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The Role of Counseling Media on Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions Women of Childbearing Age in IVA Examination at East Kolaka District

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Based on the 2019 of Regional Health Research, the early detection of cancer that has been carried out is the early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid), which shows a decrease in IVA detection in each public health center and is still far from the national target of 100%. East Kolaka District is the area with the second lowest IVA examination rate at 0.08% while the first lowest IVA examination area is in Konawe District at 0.04% from 17 districts.

Method: This type of research is experimental research, a pre-experimental design with Four Groups Pretest-Posttest research design, was used to examine the role of the counseling media to the knowledge, attitudes and actions of women childbearing age in the IVA examination in East Kolaka District. The sample size of the respondents was 186 people.

Result: The Role models, FGDs, leaflets and whatsapp application had an effect on knowledge, attitudes and actions in the IVA examination in East Kolaka District.

Conclusion: Looking at the average increase in the result shows that whatsapp media was more effective in increasing knowledge, attitudes and actions than the other three media.

Introduction

Cervical cancer or known as cervical cancer is a malignancy originating from the cervix which is also one of the causes of death in women. The development of cervical malignancy is very slow, but ironically most of the patient arrivals are in an advanced stage, so the treatment is not satisfactory.

Early detection of cervical cancer increases survival rates significantly, with survival rates approaching 100% for cancers, before they spread. The earlier the diagnosis of cervical cancer is made, the better the prognosis. As data from the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the International agency for cancer

research formed by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2020 revealed that cervical cancer was the 8th highest disease in the world with a total of 604,127 cases or 3.1%.^[1]

In terms of prevention and control of cervical cancer, the government has made various efforts, including early detection of cervical cancer in women aged 30-50 years by using Visual Inspection using Acetic Acid (IVA). Early detection of cervical cancer is the first step to identify individuals who have the possibility of suffering from the disease or experiencing disease progression. Visual inspection with acetic acid (IVA) is an examination of the cervix to detect abnormalities visually using acetic acid (3-5%) with the naked eye to detect precancerous changes, which if left untreated can lead to cancer.^{[1],[2]}

From the data on the IVA examination in Southeast Sulawesi Province, it is still low, this is evidenced by the 2019 of Regional Health Research the early detection of cancer that has been carried out is the early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) method from 2,917 women aged 30-50 years who were examined. , found 32 cases of positive IVA or 1.10%. Meanwhile, the percentage of all health that carried out early detection of cervical cancer in Southeast Sulawesi Province in 2018 was 4,654 or 1.14% in 2019 decreased with the number of examinations 2,917 or 0.91%. The data shows a decrease in IVA detection in each public health center and is still far from the national target of 100%. This is in line with the 2019 Southeast Sulawesi Province Regional Health Research data in the East Kolaka district which is the area with the second lowest IVA examination rate of 0.08% while the first lowest IVA examination area is in Konawe district at 0.04% out of 17 districts/cities. According to data from the East Kolaka Health Service, from 12 health centers, only 4 health centers routinely carry out IVA.^[3] This research is important for the community, especially women of childbearing age in order to detect cervical cancer early. Starting from the above background, the researchers are interested in conducting a study entitled "The Role of Counseling Media on Knowledge, Attitudes and Actions of Women of Childbearing Age in IVA Examination in East Kolaka District"

Method

The type of this research is experimental research, which is a study that seeks to find the effect of certain variables on other variables. The study uses a Pre-Experimental design with Four Groups Pretest-Posttest research design. The population of this study were all women of childbearing age, with age 30-50 years old in the working area of the Tirawuta, Ladongi, Lambandia and Mowewe Public Health Centers in East Kolaka district, which amount to 348 people. 186 women of childbearing age were sampled in this study. This study uses a sampling technique with the Simple Random Sampling method, the simple random sampling technique is a simple technique because the sampling of members of the population is carried out randomly without seeing and paying attention to the similarities or strata that exist in the population.^[4] Data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using the Wilcoxon signed rank test and the Kruskal Wallis test.

Result

Table 1 shows that differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Knowledge of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on knowledge. Where the mean value of the Role model is 94.54 for the FGD group of 59.58. Leaflet group 76.35 and Whatsapp group 144.20.

Table 2 shows that differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Attitudes of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on attitudes. The highest score increase was in the extension group with WhatsApp and the lowest

was the score in the FGD group. Where the mean value of the Role model is 81.96 for the FGD group of 52.90. Leaflet group 80.64 and Whatsapp group 160.10

Table 3 shows that differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Actions of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA

examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on the action. The highest score increase was in the extension group with WhatsApp and the lowest was the score in the FGD group. Where the mean value of the Role model is 94.79 for the FGD group of 87.70. Leaflet group 89.41 and Whatsapp group 102.17.

Table 1

Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Knowledge of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Examination

Groups	Knowledge			n	Mean Rank	p- Value	H Test
	Lack	Enough	Good				
Role Model	0	2	47	49	94.54	0,000	69.631
FGD	0	15	30	45	59.58		
Leaflet	0	5	42	47	76.35		
WhatsApp	0	0	45	45	144.20		

Table 2

Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Attitudes of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Examination

Groups	Attitudes			n	Mean Rank	p- Value	H Test
	Lack	Enough	Good				
Role Model	0	5	44	49	81.96	0,000	101.252
FGD	0	16	29	45	52.90		
Leaflet	0	10	37	47	80.64		
WhatsApp	0	0	45	45	160.10		

Table 3

Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Actions of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Examination

Groups	Actions			n	Mean Rank	p- Value	H Test
	Lack	Enough	Good				
Role Model	43	0	6	49	94.79	0,000	15.893
FGD	42	0	3	45	87.70		
Leaflet	43	0	4	47	89.41		
WhatsApp	35	0	10	45	102.17		

Discussion

The Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model Extension, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp on Knowledge of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears.^[5]

The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on knowledge. Where the mean value of the Role model is 94.54 for the FGD group of 59.58. Leaflet group 76.35 and Whatsapp group 144.20. From the results of these data, it can be concluded that WhatsApp extension media is more effective in increasing knowledge than the three extension media.

A previous study conducted entitled "The effectiveness of booklets as an educational medium to improve IVA screening behavior." The results showed a significant difference in knowledge with $p < 0.05$ before and after being given health education pretest-posttest, in the intervention group. and control group. The average increase in knowledge was greater in the intervention group than in the control group.^[6]

The Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp Counseling on Attitudes regarding Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examinations

Attitude is a term that reflects a person's feeling of pleasure, displeasure or normal (neutral) feelings towards "something". "something" it can be objects, events, situations, people or groups. From this statement, attitude is a matter of liking or disliking that arises because of a certain object. attitude as a pattern of behavior, anticipatory tendencies or readiness, predisposition to adjust to social situations, or simply, attitudes are responses to conditioned social stimuli. It can be said that the intended readiness is a potential tendency to react in a certain way when an individual is faced with a stimulus that requires a response. toddlers and

malnourished schoolchildren with a maximum delivery time of 1 (one) month.^{[7],[8]}

The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on attitudes. The highest score increase was in the extension group with WhatsApp and the lowest was the score in the FGD group. Where the mean value of the Role model is 81.96 for the FGD group of 52.90. Leaflet group 80.64 and Whatsapp group 160.10. From the results of these data, it can be concluded that WhatsApp extension media is more effective in improving attitudes than the three extension media.

Research conducted entitled "The Effectiveness of Health Counseling About IVA Tests in Increasing Women's Knowledge and Attitudes for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer" shows the results that there is a statistically significant effect of counseling on knowledge, attitudes of women of childbearing age in the village. Toriyo Bendosari Sukoharjo.^[9]

Differences in the Effectiveness of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp Counseling on Actions regarding Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA)

Practice is an attitude that has not automatically manifested in an action (overt behavior). To realize the attitude into a real difference, a supporting factor or a possible condition is needed, including facilities. In addition to facilities, support factors from other parties, such as husband or wife, parents or in-laws are very important to support the practice.^[5]

The results of the Kruskal Wallis statistical test showed the results of $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is a difference in the effect of Role Model, FGD, Leaflet and WhatsApp counseling media on IVA examinations at Tirawuta, Ladongi Jaya, Lambandia and Mowewe Health Centers on the action. The highest score increase was in the extension group with WhatsApp and the lowest was the score in the FGD group. Where the mean value of the Role model is 94.79 for the FGD group of 87.70. Leaflet group 89.41 and Whatsapp group 102.17. From the results of these data, it can be concluded that WhatsApp extension media is

more effective in improving actions than the three extension media.

Previous research conducted entitled "The Effect of Films and Leaflets on the Participation of the Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid at the Pasarwajo Health Center" showed the results that there was a statistically significant effect of counseling on the knowledge, attitudes and participation of women of childbearing age in the IVA examination.^[10]

Conclusion

The average increase in the result shows that whatsApp media was more effective in increasing knowledge, attitudes and actions than the other three media had an effect on knowledge, attitudes and actions in the IVA examination in East Kolaka District.

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