



MOTIVATION FOR WOMEN OF AGE FERTILE TO ATTITUDE IN DO SCREENING CANCER CERVIX

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ABSTRACT

Cancer cervix is reason main deaths in women, especially in developing countries. Detection early through screening is very important. For pressing number incidents and deaths, but participation woman age fertile (WUS) still low. Motivation become influencing factors attitude they to examination. Know connection between WUS motivation with attitude to screening cancer cervix. Method: Study descriptive quantitative with approach cross-sectional. Sample as many as 94 WUS were selected with Purposive sampling in Sungai Rangas Ulu Village. Data collected through questionnaire and analyzed using correlation test. The validity test on both questionnaires is said to be valid because it is > 0.361 (r table) and the reliability value is said to be reliable where the Cronbach's alpha value is > 0.6 . Results: Average age respondents 34.70 years old, majority educated basic (54.30%), no working (52.10%), and earning low (87.20%). There is connection weak positive but significant between motivation and attitude to screening cancer cervix ($r = 0.308$, $p = 0.003$). Improvement motivation through education and access service can increase WUS participation in detection early cancer cervix.

Keywords: attitude; motivation; screening cancer cervix; women age fertile

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INTRODUCTION

Cancer is something disease characterized by proliferation abnormal cells that are in progress in a way No controlled and can invasive or metastatic. Cells cancer own ability for spread to other tissues and organs through circulation blood or system lymphatic. In epidemiology, cancer is reason death second the most in the world after disease cardiovascular (Diera et al., 2023). Cancer cervix Still become problem significant health for women throughout the world, both in developed countries, the incidence cancer cervix is ranked 10th among all over type cancer, while in developing countries, the disease This still become reason main death consequence cancer. In Indonesia, cancers cervix Keep going become threat Serious to health women and need comprehensive treatment (Suwahyu & Septiani, N, Suganda T, 2024). Cancer cervix generally experienced by women aged between 35 to 55 years. Disease This attack part cervix, namely neck the uterus that becomes connector between uterus (uterus) and vagina, as well functioning as door enter going to uterus in system reproduction woman (Baroroh, 2023). Based on data from the Global Burden of Cancer released by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), it was recorded that in Indonesia, about 8 out of per 100,000 inhabitants die world consequence cancer cervix. In 2013, the disease This be one of type cancer with level case highest in the country, with prevalence reached 0.8% (Diera et al., 2023).

South Kalimantan Province has amount density resident The highest population in Kalimantan, with a total of 4,073,584 people and an area of 38,744.23 km². Based on data from the Health Office South Kalimantan, case cancer cervix experience increase significantly, from 53 cases in 2018 to

1,406 cases in 2019. Meanwhile that , according to ASIK application launched by the Ministry of Health, the number of sufferers cancer cervical cancer is also increasing , in 2022 the number will be 5 and will increase in 2023 to 7 people (Kemenkes, 2023).

One of areas in South Kalimantan that are experiencing improvement case cancer cervix is Banjar Regency, where the number of case increased in 2018 by 12 cases and increased increased rapidly in 2019 to 81 cases. Banjar Regency itself is one of the largest areas in the province this and occupy ranking third as regency the largest in South Kalimantan. Conditions This need get attention special, especially in aspect health and its impact to access service health (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021).

Cancer neck uterus happen consequence growth abnormal cells in the tissue cervix or mouth uterus. Disease This can detected through screening, which aims identify change risky precancer develop become cancer If No quick handled. One of the method simple and affordable screening is IVA (Hardini et al., 2025).

Based on coverage data detect early cancer neck uterus in the period 2020 to 2022, South Kalimantan Province showed number participation by 4.98%. Achievement This Still is below the recorded national average by 9.32%. Meanwhile that, according to data from the Banjar Regency Health Service, the coverage detection early cancer neck uterus in the area experience decline in 2021, with total 1,180 people of a total of 94,704 women aged 30-50 years. Previously, in 2020, the coverage detection early reached 2,203 people of 89,406 women in range same age (Dinkes, 2020)

Although the screening program cancer cervix Already available, level participation woman in inspection Still in a word low, Various factor can influence low awareness and involvement woman age fertile in inspection cancer cervix, one of them is motivation. Encouragement from in self or motivation own role important in make somebody more care to his health , including in matter follow health programs like inspection early cancer cervix (Friska Realita et al., 2023). Various factor known play a role in push woman age fertile for do detection early cancer cervix. Factors the including among others level education, employment status, age, access to information, history disease in family, level knowledge, as well as attitude to cancer cervix. However, many woman reluctant undergo screening Because feel ashamed, consider it troublesome, doubtful importance examination, fear face possible outcomes accepted, and worry will feel pain moment examination. Lack of motivation is also one of the reason low participation in screening detection early cancer cervix (Imanda A, Soelistyowati E, Ragayasa A, 2024).

One of driving factors motivation woman age fertile (WUS) do inspection is factor attitude. Motivation Can appear from various source, good from in self alone, support family, as well as environment around. Factors This can push somebody for form more behavior positive, so that good attitude and level high motivation potential influence behavior health individuals, including patient. The attitude formed will increase motivation patient (Chamy Rahmatika, Fajrilhuda Yuniko, 2019). Attitude positive play a role as mental impulses that influence readiness individual in act, attitude No only formed from One factors, but rather from experience, culture, influence social, education, media, and emotion individual. Factors This contribute form perception and readiness somebody for act , including in matter inspection health (Ameliya et al., 2023).

Based on interview with officer health that handles disease programs No Infectious Diseases (NCDs) in Community Health Centers West Martapura , it is known that amount visit Woman For detection early is still very low . This is due to the lack of awareness Woman in check self to facility health. Based on coverage data detection early cancer neck uterus and cancer breast from sub-district and health center, Sungai Rangas Ulu Village recorded coverage by 0 in 2022 and 2021.

The importance of identifying the causes of low motivation of women's awareness in doing cervical cancer screening in terms of motivation and attitudes towards officer health so that appropriate

interventions can be carried out to increase the coverage of cervical cancer screening in the region the. Based on data and several factors that have been explained, Therefore that, research This aim For know whether there is connection between motivation that women have age fertile with attitude they in undergo screening cancer cervix.

METHOD

Type study this is descriptive quantitative and has get letter information suitability ethics with number 159/KEPK-FK ULM/EC/VII/2023 from commission ULM Medical Faculty ethics. Research This involving the total population as many as 561 people, with amount respondents who were made sample as many as 94 people.

Study This use purposive sampling technique, with criteria inclusion that is women who have married, aged between 15 to 59 years, live together husband, domiciled in Sungai Rangas Ulu Village, and willing participate as respondents. The data collection process was carried out in the month July until August 2023 in Sungai Rangas Ulu Village, District West Martapura, Banjar Regency .

Instrument study consists of from questionnaire A, which includes demographic data, as well as questionnaire B, which measures motivation and attitude. The results of the validity test showed a value of 0.379 – 0.788 on the motivation questionnaire and 0.409 – 0.821 on the attitude questionnaire, while the reliability test showed a result of 0.750 on the motivation questionnaire and 0.903 on the attitude questionnaire. Respondents fill in questionnaire in a way directly at their respective homes between 09.00 WITA to 11.00 WITA, with consideration that at that hour work House has finished. Before study done, researchers has coordinate with Head Sungai Rangas Ulu Village for ensure smoothness its implementation. Data analysis used SPSS 27 software. Univariate analysis was conducted to examine the frequency distribution of demographic data. Bivariate analysis used the chi-square test to examine the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

RESULT

Table 1.
Distribution Frequency Characteristics Respondents (n=94)

Characteristics Respondents	Amount Respondents			
	Mean	Min-Max	f	%
Age	34.70	18 – 49		
Level of education				
Base			51	54.30
Junior High School			21	22.30
Senior High School			18	19.10
College			4	4.30
Work				
No Work			49	52.10
Work			45	47.90
Income Family per Month				
Low			82	87.20
Tall			12	12.80

Based on table 1, it is known that the average age respondents is 34.70 years. In terms of level education, respondents with education base own percentage the highest, namely 54.30%, compared to with those who have education medium or high. Besides that, percentage respondents who do not Work more high, reaching 52.10%, compared to with those who have job. Meanwhile that, respondents with income low dominate, with percentage by 87.20%, more tall compared to those who earn tall.

Table 2.
Relationship Motivation for Women of Age Fertile to Attitude in do Screening Cancer Cervix
(n=94)

Variables		Attitude				Total (n)	Correlation Coefficient (r)	p-value
		Positive		Negative				
		F	%	F	%			
Motivation for Women of Age Fertile	Low	0	0%	0	0%	0	0.308	0.003
	Currently	15	40.5%	22	59.5%	37		
	Tall	32	56.1%	25	43.9%	57		

Based on table 2. seen that in the category motivation low (0), no there is respondents who have attitude positive and negative. In the category motivation moderate (37 respondents), attitude positive shown by 15 respondents (40.5%) and attitudes negative indicated by 22 respondents (59.5%), which indicates that part big individual with motivation currently tend behave not enough support screening cancer cervix. On the other hand, in the category motivation high (57 respondents), the majority of 32 respondents (56.1%) have attitude positive, while 25 respondents (43.9%) had attitude negative. This show that the more tall motivation, tendency For own attitude positive also increased. The results of the coefficient test correlation (r) of 0.308, which indicates existence connection positive weak between motivation and attitude in do screening cancer cervix. In addition that, the p-value of 0.003 (< 0.05) indicates connection This significant, so that can concluded that motivation own role important in form attitude woman age fertile to screening cancer cervix.

DISCUSSION

Study This aim For analyze relatedness between motivation in women age fertile with attitude they in implementation screening cancer cervix. Based on results data analysis, it is known that the average age respondents is 34.70 years. In terms of education, the majority respondents own education base with percentage by 54.30%, more tall compared to with those who are educated medium or high. Besides that, more Lots respondents who do not own work, with percentage by 52.10%, compared to with those who work. Meanwhile that, as many as 87.20% of respondents classified as in group earning low , more tall compared to with respondents who have income tall.

According to Norfitri et al. (2023), women age fertile (WUS) with level good knowledge tend own motivation more tall compared to those who have knowledge low. This is because WUS has good understanding about inspection visual inspection of acid acetate (IVA) more realize importance undergo inspection the compared to with WUS who have knowledge limited (R Norfitri, Zubaidah, Rusdiana, 2023).

Adequate knowledge about cancer cervix play a role important in increase awareness, motivation, and attitude positive woman For undergo screening. Women aged fertile more motivated do detection early If own sufficient information , especially related cost services. Free services or cost low as well as location comfortable examination become factor driver main. Besides that, availability service screening, accessibility location and information about prevention cancer cervix influential significant to participation they. On the contrary, lack information and motivation can hinder desire woman age fertile For do detection early cancer cervix (Friska Realita et al., 2023).

From the results study show that woman age fertile (WUS) with category motivation currently as many as 15 respondents (40.5%) indicated attitude positive, while 22 respondents (59.5%) indicated attitude negative, which indicates that part big individual with motivation currently tend behave not enough support screening cancer cervix. On the other hand, in the category motivation tall the majority of 32 respondents (56.1%) have attitude positive, while 25 respondents (43.9%) had attitude negative. According to Jumaida et al. (2020), motivation be one of element important things that influence to what extent someone can reach success. He play a role as strength guiding force individual For choose and do action certain. Every individual own different motivations, both those

originating from from in self (motivation intrinsic) and from factor external (motivation extrinsic). In context inspection health, women age fertile (WUS) will show more commitment tall if own level strong motivation (Jumaida et al., 2020).

Attitude somebody to something object consists of from two aspects, namely positive and negative, which play a role in determine decision individual. For push attitude positive in do detection early cancer cervix, required education health about importance screening. Education This expected can increase trust self woman in undergo examination. With greater understanding Good about cancer cervix and its risks, women will more aware will importance detection early and driven For participate in the screening program (Imanda A, Soelistyowati E, Ragayasa A, 2024).

Based on research conducted by Imanda et al. (2024), it is known that that part big woman age fertile show attitude negative to implementation screening detection early cancer cervix. This is caused by lack of knowledge about inspection the as well as assumption that screening no required because no there is symptoms felt. In addition that, fear and shame also arise factor inhibitor. Attitude negative This generally influenced by limitations information and understanding. On the other hand, some small WUS shows attitude positive to detection early cancer cervix Because they want to know condition health and maintain health reproduction. Women who undergo IVA or Pap Smear examination in general own level more education high, which contributes to greater understanding good and improving willingness they For do inspection (Imanda A, Soelistyowati E, Ragayasa A, 2024).

Research result this prove existence connection between motivation woman age fertile with attitude they in undergo inspection cancer cervix. Findings This show that there is correlation weak positive However significant between motivation and attitude to screening cancer cervix. In other words, the more tall motivation a woman age fertile, increasingly his attitude is also positive in do examination. Although the relationship found No too strong, in a way statistics connection this still significant, so that motivation still play a role in form attitude woman to detection early cancer cervix .

Research result This in line with study conducted by Herniyati S. et al (2023), which found existence connection significant between motivation and attitude with implementation detection early cancer cervix through IVA method in women age fertile. Findings the supported by a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), which indicates significance in a way statistics. This means high motivation tend push woman For more behave positive in do screening (Herniyati et al., 2023). Research Ameliya N, et.al (2023) also stated that there is significant relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and motivation in do detection early cancer cervical cancer and HPV vaccination. P-value = 0.00 ($p < 0.05$), which indicates that the more Good knowledge and attitudes someone , the more high motivation (Ameliya et al., 2023). Therefore that, is necessary effort improvement motivation, such as education health, support family, and convenience access service screening for attitudes positive to detection early cancer cervix can the more increases, which in the end can contribute in lower number incidents and deaths consequence cancer cervix.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion from results study this show that motivation play a role in form attitude woman age fertile to screening cancer cervix. Although the relationship weak, in terms of statistics still significant, increasingly tall motivation, increasingly positive attitude they. Factors like level education, employment, age, access to information, history disease in family, knowledge, as well attitude to cancer cervix become obstacle main. Therefore that, is necessary education, support social, and improvement access service for increase participation in detection early cancer cervix use pressing number incidents and deaths.

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