

## The Relationship Of Mother's Behavior About Neck Cancer In The Papsmear Examination At The Pancur Batu Health Center Year 2020

Siti Meilan Simbolon <sup>1\*</sup>, Ristika Julianty Singarimbun <sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1,2</sup> Akademi Keperawatan Darmo

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Email :  
meilansiti.darmo@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer has the highest incidence rate in developing countries and developed countries rank second after breast cancer. WHO notes that in the world every year there are 5.25 million people with cancer. Most sufferers come at an advanced stage to check themselves. Based on data from the Pancur Batu Health Center, every year the number of cervical cancer sufferers in 2019-2020 has increased from 96 people to 126 people. For this reason, researchers feel the need to conduct research on "The Relationship between Mother's Behavior About Cervical Cancer in Pap Smear Examination." The research design used was analytic with a cross-sectional and correlational approach using a questionnaire as a data collector. The research was conducted in March – June 2020. The population is mothers in the working area of the Pancur Batu Health Center as many as 193 people and 38 people as samples (simple random sampling). Based on the results of the study, the level of knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer was moderate, as many as 27 people (71.1%), attitudes towards pap smear examination were positive, as many as 31 people (81.6%) and the relationship showed a strong correlation, namely the value of 0.567. The level of education was quite influential on the level of knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer. It is hoped that health workers will increase the provision of information through counseling and ultimately reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. attitude towards pap smear examination was positive as many as 31 people (81.6%) and the relationship showed a strong correlation, namely the value of 0.567. The level of education was quite influential on the level of knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer. It is hoped that health workers will increase the provision of information through counseling and ultimately reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. attitude towards pap smear examination was positive as many as 31 people (81.6%) and the relationship showed a strong correlation, namely the value of 0.567. The level of education was quite influential on the level of knowledge of mothers about cervical cancer. It is hoped that health workers will increase the provision of information through counseling and ultimately reduce maternal morbidity and mortality.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Health Law No. 23 of 2012, that in order to improve optimal health status for the community, the government organizes health efforts with approaches to maintenance, health improvement (promotive), disease prevention (preventive) and health restoration (rehabilitative) which are carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable manner. For the success of these health development efforts, the community needs to be involved in order to actively participate in health efforts (Notoatmodjo, 2015).

According to WHO, every year there are 5.25 million cancer sufferers and 50% of these incidents occur in developing countries (Bustan, 2016). In developed countries, cervical cancer ranks second after breast cancer, while in developing countries such as Latin America, Africa and Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, cervical cancer ranks first, surpassing breast cancer. Based on the 2018 Ministry

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of Health research, there were 90-100 cases of cervical cancer/100,000 population, or around 180,000 new cases a year, with gynecological cancer at the top. Cervical cancer is  $\frac{3}{4}$  of all gynecological cancers (Ramli, 2016).

Cancer as a cause of death ranks high. Cancer is a disease that consists of several pathologies, clinical features and different causes which are characterized by abnormal cell growth (Faisal, 2015) In the last decade, 9 million people have died from cancer,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of these events are in developing countries. . In North Sumatra, data was obtained from the City Health Office the number of cervical cancer sufferers in 2015 recorded 685 cases and in 2016 there were 776 cases. At the Pancur Batu Health Center the number of cervical cancer sufferers from January - December 2019 was 98 cases and there was an increase in the following year from January - December 2020 as many as 126 cases.

Cervical cancer is actually easy to diagnose, but in fact it is this type of cancer that causes the highest death compared to deaths caused by other types of cancer. The high mortality rate from cervical cancer is caused by a diagnosis that is often made too late because usually people with the disease seek treatment at an advanced stage where it is already dangerous or difficult to cure. This is a lack of understanding of the dangers of cancer, especially cervical cancer, because information about diseases related to the genitals and uterus is often considered taboo to be discussed in society (Burns, 2016). If there are early symptoms of cervical cancer such as abnormal vaginal bleeding or the occurrence of vaginal discharge that smells,

This fear is due to the general opinion that cancer cannot be cured and always causes death. Fear occurs because of a lack of knowledge about cervical cancer, therefore many women do not want to see a doctor.

Cervical cancer can generally be prevented both primary and secondary. Primary prevention is avoiding risk factors such as bad sex behavior, smoking, having many children, and others. Secondary prevention is carried out by pap smear examination to detect early detection of cancer cells at an early stage (Ajen D, 2016). Many mothers also do not know about pap smears, the benefits of pap smears for the health of mothers now and in the future.

Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers at the Pancur Batu Health Center in 2020, 11 cases of cervical cancer were found, and the pap smear examination rate was very low in 2020, there were 50 mothers who did the pap smear examination. It really needs good knowledge about cervical cancer so that mothers are aware of the importance of doing a pap smear as an early detection of cervical cancer. Based on the description, the researcher will examine the relationship between knowledge about cervical cancer and the attitude of mothers in pap smear examinations, where mothers do not know about cervical cancer and the attitudes of mothers for pap smear examinations do not have awareness/care, so they can place mothers who high risk for cervical cancer. Based on the above,

## 2. METHOD

The type of research conducted was analytic with a cross-sectional and correlational approach where the study was measured only once in the same period of time to find out the relationship between mother's knowledge about cervical cancer and mother's attitude for pap smear examination at the Pancur Batu Health Center (Notoadmojo, 2016). The location of the research at the Pancur Batu Health Center was based on several circumstances that the area had many mothers and that research had never been carried out on the behavioral relationship of cervical cancer in pap smear examinations. This research was conducted in March - June 2020. The population in this study were all mothers aged 18-49 years. in the Pancur Batu Health Center as many as 193 people.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study were obtained using a questionnaire method with a questionnaire to 38 respondents in the working area of the Pancur Batu Health Center.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age at the Pancur Batu Health Center

<u>Age Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage (%)</u>
18-27	15	39.5

28 - 38	18	47.4
39 - 49	5	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, the most common respondents were in the age group (28–38) years, namely 18 people (47.4%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents Based on Education at the Pancur Batu Health Center

Category	Frequency	(%)
SMA/SMK	24	63.1
Diploma	8	21,1
Bachelor	6	15,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, the most common respondents were in the high school education group, namely 24 people (63.1%).

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Based on Occupation at Pancur Batu Health Center

Category	Frequency	(%)
Private employee / Entrepreneur	11	29
Civil Servants (PNS)	5	13.1
Housewife (IRT)	22	57.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, the most common respondents were in the group of housewives, namely 22 people (57.9%).

Table 4 Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge of Cervical Cancer Pancur Batu Health Center

Category	Frequency	(%)
Well	4	10.5
Currently	27	71,1
Not enough	7	18,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, the most common respondents were in the medium knowledge level group, namely 27 people (71.1%).

Table 5 Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Attitude in Pap smear Examination at Pancur Batu Health Center

Category	Frequency	(%)
Positive	31	81.6
Negative	7	18.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the table above, the most common respondents were in the attitude group towards pap smear examination, which was in the positive category, namely 31 people (81.6%).

Table 6 Cross-tabulation Based on Knowledge of Cervical Cancer and Mother's Attitude in Papsmear Examination at Pancur Batu Health Center

Knowledge	Attitude		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Well	4	0	4
Currently	27	0	27
Not enough	0	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>

Based on cross-tabulation, the results of respondents' knowledge about cervical cancer and maternal attitudes in pap smear examinations were obtained, which were most often found in respondents with a moderate level of knowledge who had a positive attitude of 27 people.

### Knowledge

Knowledge is the result of years after people sense a certain object, namely through sensing, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most knowledge is obtained through education, personal experience and the experiences of others, the mass media and the environment (Notoadmojo 2016).

Based on the results of the study, it was obtained that the mother's knowledge about cervical cancer could be the age group 28-38 which was the largest number of respondents, namely 18 people (47.4%), this age group was a group that was vulnerable to the risk of developing cervical cancer, the education of the majority of respondents was high school, namely as many as 24 people (63.1%), the majority of the respondents' work is housewives (IRT), namely as many as 22 people (57.9%) where the scope of intercourse is only in certain circles, the highest level of knowledge of respondents is in the medium category, namely as many as 27 people (71.1%). Based on scientific researchers that the level of education affects a person's knowledge, especially about health. It can be seen that there has been an increase in the importance of education. High education greatly influences the high absorption of information obtained, especially information about cervical cancer. But age and work do not really affect the level of one's knowledge. This can be seen in the majority of respondents whose jobs as IRT have a moderate level of knowledge. And found 7 people with a level of knowledge less than 38 respondents. For this reason, it is necessary to increase knowledge about cervical cancer (Ida Bagus, 2016). And found 7 people with a level of knowledge less than 38 respondents. For this reason, it is necessary to increase knowledge about cervical cancer (Ida Bagus, 2016). And found 7 people with a level of knowledge less than 38 respondents. For this reason, it is necessary to increase knowledge about cervical cancer (Ida Bagus, 2016).

Attitude is a readiness or willingness to act and is not an implementation of certain motives, attitude is not yet an action or behavior, this attitude is still a closed reaction, not a reaction to objects in a particular environment as a statement to an object (Miller.AB, 2015). Based on the results of the study, it was found that the mother's attitude in the pap smear examination could be seen that the most respondents were found in the positive attitude group, namely as many as 31 people (81.6%), the respondent's knowledge about cervical cancer and the mother's attitude in the pap smear examination, the most frequently found were respondents with knowledge is having a positive attitude as many as 27 people. And the attitude group with the negative category is 7 people and they are in less knowledge (Saifuddin, 2015).

Based on scientific research, this shows that there is good awareness about the importance of doing a pap smear for early detection of cervical cancer. Respondents with moderate knowledge have a positive attitude, this shows that knowledge influences a person's attitude towards certain objects (Prawirohardjo, 2014).

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the mother's knowledge about cervical cancer and the mother's attitude in pap smear examination had a value of 0.567. which means there is a strong correlation. Based on scientific researchers, the value above means, if the knowledge about cervical cancer is good, then the attitude in the pap smear examination will be positive as well. So it is hoped that health workers will further increase education about cervical cancer and the importance of the pap smear. So that information about cervical cancer and the importance of pap smears is more popular in the community and conveyed to mothers in simple words that are easy to understand so that they can

be useful for improving maternal health and reducing maternal morbidity and mortality (Setiawan D., 2018).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The conclusions and suggestions for this study are: Mother's knowledge of cervical cancer is 27 people (71.1%). Mothers had a positive attitude in the pap smear examination as many as 31 people (81.6%). The relationship between mother's knowledge about cervical cancer and attitudes in pap smear examination with  $r: 0.567$  which shows a strong correlation.

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