The Relationship Between Knowledge Of Women Of Childbearing Age And Paps Smear In The Work Area Of The West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center In 2024

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: pap smear, Women of Childbearing Age, Non Inpatient, knowledge action.	Early detection of cervical cancer can be done by performing a pap smear. Pap smear is a gynecologic screening method to find premalignant or premalignant processes and malignancy or malignancy in the cervix. Some of the factors that can influence a person's behavior towards a pap smear examination are knowledge and action. This study aims to find out the overview of the relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age and the action of Paps Smear in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024. The type of research used is descriptive research. This research was carried out in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center with a sample of 30 people, Data collection was carried out using a questionnaire. Basil the research showed that the majority of respondents had less knowledge as many as 12 people (40.0%). The actions of respondents were insufficient in conducting papssmear examinations for 18 people (60.0%). Based on statistical tests using the Chi Square method ($\alpha = 0.05$), the result of p value = 0.002 was obtained. The value < 0.05 so that Ha is accepted, which means there is a significant relationship. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that WUS has low knowledge and lack of understanding about the importance of pap smear examination and WUS has not received and given a good response in terms of pap smear examination as one of the steps for early detection of cervical cancer. It is still necessary to increase knowledge and attitudes.
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INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is a state of physical, mental, and social well-being as a whole (not solely free from disease or disability) related to the reproductive system, as well as its functions and processes (Taufan Nugroho, 2014). The reproductive health problem faced by women at this time is the increasing infection of the reproductive organs, which ultimately causes cancer, one of which is cervical cancer. The causes of cervical cancer are HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) subtypes sixteen and eighteen caused by sexual activity at a young age, having sex

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with multiple partners, smoking, sexually transmitted diseases. Cervical cancer in Indonesia ranks second in the order of malignancy in women, which is 16 per 100,000 female population (Wijaya and Delia, 2020)

Cancer is a disease with a high prevalence in the world, based on data from the World Heatlh Organization (WHO) in 2018 cancer was the second leading cause of death in the world by 13% after cardiovascular diseases (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). Cervical cancer is one of the cancers that has a high rate of 17 per 100,000 women worldwide based on the estimated incidence of cervical cancer in 2019 according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). Cervical cancer ranks second in Indonesia after breast cancer as a type of cancer with a high incidence rate (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021)

Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that grows inside the cervix, caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), specifically originating from the epithelium or outer layer of the cervix. This viral infection is often found in sexually active women (Rasjidi, 2008). In general, in women, the incidence of cervical cancer ranks second after breast cancer according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 2012)

Around 500,000 women around the world are diagnosed with cervical cancer with an average of 288,000 people dying every year (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The WHO shows that cervical cancer cases are increasing worldwide, where it is estimated that 10 million new cases per year will increase to 15 million cases by 2020. If left unchecked, it is estimated that 26 million people will suffer from cancer and 17 million will die from cancer by 2030 (International Union Against Cancer / UICC, 2020).

The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia in 2019 reached 100/100,000 people per year and this figure is expected to continue to increase by 25% in the next 10 years if preventive measures are not taken (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). In Nias Regency, the prevalence of cervical cancer continues to increase, in 2018 it was 21/100,000, in 2019 it was 25/100,000 and in 2020 it increased to 43/100,000. It was recorded that in 2021 the number of cervical cancer patients in Nias Regency was 416/100,000 people, 34 of which ended in death (Nias Regency Health Office, 2021). In West Mandere District itself, in 2021 in 14 villages there were 2257 WUS, recorded as many as 109/100,000 people suffering from cervical cancer, 26 of which ended in death (Nias Regency Health Office 2021)

The incidence of cervical cancer can be lowered not only by avoiding risk factors, but also by awareness of doing a Pap smear. Pap smear is a method for early detection of cervical cancer by examining the fluid cells of the cervical wall using a microscope which is done quickly, painlessly, and at a relatively affordable cost and accurate results. The coverage of Pap smear that is effective in reducing the incidence of pain and death due to cervical cancer is 85%, but in Indonesia the coverage of Pap smear is only around 5%, so that is what can cause still high cervical cancer in Indonesia (Samadi and Heru, 2020).

The low coverage rate of Pap smear in Indonesia is due to the low attitude and knowledge of women of childbearing age about early detection of cervical cancer. This is the importance of building awareness in women to carry out early detection, so that it can be

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treated faster if it is known that there is a disease detected in a person (Octavia, 2019). Knowledge of the Pap smear method as an early detection of cervical cancer is important for every woman of childbearing age to have the willingness and action to do a Pap smear test.

Based on the results of a researcher survey in August in the second week to 5 women of childbearing age, there were 4 of them who did not know about the pap smear examination and after being explained they said they did not do the pap smear examination because of the cost factor, embarrassment, and fear.

METHODS

The type of research carried out is that this research uses a type of descriptive correlation, namely a linkage method or research that seeks to connect between elements/elements with other elements/elements, by means of data collection at once at a time (Sugiyono, 2019), with the aim of finding the Relationship between the Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and the Action of PAPS SMEAR in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024.

This study uses a cross sectional research design as a study to study the dynamics of the correlation between risk factors and effects, and with an approach, observation or data collection technique at a certain time (Sugiyono, 2019). The design of this study is to identify the Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and SMEAR PAPS Actions in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024. This research was conducted only in one specific period and sampling was carried out at one time, there was no repetition in data collection, where respondents only got one opportunity to become a respondent.

The population in this study is all women of childbearing age (19-50 years) in West Mandere District as many as 2275 people. The sample in this study is women of childbearing age (19-50 years old) in the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center Work Area in accordance with the inclusion criteria. Sampling was carried out by purposive sampling of 30 people. With the criterion:
a. Inclusion criteria
   1. Women of childbearing age 19-50 years old
   2. Women of childbearing age who are already actively having sexual intercourse
   3. Healthy state
   4. Be willing to be a respondent
   5. domiciled in the West Mandereqq Non-Inpatient Health Center Area
b. Exclusion criteria
   1. Women of childbearing age who suffer from mental disorders.
   2. Women of childbearing age who have suffered from cervical cancer surgery

After all the data is collected, data analysis is carried out with quantitative analysis techniques through several stages, first checking the completeness of the respondents' data, namely ensuring that all the data needed is complete. Furthermore, by classifying the data by cataloguing the data that has been collected. To process the data first, each data is coded.

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Furthermore, data entry is carried out in a computer and data processing is carried out using computerized techniques using computerized programs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center, it is known that the respondent characteristic data based on age, education, occupation and sources of information obtained from 30 respondents.

Table 1. Data on Respondent Characteristics in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

No	Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	20-30 thn	14	46.7
	31-40 thn	7	23.3
	> 40 thn	9	30,0
	Amount	30	100
2	Education		
	SD	11	36,7
	SMP	8	26,7
	SMA	6	20,0
	PT	5	16,7
	Amount	30	100
3	Work		
	Civil servants	3	10,0
	Self employed	9	30,0
	Private employees	7	23,3
	IRT	11	36,7
	Amount	30	100
4	Resources		
	Print	8	26,7
	Electronic media	15	50,0
	Medical personnel	7	23,3
	Amount	30	100

Based on the table above, it can be explained that of the 30 respondents, the majority of respondents are 20-30 years old as many as 14 people (46.7%), 11 people with elementary education (36.7%), 11 people (36.7%) work as IRTs, and 15 people (50.0%) get information through electronic media.

Table 2. Distribution of Knowledge Frequency of Women of Childbearing Age in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

No	WUS Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	8	26,7
2	Enough	10	33,3
3	Less	12	40,0
	Amount	30	100

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Based on the table above, it is explained that out of 30 respondents, the majority are less knowledgeable as many as 12 people (40.0%).

Table 3. Distribution of Frequency of Paps Smear Actions in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

No	WUS Actions	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	12	40,0
2	Less	18	60,0
	Amount	30	100

Based on the table above, it is explained that of the 30 respondents, most of the respondents' actions were lacking in conducting papssmear examinations as many as 18 people (60.0%).

Bivariate Analysis

Frequency Distribution of the Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and Paps Smear in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of the Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and Paps Smear in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

WUS Knowledge	WUS Actions				Total		X^2_{hitung}	p value
	Good		Less					
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Good	7	23.3	1	3,3	8	26,7		
enough	3	10,0	7	23,3	10	33,3	16,251	0,002
Less	2	6,7	10	33,3	12	40,0		
Total	12	40,0	18	60,0	30	100		

Table 4 shows that of the 12 people (40.0%) who have less knowledge, there are 10 people (33.3%) who are less knowledgeable in performing paps smear examinations as many as 10 people (33.3%), women of childbearing age with sufficient knowledge as many as 10 people ((33.3%) there are 7 people (23.3%) who are less in performing paps smear examinations and 8 people (26.7%) women of childbearing age with good knowledge there are 7 people (23.3%) who choose to do paps smear examinations.

Based on the statistical test using the Chi Square method ($\alpha = 0.05$), the result of p value = 0.002 was obtained. The value < 0.05 so that Ha is accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between the Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and the Action of Paps Smear in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

Discussion

Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024.

Based on the results of the study of the majority of women of childbearing age with less knowledge, this can be seen from the answers to the respondents' questionnaire about The purpose of the pap smear examination is to detect cervical cancer early so that treatment can

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be given as soon and optimally as possible (wrong answer). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Baharsyah (2018), regarding the description of the level of knowledge of women about early detection of cervical cancer with pap smear examination in Gedung Johor Village which stated that the level of knowledge of respondents about early detection of cervical cancer with pap smear examination was less knowledgeable, as many as 68 people (64.76%). Another study with the same results was also conducted by Octavia (2019) which stated that the level of knowledge of mothers (aged 20-55 years) about pap smears was less than 62.7%. This shows that mothers do not know and understand the importance of pap smear examination as one of the steps for early detection of cervical cancer.

This study also shows that the majority of respondents who have less knowledge mostly come from the group of respondents who have a low level of education. This shows that a person's level of knowledge about pap smear is not completely influenced by the level of education, but is more influenced by the exposure to information obtained and job status. This is in line with the statement of Notoatmodjo (2015), that knowledge can be obtained from experience derived from various sources of information so that it can form a belief for a person.

Women of childbearing age still have low knowledge about paps smear examinations because of the lack of information obtained by the health center, especially about paps smears. Information obtained from respondents that respondents were busy working or did not have time to participate in counseling conducted by the health center.

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this is after people sense certain objects. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears Knowledge or cognition is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions (Overt Behaviour). (Notoatmodjo 2013). In relation to the respondents' education level, the majority of respondents are only educated in elementary school The educational characteristics of the respondents show that most of the respondents have elementary and junior high school education. The level of education of women of childbearing age is related to the ability of women of subu age to understand information which then becomes the basis for the formation of knowledge. The higher a person's education level, the higher his ability to understand information and capture it into knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2015). Education is an act to guide a person towards a certain goal.

The level of knowledge is related to the age of the respondents, then in the age group of 20-30 years most of the respondents have less knowledge. This shows that the highest age in this study has better knowledge than the lowest age in this study, in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory (2015), namely that the older you get, the more experience and maturity a person gets, so that the more knowledge and information you get. Personal experience is a source of knowledge to draw conclusions from experience. From the results of the study of 30 respondents who were studied, it was reviewed from the age of the majority of respondents aged 20-30 years. In relation to the age of the individual, the older a person's age will be, the more experience he has, age also affects the level of maturity and strength of a person in thinking. Work also affects the knowledge of women of childbearing

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age, because women of childbearing age who work or do not work are able to take part in counseling in banjar or can read articles to find out about paps smears.

Paps Smear Action in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024

Based on the results of the research, most women of childbearing age do not do paps smear examinations, when viewed from the results of the questionnaire The maximum score achieved by the respondents does not have a very long range with the minimum score, the maximum score achieved is twenty-five. This is because women of childbearing age rarely attend counseling at health centers and do not understand the importance of doing a pap smear examination to prevent cervical cancer. Some women of childbearing age do not have a pap smear examination below the median because of the lack of information and awareness in women of childbearing age to prevent cervical cancer.

Based on demographic data of women of childbearing age working as housewives, due to the lack of social interaction with the outside environment, women of childbearing age do not do paps smear examinations The majority of respondents from this study have an elementary education background. The level of education also determines the attitude of women of childbearing age in making behavior changes. The knowledge of women of childbearing age determines the awareness of women of childbearing age to perform a pap smear examination. Work can also affect the action of the pap smear examination. A person's job can affect the chances or opportunities to have a pap smear exam.

Research conducted by Dwi Ratnasari et al. (2015) argues that the better the knowledge about cervical cancer, the better the participation of women in the early detection program of cervical cancer. With better knowledge about cervical cancer and its problems, women can understand the dangers of cervical cancer and the importance of early detection of cervical cancer for their health so that they are willing to actively participate in the early detection of cervical cancer program.

It can be concluded that behavior greatly determines a person in a better direction. Positive behavior will give rise to good maternal behavior to do a pap smear examination as one of the steps for early detection of cervical cancer. Efforts that can be made to shape these actions can be realized through the empowerment of health workers to further improve the provision of information and understanding to the public about the importance of pap smear examination because during this research process, it is known that most of the information obtained by respondents about pap smear as one of the steps for early detection of cervical cancer is obtained from outside.

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Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents had less knowledge and did not do a paps smear examination, the results of the statistical test using the Chi Square method ($\alpha = 0.05$) obtained a p value = 0.002. This value < 0.05 so that Ha is accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between the Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and the Action of Paps Smear in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2022.

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According to Notoatmodjo (2015), there are several things that affect a person's knowledge, namely the first level of education. Education is an effort to provide knowledge, so that there is an increased understanding of actions or behaviors. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for a person to accept new things. Viewed from the level of education can affect a person's level of knowledge, where the concept of education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of growth, development/change in the direction of more mature, better and mature individuals, groups or communities (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

The results of the research from 30 respondents who have been researched by housewives with elementary education are 11 people (36.7%). Judging from the average level of education, women of childbearing age have not received enough education and have not participated in running government programs are required up to the junior high school level or compulsory education for 9 years. In fact, with sufficient education, it will help respondents in accessing information, as is known, many information sources are digital such as the internet.

The second is the source of information, a person who has more sources of information will have extensive knowledge. The source of information also contributed to the high and low knowledge of respondents about the paps smear examination, both from the purpose of the paps smear, treatment and treatment. The results of the study showed that the respondents obtained the most information from electronic media, even though the ideal source of information about the paps smear examination came from health workers, because the information would be more valid. In addition, information is direct from competent sources in their fields and in the process of providing less information, respondents can directly ask the source so that the transformation will be clearer.

Women's knowledge of childbearing age about cervical cancer is influenced by age, education, occupation, and information sources (Notoatmodjo, 2015). The older a person is, the more information is obtained through communication. A person's level of education affects his knowledge, the higher a person's level of education, the higher his knowledge. The better a person's work is influenced by the knowledge they have. The better the knowledge you have in your field, the more professional you will be in your work. The source of information is the best medium, the sentence means that the best source of information is the source of knowledge to acquire knowledge.

The behavior change strategy is the provision of information. By providing information about cervical cancer and its dangers, knowledge is obtained that will affect a person's actions. Positive actions cause women to behave according to the knowledge they have, in this case the participation of women in the Paps smear examination. Research conducted by Dini Andriyani et al. (2015) argues that there is a significant relationship between knowledge about cervical cancer and women's participation in cervical cancer early detection programs. This research is also in line with research conducted by Maryana Nurul Hidayati et al. (2016) that the higher the level of knowledge a person has, the higher the awareness of a person to do a pap smear examination. The higher the level of education, the higher a person's knowledge so that the participation in conducting a pap smear examination will be higher and

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the lower the level of education, the lower the participation in conducting a pap smear examination. In addition, there are still several high levels of education but participation in conducting paps smear examinations is not good, this can be caused by other factors such as service facilities and attitudes and behaviors of health workers.

Research Limitations

In this study, only the relationship is known and this relationship is only based on data, so there is no comparison. This study uses a cross sectional design that cannot look ahead, while a cohort design can be followed in the future and more certainty

CONCLUSION

The majority of knowledge of women of childbearing age in the Working Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024 is lacking. Paps Smear Actions in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center In 2024, the majority did not conduct a paps smear examination. There is a significant relationship between the Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age and the Action of Paps Smear in the Work Area of the West Mandere Non-Inpatient Health Center in 2024, with a result of p value = 0.002 (p < 0.05).

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