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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE > 25 YEARS OLD WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ON CERVIX CANCER AND THE PAP SMEAR TEST UNDERTAKING BEHAVIOR IN OBGYN POLYCLINIC OF BANGIL LOCAL HOSPITAL OF PASURUAN

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***ABSTRACT***

Papsmear test is a means of detecting cervix cancer early that can detect the abnormal change of cervical cells. Thus, majority patients come to undertake examination after they develop advanced-stage cervical cancer. This research aimed to find out the relationship between the > 25 year old women's knowledge on cervical cancer and Papsmear test-undertaking behavior in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital of Pasuruan.

The research design employed in this study was an analytical design with cross sectional approach. The population of research was all of > 25 year old women in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital of Pasuruan, while the sample consisted of 186 respondents, taken using accidental sampling. Data of knowledge was collected using close-ended questionnaire, while that of behavior was collected using observation sheet.

The result of research showed that 43 (23%) respondents had good knowledge, 40 (22) had adequate knowledge, and 103 (55%) had poor knowledge. In addition, 32 (17%) respondents behaved appropriately and 154 (83%) did so inappropriately. The result of chi square test showed significance value 0.000 < $\alpha = 0.05$, indicating that $H_0$ was not supported and $H_1$ was supported.

The conclusion of research stated that there was a relationship between the > 25 year old women's knowledge on cervical cancer and Papsmear test-undertaking behavior in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital of Pasuruan. Thus, the author expected government, private, and health workers to provide much more information in many accessible media and to motivate the people to undertake Papsmear test.

***Keywords***

***Knowledge, Behavior, Papsmear Test***

## INTRODUCTION

Papsmear is a means of detecting cervix cancer early that can detect the abnormal change of cervical cells (Nofa, 2003). Papsmear test is actually highly recommended to every woman who has had sexual relation. In addition to be safe and low-cost, the test has proved to detect cervical cancer diseases for many years, but in reality many Indonesian women have not undertaken Papsmear test yet until today. And they often do so after they have been diagnosed with cervical cancer before, so that majority patients come to have treatment in critical condition and with advanced-stage disease.

Nationally, the prevalence of cancer disease in all age groups of Indonesian population, according to WHO, is 1.4% in 2013 or about 347,792 persons including 0.8% cervical cancer, and 0.5% breast cancer. This figure is expected to increase to 15 millions in 2020 and 20-26 millions people in 2030. This phenomenon increases over years. From preliminary study conducted by considering the data of medical record in Bangil Local Hospital (RSUD Bangil), there are 5 cervical cancer cases in the hospital every week. Ironically, all of cancer patients are detected after they have entered into IIb and above stages, and considering the result of interview with 5 cervical cancer patients, it can be seen that 4 out of them have never undertaken papsmear at all. At the same time, it can be seen that out of 24 women coming to Obgyn polyclinic, only 5 (20.8%) have undertaken papsmear test and know the importance of undertaking Papsmear, while other 19 women 79.2%) do not know Papsmear test. From this reality, it can be seen that cervical cancer is newly detected in the less favorable stage. In other words, early detection has not been adequate, and most cases are found lately, likely due to their inadequate knowledge about Papsmear test.

Meutia (2008) says that knowledge on cervical cancer plays a very important role in affecting the Papsmear-test undertaking behavior; the better the woman's knowledge on cervical cancer, the higher is the woman's probability of undertaking Papsmear test. Because when women who have had sexual intercourse actively do not undertake Papsmear, it will impact on her reproduction health. The women will have higher possibility of developing cervical cancer. When it is not managed immediately, it will result in complication and finally death. Thus, it will increase the data of mortality in Indonesia due to cervical cancer. The objective of research is to find out the relationship between the > 25 year-old women's knowledge on cervical cancer and Papsmear test-undertaking behavior in Obgyn polyclinic in Bangil Pasuruan.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

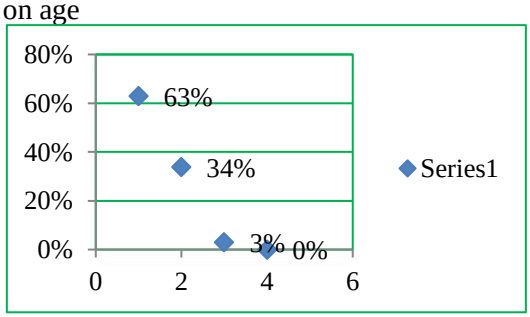
This research employed an analytical design with cross-sectional design, the one emphasizing on measurement time / once observation on independent and dependent variable data at one time. In this study, independent and dependent variables are assessed simultaneously at one time, so there is no follow-up. Through this study, it can be obtained the prevalence or the effect of a phenomenon (independent variable) connected to the cause (dependent variable) (Nursalam, 2008: 83). This research was taken place in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan, from May to June 2014. The population and sample of research included all of > 25 year-old women in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Hospital, Pasuruan using non probability sampling technique with accidental sampling type, consisting of 186 respondents. Independent variable of research was the > 25 year-old women's knowledge on cervical cancer and dependent variable was the > 25 year-old women's behavior of undertaking papsmear test. The measurement instruments used

were questionnaire to measure knowledge and observation sheet to measure attitude.

## RESULTS

The General date

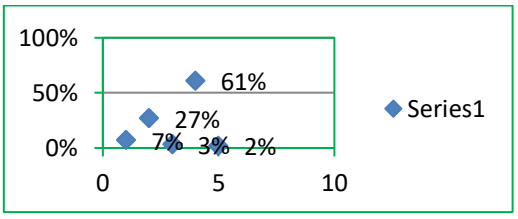
1. Characteristic of respondent based on age




Picture 1. Pie Diagram Distribution Frequency of Respondents Based on Age In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan May-June 2012

Based on diagram above, it is found that more than 50% of respondents aged 25-35 years as many as 116 respondents (63%).

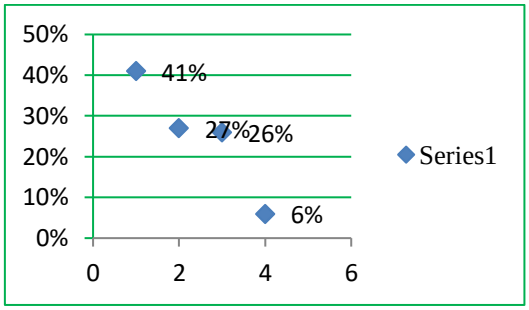
2. Characteristics of Respondents by Work.




Picture 2 .Pie Diagram Distribution Frequency Respondents Based on Occupations Respondents In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

Based on the above diagram it is found that more than 50% of respondents do not work or just as housewives as much as 114 respondents (61%).

3. Characteristic respondent based on education




Picture 3. Pie Diagram Distribution Frequency of Respondents Based on Education In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

Based on the diagram above obtained the most respondents of primary education as much as 76 respondents (41%).

4. characteristic respondent based on marriage status

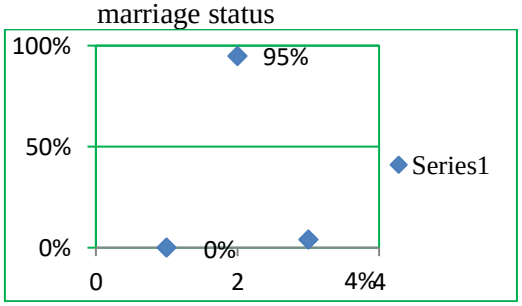
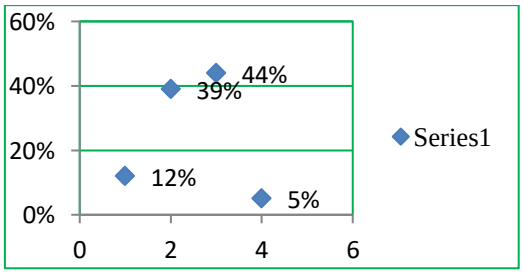



Figure 4. Pie Diagram Distribution Frequency Respondents Based on Marital Status In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

Based on the above diagram obtained almost all respondents are married as many as 178 respondents (95%)

5. Characterictic respondent based on number of children




Picture 5. Pie Diagram Distribution of Respondents Frequency Based on Number of Children in Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan May-June 2012

Based on the diagram above obtained the most respondents have children 2-4 that is as many as 83 respondents (44%)

Spesific Data

1. Knowledge of women aged> 25 years about cervical cancer in Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

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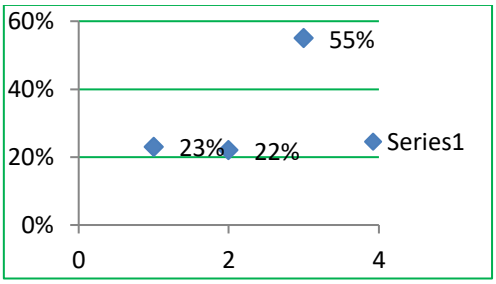
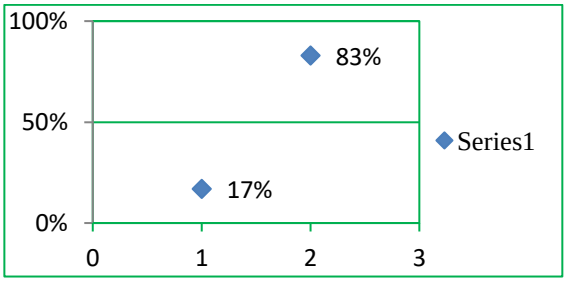



Picture 1. Diagram Pie Distribution Frequency Respondents Women Age> 25 Years of Knowledge About Cervical Cancer In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

Based on the above diagram the distribution of respondents based on knowledge of women aged> 25 years about cervical cancer in Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan more than 50% of respondents have a lack of knowledge about cervical cancer is obtained 103 respondents (55%).

2. The behavior of women aged> 25 years in doing papsmear test in Obgyn Poly RSUD Bangil Pasuruan




Picture 2. Diagram Pie Distribution Frequency of Behavior Women in Age > 25 Years In Performing Papsmear Test In Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

Based on the above diagram the distribution of respondents based on the behavior of women aged> 25 years in doing papsmear test in Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan obtained almost all respondents behave inappropriately (not doing papsmear test in accordance with predetermined schedule), not even do papsmear test at all a total of 154 respondents (83%)

2. Relationship knowledge of women aged> 25 years about the character of cervical cancer with the behavior of doing papsmear test in Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan

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Table 1. Cross Tabulation Between Women Knowledge Age> 25 Years About Cervical Cancer With Behavior Doing Papsmear Test At Poly Obgyn RSUD Bangil Pasuruan.

| | | BEHAVIOR | | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | NOT COMPATIBLE | COMPATIBLE | |
| KNOWLEDGE | GOOD | 27<br>63% | 16<br>37% | 43<br>100% |
| | ENOUGHT | 28<br>70% | 12<br>30% | 40<br>100% |
| | LESS | 99<br>96% | 4<br>4% | 103<br>100% |
| TOTAL | | 154<br>83% | 32<br>17% | 186<br>100% |

P=0,000

Based on table 4.1, it is known that respondents who have good knowledge and perform papsmear test in accordance with the schedule that has been determined that

there are 16 respondents (37%), respondents who have enough knowledge and do papsmear test in accordance with the schedule that has been determined that there are 12 respondents (30% ), whereas respondents who have less knowledge but do papsmear test in accordance with the schedule that has been determined that as many as 4 respondents (4%).

## DISCUSSION

Considering the result of research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn. The 25 year-old women's knowledge on cervical cancer in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital, Pasuruan shows that nearly all of or 103 respondents (55%) have poor (low) knowledge on cervical cancer. The papsmer test-undertaking behavior in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital, Pasuruan shows that most or 154 (83%) respondents did not undertake Papsmear test according to the specified schedule. There is a relationship between the 25 year-old women's knowledge on cervical cancer and the papsmer test-undertaking behavior in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital, Pasuruan, with $P = 0.000$ and $\alpha < 0.05$.

## CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, the following recommendations can be given. 1) Education Institution is expected to increase reading sources and materials about cervical cancer, so that the students are expected to understand better and to apply their knowledge in work realm later. 2) Research location is expected to give more information about the importance of Papsmear when the clients have them examined for other necessities in Obgyn Polyclinic of Bangil Local Hospital, Pasuruan. In addition, the distribution of leaflet about cervical cancer can also be done. 3) The author is then expected to continue the research with similar theme, recalling that the result of research showed the inadequate knowledge on cervical cancer. Therefore, further researchers can study the effect of education on the 25 year-old women's knowledge on cervical cancer. 4) Respondents are expected to improve the knowledge on cervical cancer through such information sources as TV, Radio, Magazine, and etc, particularly health workers, because a good knowledge will encourage the respondents to undertake Papsmear examination.

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