Relationship between Level of Knowledge of Childbearing Age Women About Cervical Cancer and Behavior of Preventing Cervical Cancer in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is the second highest cancer prevalence in women in the world. Cervical cancer usually occurs among women aged 30-50 years. In Indonesia, an estimated 40,000 new cases of cervical cancer each year. Women with cervical cancer mostly late for medical management because lack of knowledge about cervical cancer that resulted in late medical examination.

The research design used was correlational analytic with cross sectional approach. The population was women of childbearing age from 20-35 years old in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency with a total of 66 respondents who were taken by using total sampling. Data collection instruments used were questionnaires. The data analysis used was Chi Square test with 5% level of significance.

From the research results it is obtained that 41% (27 respondents) have insufficient knowledge, and 55% (36 respondents) have negative behavior. From the analysis with Chi Square test with 5% level of significance it was obtained that the count X^2 (20.602) > X^2 table (5.99), meaning that there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with the behavior of preventing cervical cancer in the Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency.

It is expected that health workers will further enhance the provision of counseling to the community and optimize prevention programs against cervical cancer and the community can further enhance their knowledge of early prevention of cervical cancer especially women in childbearing age.

Keywords: *Knowledge of women of childbearing age, cervical cancer, prevention behavior*

Introduction

Cervical cancer ranks second after breast cancer as the most common cancer suffered by Indonesian women. In Indonesia an estimated 40 thousand new cases of cervical cancer are found each year¹. Ignorance of the community and low socioeconomic status are the main obstacles for having a check up². In a preliminary study conducted by researchers in the Mayamuk District of Sorong Regency, out of 20 women of childbearing age, there were 16 women (80%) had less knowledge about cervical cancer, 3 women (15%) had fair level of knowledge and only 1 women (5 %) who have good level of knowledge. And out of the 20 women, 9 (45%) have negative behavior in preventing cervical cancer.

This study aims to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with cervical cancer prevention behavior in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014.

Materials and Method

The study used a correlational analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The population is women of childbearing age aged 20-35 years in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency with a total of 66 respondents that were chosen using Total Sampling. Data collection instruments using a questionnaire. The data analysis used was Chi Square test with 5% level of significance.

Results

A. General data

1. Characteristics of Respondents According to Level of Education

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Level of Education in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014

No	Level of Education	f	%
1	Not Graduate Elementary School	7	11%
2	Elementary School	21	32%
3	Junior High School	18	27%
4	Senior High School	16	24%
5	Higher Education	4	6%
	Total	66	100%

From table 1, the result shows that out of the 66 respondents, majority of 32% (21 respondents) were elementary school graduate.

2. The Source of Information about Cervical Cancer

Table 2 The Source of Information about Cervical Cancer in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014.

No	Source of Information	f	%
1	Magazine	2	4%
2	Health Personnel	40	60%
3	Radio	0	0%
4	Television	24	36%
	Total	66	100%

From table 2 majority of respondents or 60% (40 respondents) obtain information from health workers.

B. Special Data

1. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Knowledge about Cervical Cancer

Table 3 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Level of Knowledge About Cervical Cancer in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014

No	Level of Knowledge	f	%
1	Good	20	30%
2	Fair	19	29%
3	Low	27	41%
	Total	66	100%

From table 3, the results show that the majority of respondents or 41% (27 respondents) have low level of knowledge, and lowest presentage or 29% (19 respondents) have fair level of knowledge.

2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Behavioral Prevention of Cervical Cancer

Table 4 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Preventive Behavior of Cervical Cancer in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20,602 ^a	2	,000
Likelihood Ratio	22,302	2	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association	19,792	1	,000
N of Valid Cases	66		

a. 0 cells (,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8,64.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal Contingency Coefficient	,488	,000
N of Valid Cases	66	

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

No	Preventive Behavior of Cervical Cancer	f	%
1	Positive behavior	30	45
2	Negative behavior	36	55
	Total	66	100

Based on table 4, it indicates that out of the 66 respondents, the highest percentage or 55% (36 respondents) had negative behaviors towards cervical cancer prevention.

Data analysis

Table 5 Cross Tabulation of Level of Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Cervical Cancer with Preventive Behavior of Cervical Cancer in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014.

No	Level of Knowledge of Cervical Cancer	Preventive Behavior of Cervical Cancer				Total	
		positive		negative			
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Good	17	25	3	5	20	30
2	Fair	8	12	11	17	19	29
3	Low	5	8	22	33	27	41
		30	45	36	55	66	100

Based on table 5, it shows that out of 20 respondents who had good level of knowledge, 17 respondents had positive behavior and 3 respondents had negative behavior. In the other hand, out of 27 respondents had low level of knowledge, 5 respondents had positive behavior and 22 respondents had negative behavior.

Chi Square statistical test was performed to analyze the relationship of level of knowledge women in childbearing age with cervical cancer prevention behavior at (α) = 0.05.

The data analysis resulted the X^2 count results obtained = 20.602 and X^2 tables = 5.99. Therefore X^2 count > X^2 table means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of childbearing age women about cervical cancer with the preventive behavior of cervical cancer.

Discussion

From the findings of the research shows that mostly

41% (27 respondents) have low level of knowledge, and 55% (36 respondents) have negative behavior. From the analysis with Chi Square test with 5% level of significance, it was obtained that the count χ^2 (20.602) > χ^2 table (5.99), means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with the preventive behavior of cervical cancer in the Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency.

In Rogers research²⁻⁴ Notoatmodjo, states that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge. Knowledge will affect individual behavior which will further influence community behavior towards healthy promoting behavior. It is especially the knowledge about cervical cancer and its prevention. In addition to knowledge, level of education is also an internal factor that influences one's knowledge and behavior. Higher level of education of the person enable their ability to receive information obtained from various sources such as through magazines, television, radio, and from health workers easier⁵⁻¹¹.

From the results of this study it can be seen that there is no gap between theory and research results. Because the results of the study indicate that the source of information actually affects the knowledge of women of childbearing age who majority of them never obtain information about cervical cancer. Knowledge is also influenced by level of education as supported by finding that majority of them were elementary school graduate¹²⁻¹⁵.

While in terms of behavior, women of childbearing age in preventing cervical cancer are mostly having negative behaviors. The cause of this is the lack of knowledge that is not sufficient to support good behavior. Even though they lack knowledge, they are expected not to have negative behavior as well.¹⁶⁻¹⁸

Conclusion

There is a relationship between the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with the behavior of cervical cancer prevention in Mayamuk District, Sorong Regency in 2014

Suggestions

1. For Respondents

It is expected that women of childbearing age make the effort to improve their knowledge and information about cervical cancer through various mass media and electronic media (magazines, newspapers, television, etc.) and from health workers, so that they better understand cervical cancer and its prevention.

2. For Health Agencies

Information about cervical cancer and its prevention programs must be disseminated more broadly and optimally. Health workers further enhance the provision of counseling to the community and optimize prevention programs against cervical cancer, especially in women of childbearing age.

3. For the Wider Community

The public is expected to improve their knowledge more broadly by participating in counseling programs and examinations for early detection of cervical cancer that are given and programmed by the government and health workers.

Ethical Clearance: from university ethical committee

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Conflict of Interest : Nil

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