

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FAMILY SUPPORT AND IVA TEST EXAMINATION
ON WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN KLAYU VILLAGE,
IN TEGALWARU AREA, JEMBER**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer that attacks women. In Indonesia, this disease is still a serious health problem because the incidence of cervical cancer will continue to increase and can be the cause of death. In East Java, in 2019 as many as 3,341 women (1.2%) had positive via test. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between family support and via test examination in women of childbearing age. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between family support and via test examination in women of childbearing age. **Methods:** The design in this study is quantitative analytics with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was 110 married women of childbearing age, the sample of this study amounted to 86 using simple random sampling techniques. The measuring instruments used are questionnaires, and use the chi-square test. **Results:** Good family support 20.9%, sufficient family support 30.2%, less family support 48.8%. Respondents who had done via test 32.6%, while those who had never done via test 67.4%, the analysis test obtained $p\text{-value } 0.000 < \alpha 0.05$. There is a significant relationship between family support and via testing. **Discussion:** The lack of family support causes women of childbearing age not to want to do a via test. Families should be able to support and encourage women of childbearing age in via test examinations, so that women of childbearing age can be motivated and not feel afraid.

Keywords : family support, via test, women of childbearing age

1. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer affecting women and about 90% of deaths from cervical cancer occur in developing countries. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women after breast cancer. The main cause of cervical cancer is Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection transmitted through sexual intercourse, but cervical cancer can be known by early detection which includes the via test method. via test is an examination with a new method for early detection of cervical cancer and finding pre-cancerous lesions before cancer occurs (East Java Provincial Health Office, 2017).

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), 2018 cervical cancer is a well-known disease with an incidence of (6.6%) and death from cervical cancer of (7.5%). In 2018, there were about 570,000 cases and 311,000 deaths worldwide. According to data from the Global Burden of Cancer (GLOBOCAN, 2020), there are 604,127 people (3.1%) women diagnosed with cervical cancer worldwide and 341,831 people (3.3%) of them have died (Globocan, 2020).

Data according to Basic Health Research in 2013, the incidence of cancer in Indonesia is as much as 1.4 per 1,000 population and increased to 1.79 per 1,000 population in 2018. In 2021, cervical cancer will continue to increase and become the cause of death the largest in Indonesia at 23.4 per 100,000 population and an average death rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population. In Indonesia, new cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia reached 32,469 people with a death rate of 18,279. The highest prevalence of cervical cancer in 2018 was in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (4.9%), Central Java (2.1%) and East Java (2%) (Riskesdas, 2018).

Based on the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2022, as many as 2,827,177 women aged 30-50 years or (6.83%) of the target population were diagnosed with early cervical cancer using the via test method. Early detection in East Java province is also equally high at (4.68%). Data according to the East Java Provincial Health Office in 2020, the via test examination is used in women aged 30-50 years for early detection of cervical cancer. In East Java, in 2019 270,809 women (4.3%) and 3,341 women (1.2%) had positive via. Data released by the East Java Provincial Health Office, the number of cervical cancer patients in 2019 was 13,078 cases. If according to data from the Jember Regency Health Office (Dinkes Kab. Jember) in 2021 as many as 2,340 women aged 30-50 years were examined for cervical cancer, the results showed

22 people (0.5%) positive for via. This percentage increase compared to 2019 where via was positive (0.6%).

Low early detection coverage is one of the reasons for the increasing development of cervical cancer. There are still many women who have not done the via test, this is based on the fact that women who do not do the via test are women with low family support. Support from family motivates and encourages women to undergo screening examinations for early detection of abnormalities in the cervix. In the results of the via examination, the test compares women of childbearing age who receive family support (46.5%), while with women of childbearing age who do not have family support (21.8%) (Fathiyati, 2019).

2. METHODS

This research is a quantitative research. This research design uses quantitative analytical research. In this study design used a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember. The study will be conducted in August 2023. The sample in this study used the slovin formula, which was 86 women of childbearing age. The sample selection used in this study is Probability sampling with the Simple Random Sampling method. The statistical test in this study used the chi-square test.

3. Results

The respondents of this study were women of childbearing age with an age range of 15-49 years, with a total of 86 respondents. The characteristics of respondents obtained are as follows :

Table 3.1 Distribution of respondents based on socio-demographic characteristics in women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember in 2023.

No.	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	15 – 25	24	27.9%
	26 – 45	44	51.2%
	46 – 49	18	20.9%
	Total	86	100%
2.	Education		
	Lower (Elementary – Junior High)	29	33.7%
	Higher (High School – College)	57	66.3%
	Total	86	100%

3. Work		
Housewives	69	80.2%
Private employees	5	5.8%
Self employed	8	9.3%
Civil servants	4	4.7%
Total	86	100%
4. Marital Status		
Marry	77	89.5%
Widow	9	10.5%
Total	86	100%
5. Family Income		
Low (< IDR 2,500,000)	37	43.0%
High (> IDR 2,500,000)	49	57.0%
Total	86	100%
6. Resources		
Social Media	20	23.3%
Health workers	31	36.0%
Never get information	35	40.7%
Total	86	100%
7. Menstrual Status		
Usual	82	95.3%
Menopause	4	4.7%
Total	86	100%
8. Nearby Health Facilities		
Hospital	3	3.5%
Phc	74	86.0%
Clinic	9	10.5%
Total	86	100%

Table 3.2 Frequency distribution of family support for women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember in 2023.

Family support	Sum (n)	Percentage (%)
Good support	18	20.9%
Enough support	26	30.2%
Less support	42	48.8%
Total	86	100%

Based on table 3.2, it is known that family support in the via test examination on respondents was at most 42 respondents (48.8%) with less support.

Table 3.3 Frequency distribution of via test examination for women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember in 2023.

VIA Test Examination	Sum(n)	Percentage(%)
Have checked	28	32.6%
Never checked	58	67.4%
Total	86	100%

Based on table 5.3 it is known that the via test examination on respondents is mostly 58 people (67.4%) who have never done an via test.

Table 3.4 Results of statistical test data analysis between family relationships and IVA test examination in women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember in 2023.

Family Support (x)	VIA Test Examination (y)				Total	P-value
	Have you checked		Never checked			
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Good	16	88.9	2	11.1	18	100.0
Enough	7	26.9	19	73.1	26	100.0
Less	5	11.9	37	88.1	42	100.0
Total	28	32.6	58	67.4	86	100.0

Table 3.4 shows that with the data obtained as many as 37 respondents (88.1%) with less family support and have never done an via test. Based on the results of the Chi Square test analysis get a p-value of 0.000 ($\alpha < 0.05$), that there is a significant relationship between family support and via test examination. So it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected.

4. DISCUSSION

1) Identification of Family Support for Women of Childbearing Age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers showed that of 86 respondents aged 15-49 years who had participated, according to table 3.2 there were 42 respondents (48.8%) who had less family support, as many as 18 respondents (20.9%) had good family support, while for sufficient family support as many as 26 respondents (30.2%).

The results of this study are also in line with the results of previous research conducted by Shonia., 2022. Based on the findings in the field, women of childbearing age can take advantage of the nearest and available health facilities, but support from family in women of childbearing age is very lacking. Based on the results of the study, there is still a lack of family support which causes women of childbearing age not to want to do an via test.

According to Friedman (2013) Family support is the attitude, action and acceptance of the family towards its members. Family members see that supportive people are always ready to provide help and support when needed. Factors that influence family support include age, socio-economic, cultural, educational and knowledge level.

According to the researchers' assumptions from the results of the study on family support is less caused because most of the women of childbearing age earn high family incomes, but in high family income does not guarantee that women of childbearing age get good family support. Judging from information sources, half of women of childbearing age obtain minimal information obtained by family or women of childbearing age regarding via test examination. This shows that family income does not guarantee good family support for women of childbearing age if the family or women of childbearing age have never received such information.

2) Identification of VIA Test for Women of Childbearing Age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area

The results of the study that has been conducted by researchers based on table 3.3 IVA test examination data on women of childbearing age in conducting the examination were obtained from the 86 respondents who had done via test as many as 28 people (32.6%) while respondents who had never done via test examination as many as 58 people (67.4%).

The purpose of the via test examination is to reduce morbidity and mortality in women by preventing and even early treatment of cervical cancer. Furthermore, other goals are to increase the number of women who carry out cervical cancer early detection examinations, increase motivation for women in conducting routine reproductive health checks, find out the stage of cervical cancer early so that early

treatment is carried out, can be carried out expansion of information about cervical cancer, cervical cancer risk factors, and how to prevent and treat it (Mesalina, 2019).

According to the researchers' assumption from the results of existing studies that women of childbearing age have never done an via test examination because most women of childbearing age have higher education (high school - college), but women of childbearing age who are highly educated do not necessarily get information or know related to via test examination. Judging from the source of information itself, half of the women of childbearing age never get information related to the via test. In this case, higher education does not guarantee that women of childbearing age can take an via test before obtaining information related to early detection, one of which is the IVA test.

3) Analysis of the Relationship between Family Support and IVA Test for Women of Childbearing Age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area

Based on the results of statistical tests using the Chi Square test, get a p-value of 0.000 ($\alpha < 0.05$) so that H_0 is rejected. This shows that there is a significant relationship between family support and via test examination in women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember.

According to Purnamasari and Artikasari in 2018, states that women who get good family support will be more likely to take an via test. The strong influence of the closest person or family will tend to make women of childbearing age more motivated in doing via test examinations. Family support does have an important role in women of childbearing age to perform via test examinations.

From the results of the analysis that low family support is more than good family support regarding via test examination, due to lack of information related to via test examination in families or women of childbearing age. Information is also included in the most important thing, because from these sources of information can help someone by gaining knowledge related to reproductive health including via test examination. Therefore, information and knowledge related to via test examination does not only focus on women of childbearing age, but other family members also need to obtain this information. This shows that when women of childbearing age get good family support, women of childbearing age will also do an via test.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on the relationship between family support and via test examination for women of childbearing age in Klayu Village, Tegalwaru Area, Jember in 2023, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Almost half of family support in via test in women of childbearing age has less support.
- 2) Most of them in via test examination in women of childbearing age, that is, they have never done via test.
- 3) The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between family support and via test examination in women of childbearing age (p-value = 0.000).

6. AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

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7. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This study does not cause a conflict of interest because it uses its own costs.

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