation between WUS attitudes and interest in carrying out IVA examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022. The attitude of WUS was positive, namely 54 WUS (55.1%) with no interest in carrying out VIA examinations were 22 WUS (22.4%), and those who interested as many as 32 WUS (32.7%). Meanwhile, the attitude of 44 WUS (44.9%) was negative, with 29 WUS (29.6%) not interested in carrying out IVA examinations, and 15 WUS (15.3%) who were interested. Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of sig- α (0.05), a p-value of $0.023 < \text{sig } \alpha$ of 0.05 is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between attitude and interest in conducting IVA examinations.

Cross-tabulation between support for WUS husbands and interest in carrying out VIA examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022 who were interested were 18 WUS (18.4%). Meanwhile, 46 WUS (46.9%) husbands supported WUS with no interest in carrying out IVA examinations as many as 17 WUS (17.3%), and 29 WUS (29.6%) who were interested. Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of sig- α (0.05), a p-value of $0.009 < \text{sig } \alpha$ of 0.05 is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and interest in conducting IVA examinations.

Cross-tabulation between the distance of the WUS health facility and the interest in carrying out an IVA examination at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022. The distance to the WUS health facility is far, namely 55 WUS (56.1%) with no interest in carrying out an IVA examination of 35 WUS (35.7%), and who were interested were 20 WUS (20.4%). While the distance to the WUS health facility was close, there were 43 WUS (43.9%) who were not interested in carrying out IVA examinations as many as 16 WUS (16.3%), and who were interested were 27 WUS (27.6%).

Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of sig- α (0.05), a p-value of $0.017 < \text{sig } \alpha 0.05$ is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between the distance to health facilities and the interest in conducting IVA examinations.

Table 3. Cross-tabulation between WUS Attitudes, WUS Husband Support and Distance to WUS Health Facilities with an Interest in Conducting IVA Examinations in the Work Area of the Helvetia Health Center in 2022

Variabel	Minat Melakukan Pemeriksaan IVA				Jumlah		<i>p-value</i>
	Tidak Berminat		Berminat		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Sikap WUS							
Negatif	29	29,6	15	15,3	44	44,9	0,023
Positif	22	22,4	32	32,7	54	55,1	
Dukungan Suami WUS							
Tidak Mendukung	34	34,7	18	18,4	52	53,1	0,009
Mendukung	17	17,3	29	29,6	46	46,9	
Jarak Fasilitas Kesehatan WUS							
Jauh	35	35,7	20	20,4	55	56,1	0,017
Dekat	16	16,3	27	27,6	43	43,9	
Total	51	52	47	48	98	100	

DISCUSSION

Relationship between WUS Attitudes and Interest in Conducting IVA Examination at Helvetia Health Center in 2022.

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that 54 WUS (55.1%) had a positive attitude with 22 WUS (22.4%) who were not interested in carrying out IVA examinations, and 32 WUS (32.7%) who were interested. Meanwhile, the attitude of 44 WUS (44.9%) was negative, with 29 WUS (29.6%) not interested in carrying out IVA examinations, and 15 WUS (15.3%) who were interested.

Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of sig- α (0.05), a p-value of $0.023 < \text{sig } \alpha$ of 0.05 is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between attitude and interest in conducting IVA examinations.

This research is in line with research conducted by Triana Indrayani, Naziyah, Rahmawati in 2018 "Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Reproductive Age to Interests in Carrying Out IVA Tests at the Jatinegara District Health Center". 22.5%) had a high IVA interest and out of 21 respondents who had a negative attitude, 7 respondents (11.5%) had a high IVA interest. The results of the statistical test obtained a p-value = 0.030 so that $p < \alpha 0.05$ then H_0 was rejected, which means there is a relationship between the attitude of WUS towards the interest in doing IVA at the Jatinegara District Health Center (11).

This research is also in line with research conducted by Anin Nur Sholihah, Etik Sulistyorin 2015 "Relationship Between Attitudes in Prevention of Cervical Cancer with Interest in Early Detection Using Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid in Women of Reproductive Age in RW Cangkol Village Mojolaban Sukoharjo", obtained the results of univariate analysis cervical cancer prevention attitude is good for 61 people (66.1%) and enough attitude for 31 people (33.7%). 58 people (63%) have high interest in early detection using visual inspection of acetic acid and 34 people (37%) have moderate interest. The results of the bivariate analysis showed the value of z count (11, 96) > z table (1.96). The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between cervical cancer prevention attitudes and interest in early detection using visual inspection of acetic acid in women of childbearing age in RW IV Cangkol Village Mojolaban Sukoharjo in 2015 (12).

According to Rahayu in Pratiwi (2016) states that women of childbearing age who have received IVA counseling but do not carry out IVA examinations can be caused by several factors such as the reluctance of women to be examined because of embarrassment, hassle, doubts about the importance of examinations, lack of knowledge about the importance of examinations, fear the reality of the results of the examination to be faced, the fear of feeling sick during the examination, and the feeling of embarrassment (9).

According to the researcher's assumption that the attitude of respondents has a significant relationship with WUS interest in conducting IVA examinations where positive respondents tend to be interested in participating in IVA examinations, and negative respondents are not interested in participating in IVA examinations. This is because WUS feel ashamed, afraid, and feel sick during the IVA examination, and have to open their genitals in front of health workers. Incorrect information stated that the IVA examination used a large tool and would be in contact with the genitals which made the respondent discouraged from having an IVA examination. For some people, disclosing anything related to reproduction is taboo and very embarrassing. This is due to the lack of experience, lack of information and the belief in women who are still taboo to make a person's response negative.

However, several respondents who had a positive attitude but were not interested in carrying out an IVA examination. This is because they feel that their health is still in good health and have not experienced signs and symptoms that suspect cervical cancer so they are not interested in having an IVA examination. Then, it was also obtained several respondents who had a negative attitude but were interested in carrying out an IVA examination. This was caused by encouragement or motivation from the family towards the respondent so he was interested in carrying out an IVA examination.

To overcome this problem, it is hoped that support from health workers will increase counseling, husbands/family and closest friends of WUS who have carried out the examination to share information and experiences that the IVA examination does not need to be ashamed and afraid. It is hoped that interaction with the closest person who has experience will change the negative response from WUS, that the IVA examination does not have to be embarrassed in order to avoid cervical cancer.

Relationship between Husband's Support and Interest in Conducting IVA Examination at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that 52 WUS (53.1%) husbands were not interested in carrying out IVA examinations, 34 WUS (34.7%) were interested, and 18 WUS (18.4%) were interested. Meanwhile, 46 WUS (46.9%) husbands supported WUS with no interest

in carrying out IVA examinations as many as 17 WUS (17.3%), and 29 WUS (29.6%) who were interested.

Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of $\text{sig-}\alpha$ (0.05), a p-value of $0.009 < \text{sig } \alpha$ of 0.05 is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and interest in conducting IVA examinations.

This research is in line with research conducted by Endang Mayangsari in 2017 "Factors Affecting Women of Reproductive Age Who Are Not Interested in Carrying Out Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Tests (IVA) in the Working Area of the Simpang Tiga Pekanbaru Inpatient Health Center", that of 19 respondents who received support from their husbands in carrying out the IVA test, there were 6 people (31.6%) who did not carry out the IVA test. Meanwhile, of the 21 respondents who did not get support from their husbands in carrying out the IVA test, there were 6 people (28.6%) who took the IVA test. From the statistical test results, it was obtained that the p-value = $0.012 < 0.05$, which means that there is a relationship between the support of the respondent's husband and the implementation of the test (13).

This research is not in line with the research conducted by Anggreany, Grace, Billy in 2017 "Factors Associated with the Actions of Women of Reproductive Age to Conduct Visual Inspections with Acetic Acid in the Kinilow Village, Tomohon Utara District" The research results were obtained by respondents who had support 25 people (26%) who were willing to do VIA examination and who were not willing to do IVA examination. There were 23 respondents (21%) who had poor husband support by being willing to carry out IVA examinations and 83 respondents (79%) who were not willing to carry out IVA examinations. The result of the p-value = $0.508 > 0.05$ means that there is no relationship between husband's support and the actions of women of reproductive age to carry out VIA examinations in the Kinilow Village, North Tomohon District (14).

Husband's support is a form of interaction in which there is a relationship of giving and receiving real help that the husband does to his wife. Factors that can influence husband's support are culture, income, attitude, behavior, and education. In this case, the more the husband supports his wife in carrying out IVA examinations, the more regular the behavior of VIA examinations will be carried out by the wife, whereas if the husband does not support, the more irregular the behavior of the wife in conducting IVA examinations will be, because the husband is considered as someone who has a responsibility that is full in a family (10).

According to the researchers' assumption that there was a significant relationship between husband's support and WUS interest in conducting VIA examinations where respondents who received husband support tended to be interested in participating in conducting VIA examinations, and respondents who did not have husband support tended not to be interested in carrying out VIA examinations. Husband's support plays an important role and has a major influence on the health behavior of a woman in the family. Husband's support will create inner peace and a feeling of being cared for in WUS so that WUS women are motivated to detect their health early. The support provided can be in the form of advising, financing, and delivering in efforts to obtain health services. An important factor in encouraging women of WUS is the closest person, namely the husband. Therefore, in order to improve health, especially for women, it is not only women who are the main focus, but husbands must also be involved in improving women's health in the household.

Based on the results of the study, some mothers who received support from their husbands were not interested in having an IVA examination. This is due to the mother's fear of the IVA examination and the feeling of embarrassment so that the mother is not interested in carrying out the VIA examination. Then, several mothers who did not get support from their husbands but

were interested in having an IVA examination. This is because the mother feels concerned about the importance of maintaining her reproductive health and the information that the mother gets.

The Relationship between the Distance of Health Facilities and the Interest in Conducting IVA Examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022.

Based on the research results, it can be seen that the distance to the WUS health facility is far, namely as many as 55 WUS (56.1%) with no interest in carrying out an IVA examination as many as 35 WUS (35.7%), and as many as 20 WUS (20.4%) who are interested. While the distance to the WUS health facility was close, there were 43 WUS (43.9%) who were not interested in carrying out IVA examinations as many as 16 WUS (16.3%), and who were interested were 27 WUS (27.6%).

Based on the results of the chi square statistical test with a significance value limit of $\text{sig-}\alpha$ (0.05), a p-value of $0.017 < \text{sig } \alpha 0.05$ is obtained, which means that there is a significant relationship between the distance to health facilities and the interest in conducting IVA examinations.

This research is in line with research conducted by Nislawaty, Dian Meidian in 2016 "Factors Associated with Wus Participation in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer IVA Method at Pustu Dundang Village Working Area of Pangkalan Kuras Health Center in 2016". From the results of cross-multiplication between mileage and WUS behavior in early detection of cervical cancer, it was found that out of 267 respondents (100%) there were 115 respondents (43%) in the short distance category, 30 respondents (30.4) did not perform an IVA test. %) and 152 respondents (57%) long distance, 20 respondents (13.9%) took the IVA test. Based on statistical tests, a p value = 0.000 ($p \leq 0.005$) thus it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between distance traveled and WUS participation in early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method in Dundang Village, Pangklan Kuras District, 2016 (15).

This research is not in line with the research conducted by Ayu Wulandari, Sri Wahyuningsih, Ferdiana Yunita in 2016 "Factors Associated with the Behavior of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Examination in Women of Reproductive Age at the Sukmajaya Health Center in 2016". From the results of the study, it was found that the distance affordability p-value = $0.693 > 0.05$ means that there is no relationship between distance affordability and IVA examination, where most of the respondents with close and far affordability had already done IVA examination (16). The concept of distance between residence is one of the factors that influence a person's behavior in carrying out an activity. The farther the distance between the place of residence and the place of activity will further reduce a person's motivation in carrying out activities. Conversely, the closer the distance of the motivation to live with the place of activity can increase effort. The influence of the distance between the place of residence and the place of activity is inseparable from the large amount of money used and the long time it takes. The link with public awareness of the importance of health is still low, so that the distance between the house and the place of health services affects their behavior (17).

According to the author's assumption that respondents who are far from health facilities tend not to be interested in participating in conducting IVA examinations, and respondents who are close to health facilities will tend to be interested in carrying out IVA examinations. This shows that the distance to health facilities will affect a person's behavior in obtaining health services. Distance is one of the supporting factors for a person in obtaining health services. The distance to health facilities that are far from where WUS women are will make WUS lazy to come to check their health.

However, some WUS who were far from health facilities asked to do an IVA health check. This is because they have their own transportation to a health facility to check their health and feel that VIA examination is important for women of childbearing age who have had sexual intercourse. There are also WUS who are close to health facilities who are not interested in carrying out IVA examinations. This is due to the negative response of WUS to IVA examinations.

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between attitude, husband's support, and distance to health facilities with an interest in conducting VIA examinations at the Helvetia Health Center in 2022. It is recommended for health workers to conduct cervical cancer counseling and invite WUS who have had sexual intercourse for early detection of cervical cancer by doing an IVA.

References

- [1] Eva Ellya Sibaragariang S. kesehatan Reproduksi Wanita. M@fuhin A, editor. 2016.
- [2] Kanker Serviks WHO.
- [3] Rilis P. Data kanker global terbaru: Beban kanker meningkat menjadi 18 . 1 juta kasus baru dan 9 . 6 juta kematian akibat kanker pada tahun 2018. 2018;(September):13-5.
- [4] Parapat FT, S HS, Sc M, Saraswati LD, Epid M. Faktor Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat Di Puskesmas Candiroto Kabupaten Temanggung. 2016;4:363-70.
- [5] PK Indonesia. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia 2021. 2018;184.
- [6] Profil Kesehatan Sumatera Utara 2021.
- [7] Profil Kesehatan Kota Medan Tahun 2021. 2021;
- [8] Dini D, Leher K. Faktor-faktor deteksi dini kanker leher rahim pada wanita usia subur. 2016;139-45.
- [9] Keguruan F, Ilmu DAN, Ungpura UT. Artikel penelitian. 2017;1-15.
- [10] Sampel P, Stratified P, Sampling R. Pengaruh Pengaruh Suami Dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asetat (IVA) Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Cangkaringan Sleman. 2018;
- [11] Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita Usia Subur Terhadap Minat Melakukan Tes IVA di Puskesmas Kecamatan Jatinegara. 2018;4(2).
- [12] Hubungan Antara Sikap Pencegahan Kanker Serviks Dengan Minat Deteksi Dini Menggunakan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat Pada Wanita Usia Subur di RW Desa Cangkol Mojolaban Sukoharjo. 2015;102-16.
- [13] Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Usia Subur Yang Tidak Berminat Dalam Pelaksanaan Tes Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawat Inap Simpang Tiga Pekanbaru. 2017; (ISSN 2580-3123).
- [14] Pamaruntuan ATC, Kandou GD, Kepel BJ. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Tindakan Wanita Usia Reproduksi Untuk Melakukan Inspeksi Visual Dengan Asam Asetat Di Kelurahan Kinilow Kecamatan Tomohon Utara. 2017;16-30.
- [15] Doppler J, Pahlawan U, Tambusai T. Halaman 66 Jurnal Doppler Universitas Pahlawan Tuanku Tambusai. 2018;2(1).
- [16] Wulandari A, Wahyuningsih S, Yunita F. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Sukmajaya Tahun 2016. 2016;2:93-101.
- [17] Lestari IS. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kesiediaan WUS dalam Melakukan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks di Puskesmas Manahan Surakarta. Manaj Kesehat Indones. 2016;