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Relationship between Level of Knowledge about Cervical Cancer and Attitudes towards VIA Examination in Women of Childbearing Age (WoCA)

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Abstract
Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor originating from squamous epithelial cells or cells from the vagina and urethra, which generally appears in the cervix, which is the part of the neck of the uterus that connects the uterus to the vagina. Based on WHO data in 2018, cervical cancer ranks fourth as the leading cause of death in women worldwide, with the number of cases reaching 570,000, or around 6.6% of all cancer cases in women. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship between the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and attitudes towards VIA examination in women of childbearing age (WUS). This study used a literature review method by analyzing relevant Indonesian journals from the Google Scholar database (2014-2020). The keywords used include cervical cancer, WoCA, and VIA for variable searches. The study design used is a Literature Review. The analysis was carried out using the descriptive analytical method based on the results of screening five journals published between 2014 and 2020. Most of the studies used descriptive analytical design and chi-square analysis, with various sampling techniques, such as Consecutive Sampling, Random Sampling, and Total Sampling, and instruments in the form of questionnaires. The results from the five journals analyzed found a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about VIA and their interest in conducting Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, attitudes towards VIA examination, women of childbearing age.

Abstrak
Kanker serviks merupakan tumor ganas yang berasal dari sel epitel skuamosa atau sel dari vagina dan uretra, yang umumnya muncul di serviks, yaitu bagian leher rahim yang menghubungkan rahim dengan vagina. Berdasarkan data WHO tahun 2018, kanker serviks menduduki peringkat keempat sebagai penyebab kematian terbanyak pada wanita di seluruh dunia, dengan jumlah kasus mencapai 570.000 atau sekitar 6,6% dari seluruh kasus kanker pada wanita. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan tentang kanker serviks dengan sikap terhadap pemeriksaan IVA pada wanita usia subur (WUS). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kajian pustaka dengan menganalisis jurnal-jurnal relevan Indonesia dari basis data Google Scholar (2014-2020). Kata kunci yang digunakan meliputi kanker serviks, WUS, dan IVA untuk pencarian variabel. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah Kajian Pustaka. Analisis dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif analitis berdasarkan hasil penyaringan lima jurnal yang terbit pada tahun 2014-2020. Sebagian besar penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif analitis dan analisis chi-square, dengan berbagai teknik pengambilan sampel, seperti Consecutive Sampling, Random Sampling, dan Total Sampling, serta instrumen berupa kuesioner. Hasil dari kelima

jurnal yang dianalisis menemukan adanya hubungan antara pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang IVA dengan minat mereka untuk melakukan Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam Asetat.

Kata Kunci: *Kanker serviks, sikap terhadap pemeriksaan, wanita usia subur.*

1. Introduction

Cervical cancer, a primary neoplasm emerging from squamous epithelial cells or aberrant cells within the vaginal and urethral regions, predominantly manifests in the cervix, the anatomical structure connecting the uterus and vagina. This malignancy holds the potential for curability when identified at an incipient stage, underscoring the crucial role of early screening in its management. As the second most prevalent carcinoma affecting the female population, cervical cancer impacts over 1.4 million women globally (Komariyah and Kusniati 2019). It ranks fourth among all cancers in women worldwide, with 604,000 new cases expected in 2020, according to the WHO. It is estimated that in low- and middle-income nations, 90 percent of the 342,000 cervical cancer deaths take place. Under-Saharan Africa, Central America, and Southeast Asia have the greatest incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer (Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024).

The human papillomavirus, or HPV for short, is known to cause cervical cancer. It can be spread through sexual contact, viral infection, and poor personal cleanliness. The presence of birth canal fluid indicates cervical cancer symptoms, which include atypical vaginal discharge, contact bleeding (bleeding during sexual activity), pain during coitus or sexual activity, and bleeding even after menopause (Kusumawati et al. 2016). According to WHO 2018, cervical cancer is the fourth leading cause of death in women worldwide, estimated to reach 570,000 new cases in 2018, or 6.6% of all cancers in women. Due to inadequate access to screening and treatment services, the prevalence of cervical cancer cases in the world reached 1.4 million, with 493,000 new cases and 273,000 deaths. Most of these deaths occurred in women from nine Member States of the Southeast Asia Region, which contributed more than a third of the global burden of cervical cancer.

The number of examinations was 3,040,116, as per statistics from the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2018), which summarises data on early detection of cervical cancer with VIA tests from a target of 37,415,483 until 2017. Although 2.978% of examinations were covered, Indonesian women still have inadequate levels of knowledge and awareness regarding the importance of performing routine VIA examinations. Furthermore, fewer than 5% of cervical cancer cases are detected at an early stage, meaning that many instances are discovered to have progressed. The community's low level of education has resulted in very little knowledge of cervical cancer, and they lack the financial means to pay for treatment (Surbakti 2020).

Approximately 8000 of the more than 15,000 cervical cancer cases that are identified in Indonesia each year result in death. In 2011, there were 100 cases of cervical cancer for every 100,000 people in Indonesia, with Java and Bali showing the highest rates of spread. If no precautions are taken, this number is predicted to rise by 25% over the next ten years (Komariyah and Kusniati 2019). Behavioral elements, including early initiation of sexual activity (before the age of 16), frequent changes in sexual partners leading to genital herpes or persistent chlamydia infections, the administration of DES (diethylstilbestrol) to prevent miscarriage, immunological dysfunctions, prolonged usage of oral contraceptives, tobacco consumption, and affiliation with lower socioeconomic groups, have been identified as contributing factors for cervical carcinoma. Indrawati's (2012) study also indicated that suboptimal personal hygiene elevates the likelihood of cervical cancer by a factor of 19.386 when compared to women who maintain proper personal hygiene (Kusumawati et al., 2016).

In addition, the cause of cervical cancer can also be triggered by poor hygiene of the feminine area. Poor genital hygiene increases the risk of cervical cancer 38.965 times compared to good genital hygiene. Poor personal hygiene and low-quality sanitary napkins containing bleaching agents (dioxins) can inhibit air circulation in the feminine area. Dioxins can evaporate when reacting with menstrual blood; this is also suspected to be a risk factor for cervical cancer (Kusumawati et al. 2016).

The findings of the research conducted by Maesaroh and Ika Sartika in 20204, titled "Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Wanita Tentang Kanker Serviks dengan Perilaku Dalam Pemeriksaan IVA Test", revealed an overview of knowledge levels concerning cervical cancer. The categories were divided as follows: insufficient knowledge was observed in 17 respondents (48.6%), moderate knowledge in 12 respondents (34.3%), and good knowledge in 6 respondents (17.1%). Among women of reproductive age, 27 respondents (77.2%) had never undergone a VIA test, while 8 respondents (22.8%) had completed the examination. Bivariate analysis, performed using the chi-square statistical test in SPSS version 24, produced a p-value of 0.000, which is significantly below the alpha threshold of 0.05.

Similarly, the research by Nonik Ayu Wanting and Novi Indrayani (2016), cited in Sri Handayani Bakri et al. (20227) in their study titled "Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA)", found that most respondents demonstrated a low level of knowledge about cervical cancer (97.4%). The research also indicated that 96.3% of participants exhibited a positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer, and 80.3% believed that early-stage detection could lead to a cure. However, despite this awareness, 92.3% of respondents had not undergone an VIA test in the past three years. Knowledge was identified as a significant factor in early detection efforts, with a p-value of 0.003, while no significant relationship

was found between attitude or belief and early detection, suggesting the influence of other, more dominant factors. Moreover, 68.9% of respondents did not undertake a VIA test due to a lack of knowledge about the procedure.

This study aimed to identify the characteristics of WoCA based on education and age and identify WoCA attitudes toward cervical cancer. Identify the relationship between the level of knowledge of cervical cancer and attitudes towards VIA examination in WoCA, and analyze the relationship between the level of knowledge of cervical cancer and attitudes towards VIA examination in WoCA.

2. Method

PICOS Framework is used in the journal search strategy. In searching for journals, keywords (AN OR NOT or AND NOT) for more detail can facilitate the search for the desired journal. The keywords used are "cervical cancer" AND " VIA." Secondary data is used in this study. Where the data obtained does not directly go to supervision or the field, the data source used uses the Google Scholar database in the form of articles or journals. Inclusion and exclusion criteria with the PICOS format are as follows:

Table 1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria with PICOS Format

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Problem/Population	National and international journals from different databases and related to research variables, namely the relationship between cervical cancer and VIA examination in women of childbearing age (WoCA)	National and international journals from different databases have nothing to do with the research.
Intervention	There is an intervention, namely VIA examination for women of childbearing age.	There is no intervention
Comparation	There are no comparison factors	There are no comparison factors
Outcome	There is a Relationship between the Level of Knowledge about Cervical Cancer and Attitudes	There is no relationship between the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and attitudes towards

	towards VIA Examination in Women of Fertile Age	VIA examination in women of childbearing age (WoCA).
Study Design	Using Cross-Sectional design and analytical studies	In addition to using Cross Sectional designs and analytical studies
Publication Year	Journals published in 2014-2020	Journals published before 2014
Language	Bahasa Indonesia	Besides Indonesian

Based on a thorough exploration of the Google Scholar database with the keywords "Cervical Cancer" AND " VIA," the researcher initially identified 50 relevant articles. Following a detailed screening process, 20 articles were excluded due to misalignment with the research focus and because they were published prior to 2014. A subsequent eligibility evaluation of the remaining 10 articles revealed none met the inclusion criteria, leading to their exclusion. Ultimately, 5 articles were deemed suitable for further review. These articles were categorized and analyzed using the Nafartif method to address the study's objectives. The eligible studies were consolidated and summarized, including key details such as the authors' names, publication year, research title, methodology, and findings, along with their database source.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

In this section, the literature's credibility is validated by aligning with the research's objectives. The presentation of the literature findings includes a synthesis and core insights of each selected article, organized in a tabular format. The subsequent table elucidates the contents, highlighting the interpretative significance and trends outlined in the paragraphs. Approximately 50% of the studies analyzed encompass literature reviews published in 2020, with a minority employing a cross-sectional research methodology. This review predominantly (80%) utilizes purposive sampling methods, and nearly all (80%) rely on structured interviews facilitated by questionnaires. Additionally, a modest fraction employs univariate and bivariate statistical analyses (60%).

Table 2. General Characteristics of Literature

No	Categories	F	%
A	Publication years		

No	Categories	F	%
	2014	1	20
	2020	3	60
	2021	1	20
	Total	5	100
B	Research Design		
	Cross-Sectional	4	80
	Analytical Study	1	20
	Total	5	100
C	Research Sampling		
	Purposive Sampling	4	80
	Total Sampling	1	20
	Total	5	100
D	Research Instruments		
	Interview	4	80
	Questionnaire	1	20
	Total	5	100
E	Statistical Analysis		
	Chi-Square Test	2	40
	Univariate and Bivariate Analysis	3	60
	Total	5	100

Table 3. Characteristics of Research Results

NO	Categories	F	%
A.	**Early detection of cervical cancer**		
1.	Level of knowledge and attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer	5	100
	Total	**5**	**100**
B.	**Cervical cancer screening**		
2.	VIA Examination	5	100
	Total	**5**	**100**

Referring to Table 3, it is evident that every examined research publication (100%) regarded the early identification of cervical cancer through the lenses of knowledge and attitudes. Additionally, the methodology for cervical cancer screening employed was Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA).

Table 4. Research Analysis

No	Variables Studied	Literature Review Analysis	Empirical Sources
1	The independent variable is the predisposing factor, including the knowledge of women of fertile age couples. The dependent variable is the VIA examination.	The results of the study showed that the majority of women of childbearing age couples had good knowledge about cervical cancer as many as 18 respondents (65.7%). Most WoCA carried out VIA examinations as many as 29 respondents (82.9%).	Wijayanti, Titik. Vol. 1 No. 2
2	The independent variable is knowledge about cervical cancer. The dependent variable is the VIA examination.	The results showed that the proportion of WoCA with less knowledge was more significant in those who did not undergo VIA examination (24.4%) than those who underwent IVA examination (6.7%). There was a relationship between the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and VIA examination at the UPTD Waringin Health Center, Majalengka Regency, in 2020 (p = 0.020). WUS with less knowledge were 3.29 times more likely not to undergo an VIA examination than WoCA with good knowledge.	Setya, Indah Putu. Luh, Ayu Purnami. Putu, Agus Ariana. Arcawati, Ni Komang Ayu. Vol. 3 No. 1
3	The level of knowledge and attitude of WoCA towards interest in VIA examination at the Community Health Center.	The study results showed that WoCA's knowledge and attitude level was mainly in the less category, namely 81.8% and 69.3%, respectively. This affected the interest in the VIA	Elpira Asmin. Vol. 11 No. 1

		examination of WoCA, which only reached 40.9%.	
4	The independent variable is the level of knowledge and participation in the VIA examination. The dependent variable is the VIA examination.	This study found a relationship between the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and participation in visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) at the Alianyang Health Center, Pontianak.	Mirayashi Deasy, Widi Raharjo
5	The independent variable is the motivation of female couples of childbearing age to undergo VIA examination.	The study results showed that most respondents had insufficient knowledge (26 respondents or 72.2%) and low motivation (20 respondents or 55.5%).	Lia Agustin, Nova Fauziyah. Vol. 6 No. 2

Based on the data presented in Table 4, it is evident that every analyzed journal corroborates the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (Ha). This observation signifies that a correlation exists between the depth of understanding and the perspectives regarding the early identification of cervical cancer, particularly with the VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) screening among women of reproductive age.

3.1.2 Discussion

Utilizing a sample of five journals from 2014 to 2020, a descriptive-analytical approach was applied to evaluate these sources. The analysis employed descriptive-analytical research methodologies, with a focus on chi-square statistical techniques. Data collection was conducted through a structured questionnaire, incorporating consecutive, random, and comprehensive sampling methods. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health's 2018 report on the summary of cervical cancer early detection via VIA tests, out of a target population of 37,415,483 up to 2017, only 3,040,116 tests were performed. This represents a coverage rate of 2.978%. The low level of awareness and information among Indonesian women regarding regular VIA screenings remains a significant issue. Consequently, the coverage for early detection of cervical cancer is below 5%, leading to numerous cases being diagnosed at advanced stages (Hasni et, at., 2022). This shortfall is attributed to insufficient public education on cervical cancer and limited economic resources for treatment (Surbakti 2020).

Maesaroh's 20205 research, titled " Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Wanita Tentang Kanker Serviks dengan Perilaku Dalam Pemeriksaan IVA Test," revealed the following findings regarding cervical cancer awareness: 17 participants (48.6%) were categorized as having low knowledge, 12 participants (34.3%) were classified under sufficient knowledge, and 6 participants (17.1%) were deemed to possess high knowledge. Furthermore, among the reproductive-age women surveyed, 27 individuals (77.2%) had not undergone a VIA test, whereas 8 individuals (22.8%) had completed the VIA examination. The bivariate analysis results using the chi-square statistical test using SPSS version 24 obtained a p-value of 0.000, smaller than the alpha value of 0.05.

According to the research conducted by Nonik Ayu Wanting and Novi Indrayani in 2016, as cited in Sri Handayani Bakri et al. (20227), the study titled " Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA)" reveals that the general awareness about cervical cancer falls predominantly into the low knowledge category, with a rate of 97.4%. Despite this, there is a notable positive disposition towards the early detection of cervical cancer, with 96.3% of participants exhibiting favorable attitudes. Additionally, 80.3% of individuals believe that early detection could lead to a cure for cervical cancer. However, 92.3% have not undergone an VIA test within the past three years. The study identifies that knowledge is a significant factor associated with early detection of cervical cancer (p-value = 0.003). In contrast, attitudes and beliefs regarding early detection do not show a significant relationship due to the presence of other more influential factors. The data also indicates that 68.9% of individuals who have not participated in IVA testing attribute this to a lack of awareness about the test itself. Consequently, there is an imperative need for targeted educational interventions for women of reproductive age to enhance both knowledge and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer. Such initiatives could facilitate the early identification of the disease through visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA).

According to the analytical findings, a greater proportion of women in their reproductive years exhibit inadequate or limited knowledge compared to those with a comprehensive understanding. Additionally, the prevalence of women in this demographic undergoing VIA examinations is lower than that of their counterparts who do not engage in such screenings. Women who participate in early detection protocols are more likely to successfully mitigate the risk of cervical cancer.

The government has carried out cancer control efforts through the Ministry of Health. One of the preventive efforts that has been carried out is screening through the visual inspection method of acetic acid (VIA). The screening effort is one of the programs integrated with health center activities for women aged 30-50 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019 in Hasni, Masda, Sova Evie). The Ministry

of Health (Kemenkes) of the Republic of Indonesia (2024) supports the acceleration of the elimination of cervical cancer, better known as cervical cancer, through the National Action Plan (RAN) launched last year. The RAN for the Elimination of Cervical Cancer contains four pillars, including service pillars, which include screening, immunization of the Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine, and management for pre-cancer patients. The head of the cancer and blood disorder PTM work team of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Sandra, explained that WHO launched the Global Strategy for Cervical Cancer Elimination, which targets cancer elimination by 2030. The global strategy includes the 90-70-90 target, namely, 90% of girls under the age of 15 must receive HPV vaccination to prevent infection, 70% of women aged 35 and 45 years must be screened using high-performance tests, and 90% of women with pre-cancerous lesions receive standard management.

4. Conclusion

Based on a literature review of five research journals, it can be concluded that women of childbearing age (WoCA) who have less knowledge about cervical cancer are more likely not to undergo a VIA examination compared to those who have better knowledge. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about cervical cancer and compliance in undergoing VIA examination in women of childbearing age, which shows the importance of education in increasing awareness of early detection of cervical cancer.

To improve the compliance of women of childbearing age (WoCA) in undergoing VIA examinations, efforts are needed to improve comprehensive and sustainable health education programs. Public awareness campaigns through mass and social media must be expanded, accompanied by routine counseling at health facilities such as community health centers. Informative and easy-to-understand educational materials, such as brochures or interactive videos, must also be developed. In addition, collaboration with non-governmental organizations, community leaders, and religious institutions can help reach more WoCA, ensuring they understand the importance of early detection of cervical cancer to increase compliance rates in VIA examinations.

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