

Analysis of Knowledge and Prevention Efforts to Cervical Cancer in Adolescents

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Abstract The problem namely the high rate of infection in women's reproductive organs is cervical cancer. Based on WHO data in 2015 globally found the incidence rate of cancer as many as 14.1 million cases, about 8.2 million deaths due to disease and 32.6 million cancer survivors or cancer patients have been diagnosed in the past five years, and 87% of cases occur in developing countries. In Indonesia, cervical cancer is estimated to occur in around 40 new cases per day, and 50% of them die of the disease. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent cervical cancer in adolescents. This research is an observational analytic study and uses the Cross-Sectional Study approach, and the population in this study were all students of Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University in July 2018 and obtained a sample of 73 samples. the results of the bivariate analysis test obtained significant results with a p-value of 0.017 (p-value <0.05) which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of adolescents and efforts to prevent adolescents from cervical cancer.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health problems are closely related to physical, mental and social well-being as a whole which of course has to do with the reproductive system and functions and processes. This problem is often faced by women today, namely the high rate of infection in the reproductive organs, which ultimately causes cancer. One cancer that causes number two death after lung cancer is cervical cancer. Cervical cancer or cervical cancer has a fairly high percentage rate, which is as much as 99.7% (Umriaty and Rapita Setia Ningrum, n.d.).

Based on WHO data in 2015 globally found the incidence rate of cancer as many as 14.1 million cases, about 8.2 million deaths due to cancer and 32.6 million people who survive with cancer or cancer patients have been diagnosed in for 5 years and 87% of cases occur in developing countries (Septadina et al., n.d.). The highest prevalence rate for cervical cancer patients is Africa, which is more than 45 per 100,000 people per year, followed by Southeast Asia as much as 30-44.9 per 100,000 women each year (Meihartati, 2017).

While from GLOBOCAN data, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), in 2015 found 14,067,894 new cases of cancer and 8,201,575 cancer deaths worldwide. In the Asian continent there

are 312,990 cases of cervical cancer reported or about 59% and 50% of them end in death. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia based on data from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2015, is estimated at 100/100,000 per year (Wulandari, 2017).

In Indonesia, cervical cancer is estimated to occur in around 40 new cases per day and 50% of them die of the disease (Indonesia, 2018). In 2013 it was estimated that cervical cancer cases were 17 per 100,000 women. In the last ten years, the incidence of cervical carcinoma at the age of 25-34 years has increased, namely by 77% (Enggayati and Ayu Idaningsih, 2017).

The main cause of cervical cancer is Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection. This HPV virus infection can attack any woman, ranging from women aged 20 years to women who are no longer in productive age. Some research results show that the incidence of cervical cancer is increasing and tumors look more aggressive at a young age. Patients with cervical cancer under 35 years of age showed a proportion that increased from 9% to 25% (Rachmani et al., 2012).

Knowledge about prevention of cervical cancer is very important in changing the attitudes and behavior of women in maintaining the health of their reproductive organs. Through prevention and

detection of cervical cancer as early as possible, the greater the chance of this disease being cured and the greater the possibility to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer cases in young women.

Cervical cancer prevention programs should have been obtained and known by female adolescents in the educational process both in school and campus and through print and electronic media. In general, young women begin to care about reproductive health when they enter the late teenage age group, because in that age girls start to consider preparations for a reproductive process where reproductive health is very important to pay attention to. In this case, adolescents who belong to the age group of late adolescents are adolescents who are at the level of education in higher education with a scientific background (Rachmani et al., 2012). So it is necessary to observe the level of knowledge and prevention of risky age groups, namely female students against the dangers of cervical cancer. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between knowledge and efforts to prevent cervical cancer in students at Sunan Ampel State Islamic University in 2018.

2 METHOD

This research is an observational analytic study and uses the Cross Sectional Study approach, which is a study that measures the dependent variable and independent variables at the same time. The population in this study were all students of Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University in the period of July 2018.

The sampling technique used is proportional sampling, which is taking a sample in a homogeneous population with the same chance (probability) to be selected as a research sample and obtained a sample of 73 samples.

This research was conducted at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya with the reason that the selection of the research location was because no similar research had been conducted before. Research time is August 2018. Data collection techniques are obtained from the distribution of questionnaires distributed to students. Data collection results are presented with graphical frequency distribution tables. Data analysis using Chi square test is an analysis conducted on two variables that are allegedly related or correlated with data processing using the SPSS application.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of research on knowledge and prevention efforts on adolescents about cervical cancer obtained a sample of 73 respondents, then presented in the form of frequency distribution tables

accompanied by an explanation. Presentation of data on Analysis of Knowledge and Adolescent Prevention Efforts on Cervical Cancer is presented in the following table:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Of Adolescent Knowledge About Cervical Cancer

Knowledge	Total	%
Good	43	58,9
Less	30	41,1
Total	73	100,0

Based on table 1, respondents were 73 people consisting of 43 people (58.9%) who had good knowledge about cervical cancer and 30 respondent (41.1%) who had less knowledge about cervical cancer.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Of Adolescent Prevention Efforts On Cancer Cervix

Prevention efforts	Total	%
Yes	66	90,4
No	7	9,6
Total	73	100,0

Based on table 1, respondents were 73 people consisting of 66 people (58.9%) who had positive prevention efforts about cervical cancer and only 7 respondent (41.1%) who had negative prevention efforts about cervical cancer.

Table 3. Bivariate analysis between variables of knowledge and efforts to prevent cervical cancer in adolescents can be seen in the following table

Knowledge	Prevention efforts		Total	P value
	Positive	Negative		
Good	42	1	43	0,017
Less	24	6	30	
Total	66	7	73	

Based on the results of statistical tests using Chi-square, obtained p value 0.017 ($p < 0.05$) which means there is a significant relationship between knowledge and preventive efforts against cervical cancer in adolescents. Cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia have approximately 100-900 cases of cervical cancer per 100,000 population. 99.7% of cervical cancers are caused by Oncogenic Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). There are 2 types of HPV namely type 16 and type 18 is the main cause in 70% of the incidence of cervical cancer in the world. This disease occurs in women regardless of age and background at risk of developing cervical cancer (E. et al., 2014).

In this study of 73 respondents there were 43 adolescents (58.9%) who had quite good knowledge while those with less knowledge were 30 samples (41.1%) where this number was not much different

enough so that it could be said that knowledge of cervical cancer still lacking, this means that the knowledge of respondents is still lacking about the definition, causes, methods of transmission, symptoms, development, examination, treatment, and prevention of cervical cancer.

Knowledge has an influence in shaping a person's behavior and intention is a factor related to the formation of a person's behavior. So that knowledge is important in shaping one's actions (Umriaty and Rapita Setia Ningrum, 2017). This lack of knowledge in adolescents is due to the fact that the teenagers have never received the material or have never received training on health especially reproductive health or cervical cancer before, so information related to reproductive health education is still considered strange and embarrassing, how do we know that knowledge can not only be obtained through formal education at school or college, but can also be obtained through social media or electronic media, mainly through the internet. Where the internet is one of the most frequently accessed media by teenagers now to get various information including cervical cancer. So, even though most of the respondents have never received special material on campus about cervical cancer, there are likely to be some respondents who have obtained information about cervical cancer through previous media. So there were 43 respondents (58.9%) who had good knowledge about cervical cancer.

The results of this study are also relevant to the research of Nur Delima, et al. (2016) concerning the Level of Knowledge of Students in the Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University, 2011 on the Prevention of Cervical Cancer, namely the Students' Knowledge of Prevention of Cervical Cancer. In this study, the level of knowledge of cervical cancer prevention of respondents is good that is 52.0% with the number of respondents as many as 78 people, moderate knowledge 48% with the number of respondents as many as 72 people and those with less knowledge by 0%.

Epidemiological data have stated that the onset of activity or sexual activity in adolescence and multiple sexual partners is a sign of a high risk for cervical cancer where the incidence rate is higher in low-income women but the influence of this factor is inseparable from sexual activity which of course begins at an early age and habits of changing partners (Dhitayoni and Budiana, 2017).

Whereas in adolescence the development of reproductive organs and the development of psychology must be considered where the sense of attraction to the opposite sex arises not even limited

to seeing or communicating with one another which is common but also begins to arise sexual desire due to perfect physical growth and sexual organs begin to function so that guidance and assistance is needed in providing information about reproductive health, especially cervical cancer which will provide a correct understanding of the causes, risk factors, mechanisms of transmission, treatment methods and ways of prevention (Fajri, 2010). After these teenagers understand or have the right knowledge about cervical cancer, prevention efforts will be easier to do in their daily lives both at home, on campus and wherever they are. Likewise in maintaining relationships between fellow adolescents and acting more positively to fill their time.

In this study of 73 respondents there were 66 adolescents (90.4%) who had prevention efforts for cervical cancer while the other 7 respondents (9.6%) did not have prevention efforts against cervical cancer so that it can be said that the knowledge of adolescents on prevention is sufficient good because the numbers are far enough or significantly different, this means that they have realized what efforts they can do to avoid diseases such as cervical cancer despite the many effects of this disease and they understand how high the risk of death with uterine cancer, especially if until they are late in detecting it.

According to Otto (2005) in Yuli Kusumawati, (2016), stating the best way to prevent cervical cancer is by gynecological screening and if needed can be supplemented with treatment related to the pre-cancerous condition so as not to develop into cancer and still be saved from risk of death. ACS (American Cancer Society) recommendations as a screening tool for women recommend pap smear (Papaniculou smear) as a way to prevent cervical cancer but in this research prevention or prevention efforts are still at the level of knowledge, and teenagers are still especially those who have never had a relationship Sexually, Pap smears cannot be done at all. Although other behavioral factors such as having first sexual intercourse at an early age (less than 16 years), changing sexual partners that cause genital herpes infection or chronic chlamydial infection, use DES (diethylstilbestrol) to prevent miscarriage, immune system disorders, use of pills Long-term family planning, smoking, and weak economic groups as risk factors for cervical cancer may occur in adolescence (Delima et al., 2016).

In this study, adolescents who became research samples of both women and men with a high level of education will make improvements in themselves after having the right knowledge about cervical cancer so that an attitude emerged in an effort to

prevent cervical cancer, one of which is the importance of HPV immunization among teenager. This is in line with Notoatmodjo's (2003) opinion that one of the factors that influence one's knowledge is experience and level of education.

Whereas from the bivariate results between variables of knowledge and prevention efforts showed significant results related to the results of Chi Square test with Fisher Exact Test interpretation of 0.017 (p value <0.05). This research is in line with research conducted by Apriyanti (2014), which states that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the incidence of cancer cervix, as well as the results of the study Mustikawati (2009), who concluded there is a strong and positive relationship between knowledge of cervical cancer with cervical cancer prevention behavior on WTS in Jakarta's "Harapan Mulya" Social Institution West ($r = 0.767$).

Good knowledge can shape cancer prevention behaviour cervix, thereby reducing the risk of an event cervical cancer. Primary prevention efforts against the occurrence of cervical cancer is one of them conduct health promotion about cancer cervix. The main promotive effort is improving knowledge or understanding of the community by giving sex education start teenagers in order to reduce factors risk so as to prevent the possibility HPV virus infection, delaying sex teenagers or clean sex education, develop HPV vaccines and treat vaginal infection so that the pH can still maintained. Increased knowledge will give a good attitude towards the effort prevention (Kusumawati et al., 2016).

4 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of adolescents about cervical cancer is good enough at 58.9%, while for efforts to prevent cervical cancer in adolescents have a better percentage of knowledge that is equal to 90.4%. Similarly, the results of the bivariate analysis test obtained significant results with p value of 0.017 (p value <0.05) which means there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of adolescents and efforts to prevent adolescents from cervical cancer.

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