# Overview Of Knowledge Of Women Of Fertilizing Age About Being Conscious In Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima District, 2023

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
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| *Keywords:*<br>Compliance, pregnant women, Tablet Fe | Breast cancer is the main cause of cancer death in women throughout the world. High breast cancer mortality has been attributed to a lack of public awareness of the disease. The Dompu District Health Service shows that the incidence of breast cancer in 2020 was 276 cases. in 2021 there were 8107 cases and in 2022 the number of 16,261 increased, one of the causes was the mother's lack of knowledge about early detection through the BSE technique (Bima District Health Service, 2023).. Objective This research seeks to describe the knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE in the work area of Sampungu village, Soromandi sub-district, Bima district. Research Methods This research uses a simple descriptive design.. The design used is to describe variables and phenomena which are then interpreted. This descriptive design will explain to researchers the description of women's knowledge about the childbearing age of BSE in Sampungu Village, Bima Regency in 2023, as many as 50 people. The analysis of this research is univariate analysis. The Instrument used is a questionnaire. Conclusion The results of this study showed a significant relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE and breast cancer in the working area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency. Suggestion Services in the Rasabou Community Health Center working area in Hu'u subdistrict should be able to prevent the lack of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE by carrying out outreach activities, providing clear information that is easy to understand and recommending that women of childbearing age carry out BSE techniques regularly. |
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the first cancer in women in the world (incidence rate 40 per 100,000 women), 30.5% of new cases are found with a death rate of 21.5% per year of all cancer cases in women in the world. Breast cancer ranks first in relation to breast cancer. the highest number of cancers in Indonesia and is one of the first contributors to deaths due to cancer. Globocan data for 2020, the number of new cases of breast cancer reached 68,858 cases (16.6%) of the total 396,914 new cases of cancer in Indonesia. Women's lack of awareness to immediately check the condition of their breasts if they feel or experience abnormalities in their breasts is the cause of the high incidence of breast cancer cases. BSE examination is the easiest and most effective way to detect breast cancer early, but in reality there are still many women, especially young women, who do not know about breast cancer and the practice of BSE. The prevalence of non-communicable diseases in Indonesia is increasing, including cancer. Data from Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) 2018 shows that the number of cancer sufferers is increasing compared to the previous year (RISKESDAS, 2018).

Based on 2020 WHO Globocan data, the total number of national cancer sufferers is 0.14% of Indonesia's population, with more female cancer sufferers than male cancer sufferers. And the prevalence of cases is the most. Most of the cases in the last 5 years were breast cancer, namely 201,143 cases. In 2020 the number of new cases of breast cancer in Indonesia reached 68,685 cases (16.6%) out of a total of 396,914 new cases of cancer with a death toll of more than 22 thousand

people (Globacan WHO, 2020). Meanwhile, in NTB, the prevalence of cancer is 0.85%. 2.45% of breast lumps were detected with the second largest number of breast tumor cases after cervical tumors (Riskesdas, 2018).

Breast cancer is a malignant disease that attacks breast tissue which can originate from the duct epithelium or lobules (Widyawati, 2022). Cancer can start to grow in the mammary glands, milk ducts, fat tissue and connective tissue of the breast. Breast cancer is the cancer with the second highest incidence occurring in women (Krakataumedika.com, 2022). As many as 8-9% of the WHO survey (2018) showed that women experienced breast cancer. The incidence of breast cancer in 2018 in Asia was 674,693 cases (25.5%). The death rate due to breast cancer is 310,577 cases (13.8%) (Ministry of Health, 2019). Breast cancer is also described based on the Indonesian Ministry of Health's Center for Data and Information Survey (2018), the incidence rate of breast cancer is 12/100,000 women. Breast cancer is the second highest cancer disease in Indonesia with a total of 61,682 sufferers (Ningrum & Rahayu, 2021). The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is the highest among ASEAN countries. Based on the 2020 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI), MMR in Indonesia is still high at 230/100,000 live births. This data is a reference for achieving the MMR target according to the Sustainable Development Goals, namely 70/100,000 live births in 2030, while the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Indonesia is still high at 21/10,000 live births. This data is a reference for achieving IMR targets according to Sustainable Breast cancer is a type of cancer that often occurs in women in Indonesia. Breast cancer has a contribution of 30% and is the most dominant type of cancer in Indonesia, beating cervical cancer or cervical cancer which contributes 24%. Riskesdas data for 2019 states that the prevalence of breast cancer in Indonesia is 42.1 per 100,000 population with an average death rate of 17 per 100,000 population. The prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia shows an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018 (Eismann et al., 2019).

The specific cause of breast cancer is still unknown. The risk factors for breast cancer include age > 50 years, family history of breast cancer, obesity, smoking habits, alcohol consumption, long-term use of hormonal contraceptives, exposure to radiation, etc. have given birth or given birth for the first time at the age of more than 35 years, and are not breastfeeding. Late menopause, namely at age > 50 years, and early menarche, namely age at first menstruation < 12 years are also risk factors for breast cancer. Of these risk factors, family history and age are the most important factors. A family history of breast cancer increases the risk of developing this disease. WHO data shows that 78% of breast cancer occurs in women aged 50 years and over. Meanwhile, 6% are less than 40 years old. However, many women in their 30s also suffer from this deadly cancer (Muliono, 2019). Cancer is a non-communicable disease where there is very rapid, uncontrolled growth and development of cells and tissues. This growth can disrupt the body's metabolic processes and spread between cells and body tissues (Hero, 2021; Breast cancer can be sporadic, familial and hereditary. Sporadic breast cancer means the sufferer does not have a family history of breast cancer of at least 2 degrees such as parents, uncles or aunt and grandfather or grandmother, on the other hand, familial breast cancer means there is a family history of breast cancer including more than 1 or 2 degrees. Patients who have a history of familial breast cancer, young breast cancer sufferers (less than 40 years), Family history is risk factors for breast cancer.

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age > 50 years, family history of breast cancer, obesity, smoking habits, alcohol consumption, long-term use of hormonal contraceptives, exposure to radiation, etc. have given birth or given birth for the first time at the age of more than 35 years, and are not breastfeeding. Late menopause, namely at age > 50 years, and early menarche, namely age at first menstruation < 12 years are also risk factors for breast cancer. Of these risk factors, family history and age are the most important factors. A family history of breast cancer increases the risk of developing this disease. WHO data shows that 78% of breast cancer occurs in women aged 50 years and over. Meanwhile, 6% are less than 40 years old. However, many women in their 30s also suffer from this deadly cancer (Muliono, 2019).

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The bima District Health Service shows that the incidence of breast cancer in 2020 was 276 cases. in 2021 there were 8107 cases and in 2022 the number of 16,261 increased, one of the causes was the mother's lack of knowledge about early detection through the BSE technique (Bima District Health Service, 2023). Soromandi Health Center shows that the incidence of breast cancer in 2020 was 0, in 2021 and 2022 there were no cases of breast cancer in the last three years (Bompu District Health Service 2023). The incidence of breast cancer increases with age, therefore awareness of the importance of BSE behavior efforts as an early detection effort for breast cancer needs to be increased (Latifiani. 2021). Delays in diagnosis of breast cancer can be prevented by routinely carrying out early breast cancer detection examinations, one of which is breast self-examination (BSE). BSE can be done by every woman to recognize changes in shape or abnormalities in the breasts. BSE is carried out routinely on the 10th day after menstruation and is recommended for women from the age of 20 according to Global Burden of Cancer (GLOBOCAN) data in 2020.

The importance of the BSE technique is to determine the possibility of breast cancer/lumps that may cause breast cancer. The high death rate due to breast cancer often occurs because patients who come to health services are already at an advanced stage. If they have suffered from cancer at that stage, the healing process is also difficult to carry out according to Setyowati et al (2018).Based on the background description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "An overview of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE in Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023.

## 2. METHOD

The type of research used is*simple random sampling* because they wanted to examine the picture of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE in the Sampungu Village Area. This research design uses a study approach by describing variables and phenomena which are then interpreted. The population in this study was all women of childbearing age in the Sampungu Village Working Area, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023, totaling 200 people and the sample in this study was 50 respondents. The basis for determining the sample was guided by the opinion expressed by (Arikunto, 2014). that if the subjects are more than 100 people, then the sample size is taken between 10-15% and 20-25%. The data collection technique is by using a questionnaire or primary data and secondary data to obtain data on the characteristics of respondents, and for analysis using univariate analysis, univariate analysis is to find out a picture of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE in Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1** Frequency distribution of education levels of women of childbearing age in the working area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023.

| No | Education | Frequency | Persentase (%) |
|----|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | SD | 1 person | 1(%) |
| 2 | SMP | 14 person | 20(%) |
| 3 | SMA/SMK | 31 person | 75(%) |
| 4 | College | 4 person | 4(%) |
| | Total | 50 orang | 100(%) |

Based on table 1, it shows that of the 50 women of childbearing age, some of the respondents' education was high school/vocational school graduates, namely 31 respondents (75%).

**Table 2** Age frequency distribution of women of childbearing age in the working area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023

| Age | Frequency | Presentase (%) |
|-----|-----------|----------------|
| <20 age | 7 person | 10(%) |
| 20-35 age | 28 person | 65(%) |
| >35 age | 15 person | 25(%) |
| Total | 50 person | 100(%) |

Based on table 2, it shows that of the 50 women of childbearing age, most of the respondents were 20-35 years old, 28 people (65%).

**Table 3** frequency distribution shows the employment of women of childbearing age in the work area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023

| Work | Frequency | Presentase (%) |
|------|-----------|----------------|
| IRT | 37 person | 75(%) |
| PNS | - | |
| Honorary | 2 person | 5(%) |
| businessman | 2 person | 5(%) |
| student | 9 person | 15(%) |
| Total | 50 orang | 100 (%) |

Based on table 3, it shows that of the 50 women of childbearing age, the majority of mothers' jobs are housewives, namely 37 respondents (75%)

**Table 4** distribution of knowledge description (WUS) of women of childbearing age) regarding BSE in the working area of Sampungu village, Soromandi subdistrict, Bima Regency in 2023.

| Level of education | Frequency | Presentase (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| good | 6 person | 12% |
| enough | 35 person | 70(%) |
| less | 9 person | 18(%) |
| Total | 50 person | 100(%) |

Based on table 4, the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age shows that the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age, out of the 50 women of childbearing age, is sufficient, namely 35 respondents (70%)

**Table 5** Distribution of knowledge of women of childbearing age based on elementary, middle school, high school and tertiary education levels in the Sampungu work area, Soromandi sub-district, Bima Regency in 2023

| Level of education | good | Enough | Less |
|--------------------|------|--------|------|
| SD | | | 1 person |
| SMP | | 6 person | 6 person |
| SMA/SMK | 2 person | 29 person | 2 person |
| college | 4 person | | |
| Total | 50 person | | |

Table 5 distribution of women of childbearing age based on level of education with sufficient knowledge, high school level 29 people, junior high school 6 people in the working area of Adu

Village, Hu'u District

**Table 6** distribution of knowledge of women of childbearing age based on age <20 years 20-35 and above >35 years in the working area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023

| Age | good | enough | Less |
|---|---|---|---|
| <20 age | | | 7 person |
| 20-35 age | 6 person | 25 person | 2 person |
| >35 age | | 10 person | |
| Total | 50 person | | |

Table 6 level of knowledge of women of childbearing age based on age 20-35 years, 25 people have sufficient knowledge and >35 years, 10 people have sufficient knowledge. In the working area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023.

**Table 7** distribution of knowledge level (WUS) of women of childbearing age based on occupation in the work area of Sampungu Village, Soromandi District, Bima Regency in 2023.

| Pekerjaan | Baik | Cukup | Kurang |
|---|---|---|---|
| IRT | 2 person | 31 person | 4 person |
| Honorary | 2 person | | |
| businessman | 2 person | | |
| student | | 4 person | 5 person |
| Total | 50 person | | |

Table 7 Distribution of knowledge level of women of childbearing age based on occupation: 31 housewives in Katenggori have sufficient knowledge, 4 students have sufficient knowledge in the Sampungu work area, Soromandi sub-district, Bima Regency in 2023.

**Discussion**

Based on the results of research conducted in Sampungu Village, Soromandi Subdistrict, Bima Regency in 2023, which was obtained from the results of the questionnaire answers, it shows that the knowledge of women of childbearing age regarding the description of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE, of the 50 respondents, most of them had sufficient knowledge, 35 people (65% ).

This shows that the majority of respondents have sufficient knowledge. This is because there is still a lack of understanding of women of childbearing age about BSE or breast self-examination. Some respondents who have good knowledge, this is because respondents easily accept information that has been obtained from mass media such as: television, newspapers, magazines and educational outreach about women's knowledge. Childbearing age regarding BSE knowledge also determines whether it is easy for someone to absorb and understand the information they obtain.

Based on the results of the research, it was found that 9 people (18%) had insufficient knowledge about BSE, a negative understanding and attitude would arise regarding the various risks or dangers of never doing BSE, for example lumps appearing in the breast area, resulting in breast cancer. Respondents' lack of knowledge was due to a lack of approach from the community health center, the work of women of childbearing age who were too busy so that information was not obtained clearly, their residence was far from information about breast self-examination. Insufficient knowledge was also caused by a lack of information received, especially counseling. related to SADARI Arsih(2021)

Knowledge of women of childbearing age based on education level, elementary school has less than 1 person's knowledge, then junior high school has less than 6 people's knowledge and 6 more people have sufficient knowledge, high school level has sufficient knowledge of 29 people and 2 people have good knowledge, and 2 people have less knowledge at tertiary level. There were 4 people who had good knowledge. The results of this research showed that there was a relationship between the level of education and the level of knowledge, where the higher the education, the higher the level of knowledge possessed and vice versa.

Knowledge of women of childbearing age based on age, 7 people <20 years have less knowledge, then 6 people aged over 20-35 have a good level of knowledge, 25 people have sufficient knowledge and 2 people have less knowledge, then 10 people over >35 years have a sufficient level of

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knowledge, A person's age affects a person's grasping power and thinking patterns, the older they get, the more their grasping power and thinking patterns will develop so that the knowledge they gain will be better.

Knowledge of women of childbearing age based on occupation, 2 domestic workers with good knowledge, 31 enough and 4 less civil servants, 2 honorary workers with good knowledge, 2 self-employed people with good knowledge, 4 students with sufficient knowledge and 5 people with poor knowledge. Occupation A person will influence a person's knowledge and experience because work influences a person when the job uses the brain more often than the muscles. Research was conducted by Pagestin (2021).

## 4. CONCLUSION

The knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE is mostly quite good in the working area of Adu village, Hu'u subdistrict, Dompu district in 2023. Most women of childbearing age do not experience breast cancer There is a relationship between BSE and breast cancer where there is a strong relationship.

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