

HEALTH PROMOTION EFFECT ON WOMAN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT CERVICAL CANCER AND PAP SMEAR IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER KENDAL KEREK MALANG

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Abstract:

Background: Cervical Cancer is the number one of woman killer in Indonesia. Each year, there are 20.928 new cervical cancer new cases in Indonesia. In 2012, there are 747 women in Malang suffering from cervical cancer. Early detection and pre-cervical cancer treatment are necessary to be the priority. One of the methods to distribute the information on early detection is by conducting the health promotion about cervical cancer and pap smear.

Purpose: Knowing the health promotion effect on women knowledge level about cervical cancer and pap smear in public health center Kendal Kerek Malang city.

Method: This study used *quasi experimental one group pretest-posttest design*. There 53 respondents were taken in *total sampling*. The respondents were given the *pretest* questionnaires followed by health consultation and Leaflet, afterwards, the respondents were given the *posttest* questionnaires. Data analysis was performed using paired t-test.

Results: The result of paired t-test showed the value of P questionnaire of 0.000 so it is obtained P value <0,05 indicating that there was difference of influence of health promotion to woman knowledge level about Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear before and after counseling.

Conclusion: There are health promotion effect on women knowledge level on cervical cancer and pap smear in public health center Kendal Kerek Malang city.

Keywords: Health Promotion, Knowledge, Pap Smear

Introduction

Cervical cancer is the most common malignancy in women that occur in the cervix. Based on WHO and ICO data (2012), the incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is the most 2nd cancer that occurs in woman at age 15-44 years. Number of new cancer patients who attack the cervical cancer as many as 3814 people. Public Health office of East Java noted the number of cervical cancer patients who undergo outpatient services continues to increase for five years since 2009, reaching 1987 sufferers in 2013. There are seven cities or districts of cervical cancer cases of more than 40 cases per year. Including Malang City.

In Indonesia, the high mortality rate of cervical cancer patients is caused because of patients come late to treatment. More than 70 percent patients come after treatment at an advanced stage. It happened because there are still many women who do not know the disease, especially the prevention efforts (Soekarwo, 2014).

Many factors that affect the high number of incidents of cervical cancer in Malang, one of which is the problem in the effort of cervical cancer examination is the reluctance of the women checked because of embarrassment. Other causes such as doubts about the importance of the examination, lack of knowledge about the importance of the examination, ignorance made during the examination, and fears of pain in the examination. In addition, many people feel burdened by the cost of pap smears that tend to be expensive (Widyawati, 2015).

Based on the factors above, it is necessary an attempt to increase the motivation of women to be more active role follow cervical cancer screening program. One is by providing information with health promotion about the dangers of cervical cancer and the importance of screening for women in the early detection of cervical cancer.

Based on the above background, the researchers are interested to conduct research on "The Influence of Health Promotion on Women Knowledge Level About Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear at Kendal Kerep Health Center of Malang City".

Method

This research uses quasi-experimental research design using Pre test and Post test Group method. This research was conducted at public health center Kendal Kerep Malang on June 2015. Population and samples taken in this research are women who reside in work area of Kendal Kerep Health Center of Malang City with sampling technique using total sampling. The inclusion criteria in the study were women aged 20-60 years old, married, minimum education elementary school and willing to be a respondent. While the exclusion criteria of this study is incomplete sample data, and respondents did not come when data collection is done.

Health promotion in this study using lecture, counseling and question and answer methods conducted by health personnel, in this case is a doctor and using a leaflet about cervical cancer and pap smear.

Knowledge of women assessed include: Understanding of cervical cancer (2 questions), Symptoms of cervical cancer (1 question), Cervical cancer risk factors (2 questions), Early detection of cervical cancer (1 question), Pap smear purpose (1 question) Smear (3 questions). Level of knowledge is divided based on good (score > 8), medium (score 6-8), and less (score < 6). Data were analyzed using paired-T test.

Result

From the population of women in the Kendal Kereppublic health center, Blimbing sub-district, Malang city obtained a sample that fulfilled the inclusion criteria of 53 respondents. Data obtained based on the results of questionnaires answers then processed in accordance with the purpose of research to determine the influence of health promotion to the level of knowledge of women about cervical cancer and pap smear at Kendal Kerep Health Center Belimbing District of Malang.

Table 1. Respondent characteristic in Kendal Kerep Public Health Center

	Number	Frekuensi (%)
Age		
< 20 yo	0	0,0
20-30 yo	6	11,3
31-40 yo	10	18,8
> 40 yo	37	69,9
Occupation		
Housewife	13	24,5
Teacher	13	24,5

Professional	16	30,1
Others	11	20,9
Education		
Elementary	9	16,9
Junior HighSchool	4	7,5
Senior HighSchool	15	28,3
Graduate/Diploma	25	47,1

Based on table 1 we can know that the age of majority of respondents > 40 years (69.9%), the work of most respondents in the form of professional personnel (30.1%), and most of the last education respondents graduate or diploma level (47.1%)

Table 2. Responden knowledge level

Knowledge skor	Mean	Standar deviasi
Pre tes		
Pos test	7,85	1.714
	8.85	1.167

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the knowledge of respondents at the time before the test is medium (score 6-8), and the level of knowledge after the test is good (score > 8). So it can be concluded that there has been an increase in sample knowledge after following health promotion.

Before conducted data analysis using Paired T-Test, then tested normality and homogeneity of data, with result $p = 0,200$ ($p > 0,05$). The result of paired T-test can be seen in table 3

Table 3. Paired T-Test Analysis

	Mean	T	df	Sig.(2.tailed)
Pretest-Posttest	-1.000	-6.275	52	.000

Based on table 3 it can be seen that the value of significance is 0,000 (<0,05) so it can be concluded that there is a difference between the influence of health promotion to the level of female knowledge about Cervical Cancer and Pap Smear before and after counseling.

Discussion

In this study obtained most of the sample aged > 40 years (69.9%). The data shows that women who follow the majority counseling are between > 40 years old. It can also affect the process of receiving information on each individual. At the age of 40 assumed a person's ability to capture and remember information is increasing with age (Cahyaningsih et al, 2013).

Based on the work, most of the respondents were employed as entrepreneurs (30.1%). A woman who has a wide range of friends will improve her ability to find the desired information (Yolanda, 2013).

The result of data analysis about the knowledge level of the sample shows that the sample already has good knowledge at the time of pretest. A total of 7.85% of samples belong to good criteria. While at the time of posttest the amount increased to 88.5%. With a high knowledge of someone about early detection with either Pap smear then someone will know further the purpose of the importance of early detection of cervical cancer (Montgomery K, 2010). And with limited knowledge then someone will not make early detection of cervical cancer so that greater risk of cervical cancer than those who know and do early detection. Knowledge of

cervical cancer is a new knowledge for those who have never heard and know it. A person's knowledge of a particular object plays a role in how that person makes a decision in action (Carter J, 2010).

According to WHO, one of the behavior change strategies is the provision of information. By providing information about cervical cancer and its danger, knowledge is gained that will affect one's attitude. A positive attitude causes women to behave in accordance with their knowledge, in this case is the participation of women in early detection of cervical cancer (Laras, 2009).

The effectiveness of this health promotion can also be judged by the increase in the number of correct answers and the decline in the number of wrong answers after health promotion is given. A person's knowledge can be influenced by factors such as education and the presence of information exposure (Donati, 2012). In this study, the sample knowledge is influenced by education because some of the sample has taken a high level of education as many as 25 people samples (47.1%) on level undergraduate. And 15 sample people (28,3%) have gone through high school education. The higher the education of a person, the easier they will receive the information and ultimately the knowledge they have will be more and more. A person's level of education can determine the intellectual, understanding, and critical thinking and logical skills of a person in processing information and making decisions in action. But the high level of a person's education without being followed by the willingness of learning, does not guarantee that a person has a good level of knowledge and others who want to learn and increase his knowledge with information even though his low educational background can have good knowledge (Kurniawan, 2008).

From the discussion, it can be stated that health promotion has a significant influence on the level of knowledge of women in Kendal Kerep Health Center Malang. In this case, health promotion conducted in the form of lectures with audio visual aids accompanied by a question and answer session to the presenters and given each leaflet

Conclusion

There are health promotion effect on women knowledge level on cervical cancer and pap smear in public health center Kendal Kerep Malang city.

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