awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awiiava

awijaya

ya Universitas Brawijay ya Universitas Brawijay ya Universitas Brawijay ya Universitas Brawijay

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TERHADAP DETEKSI DINI KANKER SERVIKS DENGAN TINGKAT PARTISIPASI TES PAP SMEAR PADA INI KARYAWAN WANITA FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA INVESITAS

Gajendre M¹, dr.Nurrahma Wahyu Fitriyani², dr.Ahmad Dian Wahyudiono³Universitas Brawijaya

- 1. Program Studi Sarjana Kedokteran, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya
- 2. Departemen Pathology Anatomy, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya
- 3. Departemen T.H.T, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks terjadi di sel serviks yang berada di bagian bawah rahim yang menghubungkan vagina. Human papillomavirus (HPV) dan hubungan kanker serviks pertama kali ditunjukkan pada awal 1980 oleh ahli virologi Jerman bernama Harold zur hausen. Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Infeksi adalah penyebab utama 90% kasus invasif kanker serviks di Silas Brawl seluruh dunia. Orang-orang yang menderita kanker di Indonesia untuk segala usia di tahun sitas Braw 2013 memiliki persentase 1,4% atau 347.792 orang. Di Yogyakarta prevalensinya memiliki penyakit kanker tertinggi dengan jumlah 4,1%, sedangkan untuk Jawa Tengah adalah 68.638 orang dan Jawa Timur 61.230 orang. Kanker serviks memiliki salah satu prevalensi tertinggi di Sitas Braw Indonesia pada tahun 2013. Yogyakarta memiliki kanker serviks yang tinggi yaitu 1,5%. Berdasarkan data di Jawa Timur dan Jawa Tengah memiliki kanker serviks dan kanker payudara paling banyak. Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan partisipasi Pap smear tes pada wanita yang bekerja Sitas Braw di fakultas kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya dengan menggunakan lembar kuesioner dengan Populasi karyawan wanita di fakultas kedokteran UB sebanyak 129. Data yang iambil 100 karyawan wanita di fakultas kedokteran UB. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tidak terdapat silas hubungan yang signifikan . Berdasarkan Uji Chi-Square menunjukkan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap terhadap deteksi dini pap smear (p=0,131). kesimpulanya Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap terhadap deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan tingkat partisipasi dalam tes Pap smear.

Kata kunci :Human papillomavirus, kanker serviks, Pap smear, Pengetahuan, Attendude, Partisipasi.

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer occurs at the cervix cell which is at the lower part of the uterus that which connects the vagina. Human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer link was first demonstrated at the beginning of 1980 by German virologist named Harold zur hausen. Human papillomavirus (HPV) Infection is the main cause for 90% of invases cervical cancer cases worldwide. The people that have cancer in Indonesia for all ages in the year of 2013 have the percentage of 1.4% or 347 792 people. In Yogyakarta the prevalence has the highest cancer disease with the number of 4.1 %, meanwhile for Jawa Tengah is 68 638 people and Jawa Timur 61 230 people. Cervix cancer have one of the highest prevalence in Indonesia in 2013. Yogyakarta has high cervix cancer which is 1.5%. Based on the estimation Jawa Timur and Jawa Tengah has cervix cancer and breast cancer the most number. To find out the relationship between the level of knowledge and attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer with the participation of Pap smear tests on women who work in UB's medical faculties using questionnaire sheets with a population of 129 female employees in the medical faculty ISMAS Braw of UB. Data taken 100 female employees in the faculty UB medicine. The results showed no significant relationship. Based on Chi-Square Test shows the level of knowledge and attitudes towards early detection of pap smears (p = 0.131). Conclusions These results indicate that there is no significant relationship between attitudes toward early detection of cervical cancer



awijaya awijaya awijaya awijaya and the level of participation in Pap smear tests. awijaya Brawijaya Universitas Brawijava Keyword: Human papillomavirus, Cervical cancer, Pap smear, Knowledge, Attidude, awijaya Participation. awijaya Universitas Brawijaya awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awiiava

awijaya

awijaya Introductions Brawijaya

Papillomaviruses come from papovaridae family. It is small, nonenveloped virus, it has diameter of 55nm. It also has two capsid proteins Braw which are L1 and L2. In each virion capsid has a few copies (around 12 per virion) of the minor capsid protein, L2. It resembles a golf ball when it is seen under an electron microscope. The most common cancers in women is Rray cervical cancer with the number of 440 000 new cases annually and 80% these happen in developing underdeveloped countries. Human papillomavirus (HPV) Infection is the main cause for 90% of invases cervical cancer cases worldwide. Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most vital etiologic factor in cancer cervix with most 99.7% tumours having HPV DNA. HPV-16 and HPV-18 are the 2 most common high-risk types found in more than 70% of malignancies. Other Highrisk types includes 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68, 73, and 82. Sexually transmitted HPV infections leads to one of three possible outcomes. First is anogenital warts (condyloma acuminatum) on or around the genital and arms in both genders. It is generally associated with HPV-6 and HPV-11 and do not lead to cancer. The stage is one of the most important factors in deciding how to treat the cancer and determining how successful treatment might be. Pap test using liquid-based cytology, the cells are collected similar to conventional Pap, but using a brush instead of a spatula. The head of the brush is vigorously shaken or broken off into a small pot of liquid containing preservative solution. Braw The sample is then filtered or centrifuged to remove excess blood debris. The cells are then transferred to the slide in a "mono" layer. The test is more expensive Bra compared to conventional cytology and Real it needs additional supplies and The sophisticated equipment. preparation for Pap smear test is done menstruating period. The patient also Braw

Universitas Braw should in avoid a vaginal intercourse, sitas Brawijaya douching, use of tampons, use of medicinal cream vaginal or contraceptive cream for 24- 48hours las Brawijaya prior to cervical screening. Ideally, pre-sitas Brawijaya existing cervicitis should be treated priorsitas Brawijaya to cervical screening. It should proceed in the presence of bleeding or cervicitis, as these symptoms may be related to Brawijaya cervical dysplasia or neoplasm, which las Brawijaya may be detected with cervical Brawijava screening. The equipment used are examination table with foot supports, examination light, metal or plastic speculum, examination gloves, cervical las Brawijaya spatula and cytobrush, Liquid-based as Brawijaya cytology container or glass slide and fixative. For complications to occur are extraordinarily rare and include minor bleeding and infection. The patient must litas Brawijaya be educated on the likelihood of vaginal itas Brawijaya spotting immediately after a pap smear as Brawijava is performed, as this is considered normal. Although the Pap smear is one of the best screening tests in medicine and its implementation has decreased as Brawijaya the incidence of cervical cancer by oversitas Brawijava 50%, it does have its limitations. First, sitas Brawijaya the sensitivity of one Pap smear for cervical dysplasia ranges from 30-87%. intraobserver In and Itas Brawijaya Plus, the interobserver reproducibility is poor and itas Brawijava ranges from approximately 43-68% at tas Brawijaya best.

In considering the determinants Brawijaya of health, it's important to know that lowsitas Brawijaya physical circumstances are not the onlysitas Brawijava factors harmful to health. Lack of tas Brawijaya education for example can lead to reduced ability to find, understand and use health information. People with high sitas Brawijaya educational level will differ significantly it as Brawijaya on their health seeking behaviours as Brawijaya compared with low educational level Brawijaya people. The result showed that is statistically educational level significant on health seeking behaviour. Sitas Brawijaya

Instrument and Methodwijava

Research Planning Brawijaya

preparation for Pap smear test is done when the patient isn't in her square using questionnaire. The overall menstruating period. The patient also population of female employees in



awijaya

awijaya

awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya awiiava

Universitas Brawijaya's medical 2. faculties is 129. The researcher uses the Slovin formula for sampling the Slovin formula: Sitas Brawijay

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

where: n = sample size N = population size e = percent allowance.

Research Sampling ava

Universitas Brawijaya Universitas
$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$
Universitas Brawijaya Universita

awijaya Sampling of data is done by purposive awijaya sampling with random sampling techniques with a confidence level of 95%. The number of samples obtained by researchers is 98 samples. The random sampling data taken is 100 female wijaya employees in the Universitas Brawijaya's

Inclusive Criteria

wijava medical faculties.

wijaya The female employees of the Faculty wijaya of Medicine, Universitas Brawijaya who continue agreed to with questionnaire.

awijaya Exclusive criteria

The female employees who carry out the surgical removal of the uterus are done permanently and female employees who leave the questionnaire or do not wijaya complete the questionnaire.

Research instrument

This study uses a research instrument using a questionnaire that has questions wijaya related to Pap smear tests and cervical awijava cancer for female employees in the B medical faculty of Brawijaya University.

> The first part demographic data such as basic personal data and reasons for conducting this research.

Universitas Brawija The second Sitas Brawijaya part (B) contains the variables of knowledge and attitudes about positive and negative questions and behavioural stabilities blawliava Universitas Bra variables of the Pap smear health test, sitas Brawijaya niversitas Braypositive questions and negative questions has Brawijava using the Guttman scale by giving a sign $(\sqrt{})$ on the available choices. awijaya Universitas Brawiiava

BravTable 4.1/ Positive a and a negative sit as Brawijaya question score tas Brawijava Universitas Brawijava

Positive Score questions	Negative Questions
Alternative	Alternative
answers iversitas Braw	/ijanswers ve
Correct sitas Braw	/ijaWrongnive
Wrong 0 raw	Corrective

For the questioner will be given to the Brawijaya sample is as in the attachment.

Level of knowledge

Measured by a questionnaire consisting of 23 question items with weights per item (0, 1 and 2). The level of itas Brawijaya knowledge will be classified into 3 good itas Brawijaya categories: 33-46 moderate: 17-32 and less: 0-16.

Attitude

Attitudes early detectionsitas Brawijava toward Measured using a 4-scale Likert scale questionnaire (STS-TS-S-SS). Good attitude is above average and bad attitude is below average. The scoring are less brawliaya classified as categorised very good (16- tas Brawijaya 20): good (11-15): moderate (6-10): low itas Brawijava (0-5).

Behaviour Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

Universitas Brawij Conduct a Pap smear test for early itas Brawijaya detection of cervical cancer. Measured las Brawilaya with a right or wrong questionnaire sitas Brawijaya

> Female staff in the medical faculty, they were chosen because they were optimal for the research studies to be carried out. Stas Brawijaya

Techniques of collecting data

collected mainly uses observations with questionnaire sheets made related to the research conducted.

Data analysis

Univariate data analysis was awijaya performed to look at demographic data Brai descriptively Bra for respondent Bra characteristics. Chi-square data analysis uses regression correlation analysis to wildya see the relationship between the level of wijava knowledge and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer with the variables note that all items have the behaviour of conducting a Pap smear

awijaya Research results wijaya

Testing Research Instruments

The questionnaire that will be used as a data collection tool is first tested by wijava a research instrument. Tests conducted are testing the validity and reliability. This test is intended to measure the level of accuracy and reliability of the willaya questionnaire as a data collection tool. wijava The results of the validity and reliability test of the research questionnaire can be explained as below:

wijaya Testing Instrument Validity

awijaya Testing the Validity of **Attitude** Variable Instruments

Testing the validity of the attitude wijaya variable s instrument is done by willawa correlating each item score to the total score using the Pearson Correlation technique (Product Moment), testing criteria using the Pearson Correlation wijaya technique states if the correlation awijaya coefficient ta(riT) ≥ i table correlation awijaya (rtable) means the questionnaire items, Brawijaya, Universitas Brawijaya, Universitas Brawijaya are declared valid or capable measure the variables it measures, so it can be used as a data collection tool. The

Table 5.1 Validity of Attitude Variable Instruments

Variable Itemate	Correl	Infor tas	variables, so that it can be used collection tool in this study.	
Universitas Bray	coeffi	ni <mark>0</mark> ersitas E	Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya	

wijaya	Universita	s cient	ya Unive
	diniv.Q4ita	0.822	va Validi ve
e	Univ Q9 Q11	0.724	Valid
wijaya	Q11	0.842	Valid
wijaya	Univ Q12a	0.820	^{ya} Valid ^{ive}
wijaya	Univ Q15a	0.544	yaValidive
wijaya	Univ Q19a	s 0.637	yaValid _{i v}

Based on a summary of the results of testing the validity of the research value of the item correlation coefficient sitas Brawijava with a total score (riT)> correlation table value (0.361). Thus the questionnaire items on the attitude variables are declared valid or able to measure these sitas Brawijaya variables, so it can be used as a data sitas Brawijaya collection tool in this study.

Testing the Validity of Instrument **Variables for Actions**

Testing the validity of the instrument sitas Brawijaya of action variables is done by correlating sitas Brawijava each item score to the total score using the Biserial Point technique. Test criteria state if the correlation coefficient (riT) ≥ correlation table (rtable) means the sitas Brawijaya questionnaire items are declared valid or sitas Brawijava able to measure the variables measured, sitas Brawijaya so that it can be used as a data collection tool. The summary of validity testing results is as the following table:

Table 5.2 Validity of Instrument Variables for Actions

V al lab		TOLIOIIS	I I had become the ex-	Duniellaria
Vari	lte	Correlatio	Infor Versitas	Brawijaya
able	m ,	n Wijaya	matioersitas	Brawijaya
		coefficient	n Universitas	Brawijaya
Acti	Q10	0.700 awijaya	Validversitas	Brawijaya
on	Q12	0.700 awijaya	Validversitas	Brawijava

Based on a summary of the results of sitas Brawijaya testing the validity of research variables note that all items have the value of the wijaya summary of validity testing results is as Bravijaya summary of validity testing results is as Brawijaya awijava the following table: wijava Universitas Brayscore (riT)> table correlation values rsitas Brawijaya (rtable = 0.361). Thus, the questionnaire sitas Brawijaya items on the action variables are declared valid or able to measure these variables, so that it can be used as a data Stas Brawijaya as Braycollection tool in this study. aya



awijaya Instrument Reliability Testing versitas Braw

Instrument Reliability Test Attitude awijaya **variables** tas Brawijaya

The attitude variable reliability Bran testing is intended to determine the reliability and consistency of research instrument as a tool to aya measure the variables it measures. Reliability testing uses the Cronbach's Alpha technique. The test criteria state that the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient ≥ 0.6 means that the questionnaire items are declared to be reliable or consistent va in measuring the measured variables. The summary of reliability test results is as the following table:

wijaya Table 5.3 Reliability Test Attitude awijaya Variablesi

awijaya	Varia ble	Cronbach's Alpha	Informat ion
awijaya awijaya	Actio	0.822	Reliable
awijaya	Uni		

will ava Based on a summary of the results of awijaya testing 1 the reliability of research instruments note that the attitude variable produces Cronbach's Alpha value> 0.6. Thus, the questionnaire wijaya items on the attitude variable are stated to be reliable or consistent in measuring the variable, so that it can be used as a data collection tool in this study.

awijaya Testing sitaln strument Reliability wijava Variable Actions

The reliability test of the action variable is intended to determine the reliability and consistency of the awijava researchs instrument a as a tool to measure the variables it measures. Reliability testing uses the Split-Half technique. The test criteria state if the Spilled-Half coefficient ≥ 0.6 means the yaquestionnaire litems are declared awijava reliable or consistent in measuring the Bra measured variables. The summary of reliability test results is as the following

awijaya Table 5.4 Reliability Variable Actions's Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawi Variable Spill-Half Informa

Universitas	Brawijava Uni	iversitas Brawi	iava Unive	ersitas	Brawijava
tingversitas	Brawijaya Uni	ve Coefficient	ation Unive	rsitas	Brawijaya
Universitas	Braw Action n	ver0.822 Brawi	Reliable	rsitas	Brawijaya

Based on a summary of the reliability test results of the research instruments it is known that the action variable produces a value of the Spilt-Half coefficient> 0.6. Thus, the question / question item on the sitas Brawijaya action variable is declared reliable or consistent in measuring the variable, so it can be used as a data collection tool in this study iversitas Brawijaya Universitas Braw

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of Respondents by Age

The respondent's identity based on age can be seen through the following table and explanation:

Table 5.5	Characteris	tic Ini Of sitas Brawijaya
Respondent By	Age	<u>Niversitas</u> Brawijaya
Age	Frequency	Percentageas Brawijaya
21 - 25 Years	5	5% liversitas Brawijaya
26 - 30 Years	21	Z1%
31 - 35 Years	37	37% iversitas Brawijaya
36 - 40 Years	23	23% versitas Brawijaya
41 - 45 Years	9	9%niversitas Brawijaya
46 - 50 Years	3	3%niversitas Brawijaya
51 - 55 Years	2	2% _{niversitas} Brawijaya
Total	100	100% Presitas Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known that of the 100 female employees in sitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty, sitas Brawijaya who were involved in this study at most sitas Brawiiava 37% of respondents had an age interval sitas Brawijaya between 31-35 years. Furthermore, the second highest amount of 23% of respondents had an age interval stas Brawllaya between 36-40 years. Then the third sitas Brawijaya most amounted to 21% of respondents sites Brawni had an age interval between 26-30 years. While at least 2% of respondents had an age interval between 51 - 55 stas Brawijaya years. This shows that most of the sitas Brawijaya female UremployeesBrainija Universitas sitas Brawijava Brawijaya's medical faculty, who were sitas Braw involved in this study, had an age interval between 31 - 35 years.

as Bray Characteristics as of ray Respondents sitas Brawijaya



awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

wijaya Based on Education ava

The identity of respondents based on education can be seen through the following table and explanation:

Table 5.6 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Education

Trooperiaerite Bace	a on Eadoun	
Education	Frequency	Percenta
High School	ij ₆ ya Unive	6%
Diplomaitas Braw	rijaya Unive	rs11% Bra
Bachelor Degree	ii:58a Unive	rs58% Bra
Master's Degree	22 Unive	22%
Doctoral Degree	rijaya Unive	3%
Totalersitas Braw	100	100%

Based on the above table, it is known that of the 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty, 6% of respondents were involved in wijaya having a high school / vocational high school education. Furthermore, as many as 11% of respondents had Diploma final education. Then as many wijaya as 58% of respondents had final wildy aducation Bachelor degree. As many as wijaya 22% of respondents had Master's awijaya degree education. While as many as 3% of respondents had final education Doctoral degree. This shows that most wildy of the female employees in Universitas wijava Brawijaya's medical faculties, who were awijaya involved in this research, had bachelor's degree.

awijaya Characteristics of Respondents awijaya Based on Occupation

The identity of respondents based on occupation can be seen through the following table and explanation:

awijaya Table ers5.7s B Characteristics rs of S Bra awijaya Respondents Based on Occupation

respondents bas		Jupation
Occupation Bra	Frequ	Percen
	ency	tage
Private Sitas Bra	W46/a	46% Tas
employees s Bra	wijaya I	Universitas
Lecturer tas Bra	wi18va i	Jn18%itas
Staff _{ersitas} Bra Admin	13	13%
Admin	12	1 20/
Government Bra	wigaya I	Ung%rsitas
employees Bra	wijaya 🏻	Universitas
Analystsitas Bra		<u>J</u> n2%rsitas

Universitas Bray	wijava Universitas	Brawijava	Universitas	Brawijava
Universitas Bray	wLab staffiversitas	Brawijaya1°	% Iniversitas	Brawijaya
Universitas Brav	wiTotal Universitas	100wijaya10	00%iversitas	Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known that out of 100 female employees in the Universitas Brawijaya medical faculty, sitas Brawijaya Brathe most involved in this study amounted sitas Brawijaya to 46% of respondents had jobs as sitas Brawijaya private employees. Furthermore, the second most amounted to 18% of respondents had job as a lecturer / Sitas Brawijaya teacher. Then the third most amounted sitas Brawijaya to 13% of respondents had jobs as sitas Brawijaya employees / staff. While at least 1% of respondents have jobs as laboratory assistants. This shows that most of the employees rain ija Universitas Sitas Brawijaya Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in sitas Brawijaya jobs as this study had privatersitas Brawijaya employees.

Characteristics of Respondents Sitas Brawijaya Based on Married Status Iniversitas Brawijaya

Respondent's identity based on married status can be seen through the following table and explanation:

Table 5.8 Respondents Status		ristics ni of sitas Brawijaya on Married
Marriage Status	Frequen cy	Percenta Brawijaya ge Universitas Brawijaya
Married Single	85 15	85% niversitas Brawijaya 15% niversitas Brawijaya
Total	100	1/100%niversitas Brawijaya

Universitas Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known that out of 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty, 85% of respondents were married. While as many as 15% of respondents were single. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study were married.

Descriptive Analysis Awijaya

Descriptive Analysis of the Level of Sitas Brawijaya Knowledge about Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Brawii Descriptive analysis of the level of sitas Brawijaya

awijaya

awijaya

knowledge about early detection of a attitude towards early detection of a Brawii ava cancer can be known as the following

awijaya	Levelersita:of3r	Freque	U Percentas
awijaya	Knowledge	ncy	age reitae
	LOW (U-16)	0	0%
awijaya	Moderate (17-	36 aya	36% sitas
awijaya	32) iversitàs Br	awijaya	Universitas
awijaya	High (33-46) B	a 64 jaya	U 64% sitas
awijaya	Total ersitas Br	a 100 aya	U100%itas

Based on the above table, it is known that out of 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study, 36% wijaya respondents had sufficient level willawa knowledge about early detection of wijava cervical cancer, and 64% of respondents had high level of knowledge about early detection of cancer cervix. This shows that most wijaya female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study had high level of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer.

awijaya Descriptive Analysis of Attitudes willava Toward Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Descriptive analysis of attitudes wildy towards early detection of cancer can wijava be seen as the following table:

Table 5.10 Level of Attitudes

	Table 5.10 Level (oi Attitude	
awijaya	/ \ttituacs	Freque	Percent
awijaya		ncy	age
awijaya	Low (0-5) as Bra	1	1%
awijaya	Moderate (6-3 ra	16	16%
awijaya	10) iversitas Bra	wijava I	
	10) Good (11-15)	78	78% nversitas
awijaya	Very good	5	
awijaya	(16-20) sitas Bra	ıwijaya l	J 5 %ersitas
awijaya	Total ersitas Bra	10 0 aya l	J100%itas

awijava Based on the above table, it is known Rra that out of 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study, 1% of 16% of respondents had sufficient

cervical cancer. Next 78% of respondents had good attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer, while Sitas Brawijaya wijaya **Table 5.9 Level of knowledge** varsitas Bra 5% of Trespondents Thad every Ugood sitas Brawijaya attitude towards early detection of sitas Brawijaya cervical cancer. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study had good attitude towards stas Brawllaya early detection of cervical cancer. Universitas Brawijava

Descriptive Analysis of Participation Rates of the Pap Smear Test

Descriptive analysis of the Pap smear sitas Brawijava participation rate can be seen as the following table:

Table 5.11 Participation Rates of the sitas Brawijaya Pap smear Test

Participation	Freque	Percentaersitas Brawijaya
Test	ncy	ge Universitas Brawijava
Present	47	47%
Absent	53	53%
Total	100	100% Brawijaya
Tulai	100	hiversitas Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known that of the 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty sitas Brawijaya involved in this study as many as 47% of the Brawijava respondents told they had never taken Pap smear test, and 53% of respondents told they had never taken Pap smear stras Brawl test. This shows that most of the female Sitas Brawijaya employees in Universitas Brawijaya's sitas Brawijaya medical faculty involved in this study never had Pap smear test.

Cross Tabulation of Respondents Sitas Brawijaya Identities with Pap Smear Test sitas Brawijaya Participation Rates Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

Cross Tabulation of Age Variables with Participation Rates of the Pap Sitas Brawi Smear Testersitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

Cross tabulation of age variables with sitas Brawijaya Pap smear test participation rates can be identified as the following table:

wijaya respondents had less attitude towards BravTable U5.12 s Age B Variables U with sitas Brawijaya awijava early detection of cervical cancer, then Bra Participation Rates of the Pap smear sitas Brawijava



awijaya

awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awiiava awijaya awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya awijaya awijaya awijaya

Univers	Pa	пісіра	luon	lesi	Unive	rsita
Univore	ഥവ	not	па	ve	Unive	
Univers			wijay			
Univers	SIN	%rav	W N E	%	Jnine	% a
21nivers	siga:	3 3ra	wi 2 ay	2 .	Jni 5 e	r <u>si</u> ta
25nivers	sitas	00 a	wijay	00	Unive	r00a
Years	sitas	%rav	wiiav	%	Unive	%
26 -	1	17	4	4	2	21
		S.Bray			11176	.0
Years						
31nivers	12 as	s%rav	wijay	/ 17		
35 _{nivers}	0	20 a	wiia	_{/a} 0	Jnive	37 _a
Years	siţas	Λ		Λ	Iniva	.0
00			wijay		2	0
40nivers	-			13	3	%
Years	sitas	s 10 a	Wii	.0		23
	3	.0rz	6	0	9	.0
45	ita	0		%	-15	0
Years	Sit	%		6.		%
46 ^{nivers}	0	3.	3	00	3	9.
50niver		00		%	1	00
Years		%	7/2	3.	73	%
51 _n -		0.		00	350	3.
55		00	7	%		00
Years		%			11	%
Uni	0 4	0.	2	2.	2	2.
Uni		00		00		00
Univ		%		%		%

Participation test

The calculation results show that out of 100 female employees in Universitas awijaya Brawijaya's medical wijava participated in this study, at most 17% of respondents who were in the age interval between 31-35 years said that they had taken the Pap smear test, then the second most was 13% respondents will ava who were at the age interval between 36 awijaya - 40 years said they had ever taken a Pap smear test, the third most at 6% of respondents who were at an age interval between 41 - 45 years said they a had taken a Pap smear test. Universitas Brawijaya

While at most 20% of respondents who Branch were at the age interval between 31-35 years said they had never taken Pap smear test because the reasons respondents who were at the age interval between 26-30 years said they

Age Level rawing of Total as Brathere is no time. Next is the third highest Brawing a of 10% of respondents who were in the age interval between 36-40 years said they had never taken Pap smear test sitas Brawijaya s Brawith the reasons for which there was no sitas Brawijaya Bravtime and no chance. Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

of Educational Cross **Tabulation** S Bra Variables with Participation Rates of Sitas Brawijaya s Bravthe Pap Smear Test Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

tabulation of educational sitas Brawijaya Cross variables with Pap smear test participation rates can be identified as the following table: S Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

Table 5.13 Educational Variables with Participation Rates of the Pap smear

1001			1			
Educati	Le	vel	1/	of	То	taiversitas Brawijaya
on	Pa	rticipa	ation	test	a l	Iniversitas Brawijaya
樊	Do			ve	L	Iniversitas Brawijaya
) . (T =	no ha					Iniversitas Brawijaya
	N	%	N	%	N	i/vers itas Brawijaya
High	4	4.	2	2.	6	livers itas Brawijaya
school	7	4 .	_	00	U	onersitas Brawijaya
SCHOOL		%		%	-11	%ersitas Brawijaya
Diplo	7	7.	4	4.	1	
ma	'	00	4	4. 00	1	n¶ersitas Brawijaya
		%		%		lroversitas Brawijaya
		/0		/0		Jriwersitas Brawijaya
Bachel	2	27	3	31		Jr 58 ersitas Brawijaya
1 18 11 = 4	7	.0	3 1	- // /		
or	1		ı	.0		In Wersitas Brawijaya
degree		0		0 %	a l	Inversitas Brawijaya
	4	%	0	# All	a al	Inggersitas Brawijaya
Master	1	14	8	8.	_	
's	4	.0		00 y		Inoversitas Brawijaya
degree		0		∧% y		Jr ⁰ versitas Brawijaya
Dooto:		%	a	wijaya	a L	Inwersitas Brawijaya
Doctor		1.	Brav	wijava	a 3	Jngversitas Brawijaya
al	IVO	00	Bray	00	a I	00
dearee	IVEL	S% S	Dia	1%3ya	a	In Versitas Brawijaya

The calculation results shows that out of sitas Brawijava 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculties participated in this study, 2% of BWJJaya included there were no chance, fear of Brayrespondents who had high school / sitas Brawijaya wijaya the Pap smear, and not married. Then Bra vocational education told that they had sitas Brawijaya awijava the second most amounting to 17% of Bra taken Pap smear test, then 4% of Stas Brawijava respondents who had Diploma education told that they had taken Pap had never taken Pap smear test with the smears test, 31% of respondents who sitas Brawijaya ya reasons of which were not married and Brail had Bachelor degree education told that sitas Brawijaya



they had taken a Pap smear test, the next was 8% of respondents who had Master's degree education told that they had taken Pap smear test, while 2% of respondents who had Doctoral degree education told they had taken Pap smear test.

Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

While 4% of respondents who had high school / vocational education stated that they had never taken Pap smear test on va the grounds that they were not married Bran and do not need to have Pap smear test. Then by 7% of respondents who had Diploma education told that they had awijaya never taken Pap smear test with wijava reasons that includes fear, no chance, and trauma with negative stories. As many as 27% of respondents who had a Bachelor degree education told they had never taken Pap smear test wijaya because they had no time, had no willaya chance, were not married, and were afraid. Next, 14% of respondents who had Master's degree stated that they had never taken Pap smear test because they had no time, had no wijava chance, were not married, and were afraid. Whereas 1% of respondents who had Doctoral degree stated that they had never taken Pap smear test wildy because they had not had time to do the awijaya Pap smear test.

Cross Tabulation of Occupational Variables with Participation Rates of the Pap Smear Test

The cross tabulation of work variables with the Pap smear test participation rate can be identified as the following table:

Table 5.14 Occupational Variables with Participation Rates of the Papsmear Test

Occupati	as Brawijaya Level	of	Total
onalversit	participation	Un	iversitas
	asestawijaya	Un	iversitas
Universit	a Do rawija Ha	vejn	<u>-</u> iversitas
	not have		
Universit	have	Him	lucy elter
Universit	N % N	%	N %

wijaya Univ	/ersi /ersi /ersi	1. 0 0 %	Braw Braw Braw	3. 0 0 %	4 U	4 4. 0 0 %	
w ljeyturer iiv wijaya Univ wijaya Univ	/ei ¹ si /ersi /ersi	1 2. 0 0 %	Braw Braw Braw	6. 0 0 %	1 1 8 U	1 8. 0 0	
wijaya Univ	ersi ersi	7. 10 10 10 10 10	Braw Braw Braw Braw	iloaya iloaya il%ya ilyaya	1 1 3 U	1 3. 0 0 %	
Admin	7	7. 0 0 %	6	6. 0 0 %	1 1 1 3	1 3. 0 0 %	
Govern ment Employ ees	3	3. 0 0 %	6	6. 0 0 %	9	9. 0 0 %	
Analyst	2	2. 0 0 %	0	0. 0 0 %	/ u	2. 0 0 %	
Lab staff	1	1. 0 0	0	0. 3 0 ya 0 ya	a U	Injye Irove Irove	

<u>Univer</u>sitas Brawijaya

The calculation results showed that out of 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty participated in this study, at most 23% of respondents who had private employee jobs claim to had taken the Pap smear test, then the second most at 6% of respondents each has job as a lecturer / teacher, staff, admin, and government employees told they had taken the Pap smear test.

While at most 21% of respondents who had job as private employees stated that they had never taken Pap smear test on the grounds that they were not married, did not need to take Pap smear test, had



awijaya awijaya

awijaya

awijaya awijaya awijaya awijaya awijaya awijaya

no time, had no chance, and were Then afraid. the second amounting to 12% of respondents who had jobs as lecturers / instructors told they had never taken Pap smear test ava with the reasons that includes fear, no Bray chance, no time, and not married. Next, 7% of respondents, each of whom had job as an employee / staff and admin, stated that they had never taken Pap smear test on the grounds that there was no time, no chance, not married, and afraid, and trauma with negative

Cross Tabulation of Marriage Status Variables with Participation Rates of the Pap smear Test

wijaya Ucross tabulation of marital status wijaya variables i with Pap smear awijava participation rates can be found as the awijaya following table:

wijaya Table5.15 Marriage Status Variables Wijaya with Participation Rates of the Pap awijaya smear Test

J						E 11 , 200	
Marria	Le	Level		of		Total	
ge	pa	rticipa	tion	test			1
status	Do)	Ha	ve	Ti		
Univ	no	t			64		
Unive	ha	ve			3	\	B
Univer	N	%	N	%	N	%	E
Marrier	4	40	4	45	8	85	R
ed	0	.0	5	.0	5	.0	li
		0		0	7	0	ľ
Univers	sita.	%		%	4	%	ŀ
Singlers	sitas	13	1	12	1	15	1
e Jnivers	3	.0	2	.0	5	.0	
Univers	sitas	0		0		0	
Univers		0/_		%		%	

The calculation results show that out of aya 100 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya participated in this study, 45% of married respondents told that they had taken the Pap smear test, then 12% of that they had never taken Pap smear test on the grounds that there were no va smear e test. Then 113% of visingle Brancervical cancer states that taken Papisitas Brawijaya

respondents stated that they had never the Brawliava taken Pap smear test because they were not married.

Relationship Analysis of Knowledge sitas Brawijaya Levels of Early Detection of Cervical Sitas Brawijava Cancer with Participation Rate of Pap smear Test iversitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

The value of P-Value which is below sitas Brawijaya 0.05 is considered significant whereas if sitas Brawijava the value of P-Value above 0.05 is Brawijava considered as insignificant. The relationship of the level of knowledge sitas Brawijaya about early detection of cervical cancer stas Brawllaya with the level of participation in Papsitas Brawijava smear tests can be known as the following table:

Table 5.16 Knowledge Levels of Early Silas Brawijaya Detection of Cervical Cancer with sitas Brawijaya Participation Rate of Pap smear Test rsitas Brawijaya

Farticipa	LIOI	i Na	ie Oi	гар) 5111	eai	<u>Jrasers</u> itas Brawijaya
Level		vel		of	To	tal	Iniversitas Brawijaya
Of	pa	rticip	oatio	n.		7.1	_
Knowl	tes					-11	niyersitas Brawijaya
edge	Do	23	Ha	ive		-11	niaersitas Brawijaya
	nc	t)	-11	niwersitas Brawijaya
	ha	ve				-11	hi ^e ersitas Brawijaya
10.5	n	%	N	%	N	%	
Low	70	0.	0	0.	0	0.	niversitas Brawijaya
	0	_	U	0.	U	0.	ni y ersitas Brawijaya
(0-16)	57	0		•			Jnioersitas Brawijaya
		0		0	_ /	0	
		%		%		%	Jniversitas Brawijaya
Mode	2	2	1	1	3	3	Jniversitas Brawijaya
rate	0	0.	6	6.	6	6.	Jniversitas Brawijaya
(17-		0		0			
32)		0		0	Aya	ا 10	Jniversitas Brawijaya
À		%		%	jaya	%	Jniversitas Brawijaya
High	3	3	3	3	6/8	6 L	Jniversitas Brawijaya
(33-	3	3.	_1	1,,,,			Jniversitas Brawijaya
46)		0		0	ijayt	<i>(</i>)	
12)		0	ло Б	raw	ıjaya	0	Jniversitas Brawijaya
	nive	0/	as B	10/1	iiava	10/s	Jniversitas Brawijaya

ava Brawijaya's as Brmedical Unfaculties BrayThe calculation results showed that out sitas Brawii of 100 female employees in Universitas medical Brawijaya's faculties participated in this study, as many as and single respondents said they had ever Bra 20% of respondents who had sufficient sitas Brawijaya awijava taken Pap smear test. While 40% of Braylevel of knowledge about early detection sitas Brawijava respondents who were married stated of cervical cancer told they had never taken Pap smear test, while 16% of respondents who had sufficient level of time, no chance, and fear for the Pap state knowledge about early detection of state Brawl



awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

smear test. Then as many as 33% of respondents who had high level of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer told they had never wilaya taken Pap smear test, while as many as Bra awijaya 31% of respondents who had high level Bran of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer told they had taken Pap smear test.

Wildya Testing the relationship between the willava level of knowledge about early detection. Rra of cervical cancer with the level of participation in Pap smear performed using Chi Square. Based on the table note that the probability value wijava of 0.7016. These results indicate the probability> level of significance (alpha $(\alpha = 5\%)$). Thus, it can be stated that there is no significant relationship wildya between the level of knowledge about wild a early detection of cervical cancer with will available the level of participation in Pap smear awijaya tests.

wijaya Analysis of the Relationship of wijaya Attitudes Toward Early Detection of awijaya Cervical Cancer with the Participation Rate of the Pap smear

The value of P-Value which is below wijava 0.05 is considered significant whereas if the value of P-Value above 0.05 is considered as insignificant. relationship of attitude towards early willaya detection of cervical cancer with the wijava level of participation in Pap smear tests can be known as the following table:

Table 5.17 Attitudes toward Early **Detection of Cervical Cancer with the** Wijaya Participation Rate of the Pap smear awijava Testiversitas Brawijava Uni

	i Situs Diu Wijuyu	
Attitu	Level of a	Total ers Pas
des	participation test	Universites
OHIVE	test	Universitas
Unive	Do BraHave	Universitas
Unive	rsnot Brawijaya	Universitas
Unive	rshaveBrawijava	Universeas
Unive	N % N %	n _{In} %ersitas

Low	Un0ve0sita1	Brawi	iava1.	Un Oversitas	Brawijava
(0-5)	Unive 0 sitas	B ₀ awi	jaya0	Universitas Universitas	Brawijaya
wijaya	Unive itas	B‰wi	jaya _%	Universitas	Brawijaya
WMod	Un5/e5sitas	Brawi	jaya1	Universitas	Brawijaya
erate	Unive0sita4	Brawi	6y6.	Universitas	Brawijaya
w (6-ya	Unive 0 sitas	B ₀ awi	jaya0	Universitas Universitas	Brawijaya
wijaya	Universitas	B‰wi	jaya _%	Universitas	Brawijaya
WGood	Unaveasita3	Bawi	j 7 .y2 7	Universitas	Brawijaya
w (1 1/a	Un6ve6sita2	B2awi	8 v 8.	Universitas	Brawijaya
				Universitas	
wiiaya	Universitas	B‰wi	jaya _%	Universitas	Brawijaya
	Ur <u>2</u> /e2.ita3	B ₃ awi	J5У€5.	Universitas	Brawijaya
Very	0sitas	B0awi	jaya0	Universitas	Brawijaya
good	0	B _Q awi	iaya ⁰	Universitas	Brawijaya
(16-	%	% ************************************	iava	Universitas Universitas	Brawijava
20)			, ,		D

Universitas Brawijaya

The calculation results showed that out sitas Brawijaya of 100 female employees in Universitas sitas Brawijaya faculties sitas Brawijaya Brawijaya's medical participated in this study, none of the respondents had low attitude towards detection of cervical cancer, sitas Brawijaya claimed they had never taken Pap smear sit as Brawii ava test, while as many as 1%niv0frsitas Brawijaya respondents who had lack of attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer stated they had taken Pap smear sitas Brawijaya Then as / 5% ivof sitas Brawijaya as many respondents who had an adequate sitas Brawijava attitude towards early detection of Brawijaya cervical cancer told they had never taken Pap smear test, while as many as 11% of respondents who had/sufficient/sitas Brawijaya attitude towards early detection of sitas Brawijaya cervical cancer told they had taken Pap smear test. Next as many as 46% of respondents who had good attitude towards early detection of cervical sitas Brawijaya cancer told they had never taken Pap sitas Brawijaya smear test, while as many as 32% of sitas Brawijaya respondents who had good attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer told they had taken Pap smear sitas Brawijaya Braitest. Whereas 2% of respondents who slias Brawijaya Bra had very good attitude towards early sitas Brawijaya detection of cervical cancer told they had sitas Brawijaya never taken Pap smear test, while as many as 3% of respondents who had Universitas Bravvery a good erattitude a towards. Uearly sitas Brawijaya Universitas Braydetection of cervical cancer told they had sitas Brawijaya Universitas Braytaken Pap smear test.





awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

Testing the relationship between a Pap smear test informed through the Brawllava attitudes toward early detection of cervical cancer with the level of participation in Papyasmear e tests Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya aya performed using Chi Square. Based on BravTable 5.19 People whom accompany sitas Brawijaya wijava the table note that the probability value Bray respondent for Pap smear Tests hiversitas Brawijava of 0.131. These results indicate the probability> level of significance (alpha $(\alpha = 5\%)$). Thus, it can be stated that aya there visa no significant relationship Bray awijaya between si attitudes ja toward ve earlys Rray detection of cervical cancer with the level of participation in Pap smear tests.

wijaya Descriptive S Analysis of Action awijaya **Variables**itas Brawijay

Descriptive Analysis of the Place of **Pap smear Tests**

wijaya Descriptive analysis of where to awijava conduct the Pap smear test is informed awijaya through the following table and explanation:

wijaya Table 5.18 Place of Pap smear Tests

Place	test	Freque	Percent	١
taken		ncy .	age	H
Hospita	ı	28	60%	1
Primary		7	15%	
healthc	are		Edl	
Clinic	Ì	12	26%	
Total		47	100%	

Based on the above table, it is known that of the 47 female employees in wijaya Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who have had Pap smears, 60% of respondents have had Pap smears in hospitals, then 15% of respondents have Pap smear tests at the primary wild a healthcare, while as many as 26 % of wilaya respondents had Pap smear test at the Bray doctor's clinic. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who have wijaya done Pap smear tests, do the tests at Bray awijaya the hospitalas Brawijaya Universitas Bra

Descriptive Analysis of people whom accompany respondent for Pap

following tables and explanations:

Place test	Frequen	Percenta Brawijaya
taken	су	
Husband	113 brawij	ay28% Universitas Brawijaya
Mother nivers	it 2 s Brawij	ay4% Universitas Brawijaya
w Friend Inivers	it 32 Brawij	ay68% Jniversitas Brawijaya
wijotal Univers	it 47 Brawij	ay 100% niversitas Brawijaya

Based on the table above, it is known sitas Brawijaya that of 47 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculties 28% of who had Pap smears, respondents Pap /a smears sitas Brawijaya took accompanied by their husbands, then sites Brawiiava 4% of respondents took Pap smears sitas Brawijaya accompanied by mothers (biological / inlaws), while as many as 68% of respondents took Pap smear test accompanied by a friend. This shows sit as Brawijaya that most of the female employees in sitas Brawiiava Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who have done Pap smear tests, they did the tests accompanied by friends.

Descriptive Analysis of the Previous Sitas Brawii Time for Conducting the Pap smear Test

Descriptive analysis of the last time sitas Brawijaya conducting a Pap smear test was sitas Brawijaya informed through the following table and explanation:

5.20 Previous Time for Conducting Sitas Brawijaya the Pap smear Test / awijaya Universitas Brawijaya

Previous Time For a Freq a	Percersitas Brawijaya
Last Time Test taken uenc	entaversitas Brawijaya
	ge
1 Month 3	6%
6 Months versitas Bravaijaya	√7% ersitas Brawijaya
wijaYearJniversitas Bra\36aya	77% ersitas Brawijaya
wTotal Universitas Brav47aya	100versitas Brawijaya
wijaya Universitas Rrawijaya	%niversitas Rrawijava

Based on the above table, it is known that of the 47 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawho have taken Pap smears, as many as sitas Brawijaya Descriptive analysis of friends to do _____6% of respondents stated that the last



awijaya time they did Pap smear test was one Brawijaya Universitas Braw month ago, then 17% of respondents told that the last time they did Pap awijava they did Pap smear test was one years Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya ago. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who had done Pap wijaya smears, stated that the last time they did braw awiiaya Pap smears was one year ago. versitas Braw

Descriptive Analysis of the Reasons for Doing a Pap smear Test

wijava Descriptive analysis of the reasons for conducting a Pap smear test is informed through the following table and explanation:

wijaya Table 5.21 Reasons for Doing a Pap awijaya smear Test

awijaya	Reasons for Doing	Freq	Perc	Á
	the Test	uenc	entag	
awijaya	On	y	е	
awijaya	Husband support	4	9%	I
awijaya	Have symptoms	3	6%	
awijaya	Cervical cancer	40	85%	
awijaya	prevention action		V W	1
awijaya 	Total	47	100%	

wijaya Based on the above table, it is known will avail that of the 47 female employees in awijaya Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculties who have taken Pap smear test, 9% of respondents stated that the reason they had Pap smear test was wijaya due to their husband's encouragement, then 6% of respondents stated that the reason they did Pap smear test is due to a perceived complaint, while as many as 85% of respondents stated that the reason they did Pap smear test was as wijaya a Upreventative measure for icervicals Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya ava cancer. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who had done Pap smear tests, stated that the wijaya reason they did Pap smear tests was as awijaya a preventative measure for cervical Bray iwiiaya ^{cancer}ersitas Brawijaya Universitas Brav

Descriptive Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Transportation to Pap smear Test BravBased on the table above, it is known sitas Brawijaya awijaya Location itas Brawijaya Universitas Bravthat, of the 100 female employees in sitas Brawijaya

Universitas Brawijaya Descriptive analysis of transportation to Pap smear test location is informed smear test six months ago, while 77% of through the following table and sizes blawled wijaya respondents stated that the last times Bravexplanation:ersitas Brawijaya. Universitas Brawijaya

Table 5.22 Transportation to Pap smear Test Location

III III B
Herc Percitas Brawijaya
enta ersitas Brawijaya
geiversitas Brawijaya
89% ersitas Brawijaya
9%
9% 2% Versitas Brawijaya
1 100 Brawijaya
n yniversitas Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known sitas Brawijava that of the 47 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who had done Pap smear test, 89% of respondents used motorized vehicles to sitas Brawijaya reach the location of health services to sit as Brawii ava do Pap smear test, then 9% of sitas Brawijaya respondents used public transportation to reach health service location to do Pap smear test, while as many as 2% of respondents walked to reach health sitas Brawijaya service location to do Pap smear test. Stas Brawijava This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculties who have done Pap sitas Brawijaya smear tests stated that they used sitas Brawijaya motorized vehicles to reach the health sitas Brawijava service location to do Pap smear tests.

Descriptive Analysis Carrying Out Continuous Pap smear Tests Universitas Brawijaya

analysis avaconducts sitas Brawijaya Descriptive continuous Pap smear test checks through the following tables explanations:

Table 5.23 Carrying out Continuous sitas Brawijaya Pap smear Tests

Pap smear rests	Rrawija	va_ Universitas Brawijava
Continuous Test	Frequ	Percen
Method	ency	ya _{tage} liniversitas Brawijaya
w yes a Universitas	3 Jawija	ya <mark>31% iver</mark> sitas Brawijaya
w Ņo ya Universitas	69awija	ya ₆₉ % iversitas Brawijaya
w Total Universitas	100vija	ya _{100%} versitas Brawijaya



awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya Universitas as Brawijaya's Unimedicals Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya faculties participated in this study, 31% of respondents stated that they would carry out an examination using the Pap Bra Table5.25 Informing Others about the Sitas Brawijaya wijaya smear test method continuously, then Bra Pap smear Test as Brawijaya 69% of respondents told that they would not check with the Pap smear test method on an ongoing basis. This showed that most of the female wijaya employees in Universitas Brawijaya's ava medical faculties participated in this Bray study stated that they would not carry out continuous Pap smear tests.

Wilaya Descriptive Analysis of Husband's will ava Support for Conducting a Pap smear awijaya **Test**iversitas Braw

awijaya Descriptive analysis of. the wildy husband's support for the Pap smear wijaya test is informed through the following wijava table and explanation:

Table 5.24 Husband's Support for Conducting a Pap smear Test

	9		
Husbai	nd Frequ	ie Percent	
suppor	t ncy	age	
Yes	67	78%	
No	19	22%	
Total	86	100%	

Based on the above table, it is known that from 86 female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty ava who were already married, as many as 78% of respondents stated that they got their husband's support to do Pap smear test, then as many as 22% of respondents told that they did not get wijaya their husband's support to do Pap will ava smear test. This shows that most of the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty who were already married, stated that they got the support of their husbands to do Pap awijaya smear test tas Brawijaya

Informing Descriptive **Analysis** Others about the Pap smear Test

Descriptive analysis informs others ava about the Pap smear test informed through the following tables and explanations:

Sharing		rea Perv	ersitas	Brawijaya
About Cervice	al Cancer qu	i cen		Brawijaya
Early Detection	on er	n tag	oroitae	Brawijaya
wijaya Ulliver	Sitas Diawic	i ^{ya} e ^{miv}		
Yes Univer	sitas Brawig	7/a 67 iv	ersitas	Brawijaya
<u>vijaya Univer</u>	sitas Brawija	ya %niv	<u>e</u> rsitas	Brawijaya
	sitas Brawija	33 _{iiv}	ersitas	Brawijaya
Total Univer	sitas Brawija	100	e rsitas	Brawijaya
Univer	sitas Brawi <mark>o</mark>	iya % niv	ersitas	Brawijaya

Based on the above table, it is known sitas Brawijava that of the 100 female employees in sitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty participated in this study, as many as 67% of respondents stated that they sit as Brawijaya would share information about the Pap sitas Brawijaya smear test as an early detection of sites Brawijaya uterine cancer to friends, relatives, or others, then 33% of respondents stated that they would not share information stras Brawijaya about the Pap smear test as an early sitas Brawijaya detection of uterine cancer to friends, sitas Brawijaya relatives, or others. This shows that most sitas Brawijaya female employees in Universitas medical faculties Brawijaya's participating in this study stated that they sit as Brawijaya would share information about the Pap sitas Brawijaya smear test as an early detection of uterine cancer to friends, relatives, or others.

AB **Discussion**

This study aims to determine the relationship of the level of knowledge and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer with the level of Pap sitas Brawijaya smear Ltester participation in female sitas Brawijava employees of the Faculty of Medicine in Sitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya with respondents of 100 employees.

The most common cancers in the sitas Brawijava community include cervical cancer. Sitas Brawijaya Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is a major factor in cervical cancer. This is the third most common malignancy in Sitas Brawijaya women worldwide, and still stands as the sites Brawil leading cause of cancer-related deaths sitas Brawijava



awijaya in women in developing countries.

Identity of Respondents

wijava the majority of female employees in Rra Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty the highest level of education was Bachelor degree. Most respondents were married. In general women before age 32 were considered most fertile as after age 32 women's fertility starts to decrease and when they reach age 37 the fertility declines more significantly, finally when women reached the age 37 the fertility is dramatically fall. In research conducted the respondent age mostly got were between ages 31-35 years old thus their fertility level decreases by age (Hum 2010).

Knowledge level results and early detection and participation of Pap smear tests

Wijaya Knowledge on Pap smear screening

Majority of the respondents knew and had heard about Pap smear test. As much as 64% of the respondents got wijaya high level of knowledge score, even though they were high in knowledge about Pap smear, some of them still have limited knowledge procedures regarding the test. Based on the research which conducted by (Oon awijava 2011) stated that many respondents have high knowledge knowledge about Pap smear adequate in of the respondents (Thippeveeranna, 2013).

awijaya Attitude sit towards ay Pap smear screening tas Brawijaya Universitas

Regardless of their groups, respondents also mentioned that they would conduct the Pap smear test if they had reproductive problems. For the awijava smear test, they mentioned that do not s Brav**continuity taking the test**. ava want to do the Pap smear test due to

embarrassment and fear of the test Most of procedure. the female employees in Universitas Brawijaya's medical faculty involved in this study From this research, it is shown that Bra have a good attitude towards early sitas Brawijaya detection of cervical cancer. Based on sitas Brawii the research conducted by (Oon 2011) stated that many respondents does not feel the necessity to do Pap smear test due to absent in symptoms. From the stas Brawl literature (Thippeveeranna, 2013) inadequate attitude, when the woman presented reasons for the examination other than the prevention of Cervical Cancer Iniversitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawi

Participation of Pap smear test

Most of the female employees who were in the Universitas Brawijaya's sitas Brawijaya medical faculty involved in this study had sitas Brawijaya never had Pap smear test. There were also those who perceived themselves as being healthy and therefore did not need Pap smear at this moment. Based on the research conducted by (Oon, 2011) Sitas Brawi stated that many respondents did not sit as Brawi take Pap smear test. Beliefs about Pap smears appear to be related to actual cancer participation in screening (Esquer 2003). Many believed that Pap smear is performed only on women who sitas Brawii are symptomatic (Wong lw 2009).

Place test conducted

Majority respondents sitas of the conducted the Pap smear test at the nearest hospital around them. This made them easier to have regular check-up and also easy access to healthcare service.

Accompany

As much as 68% of the respondents respondents often did not feel the blackhoose their friends to accompany them black blackhoose their friends to accompany them wijaya necessity to do the Pap smear test due. Brayto take the Pap smear test as they were sitas Brawi to absence in symptoms. The promote comfortable around their friends compared to other people which were close to them.

groups that never once done the Pap The previous time test taken and



Based on the data collected, majority respondents took 1 year before from the time the data is being collected. Most of the respondents mentioned that lack of aya time was one of the barriers to women's Bray access to Pap smear screening Real services. Various situations were associated with the lack of time such as being busy with their tasks either as housewives and working women as well as long there was also a long waiting time especially at government's clinics. Majority of the respondent did not continue taking the Pap smear test ya frequentlyitas Brawijaya

Support

Generally, there was very little involvement of family members for wild a cervical cancer screening but there was awijava also ivesome support from the respondent's husband to do the test. There was lack of family and spousal support for women who wanted to do Pap smears. Some respondents never ava discussed Pap smear with respective spouses and vice versa. But they felt that if they were to discuss with their spouses, they would definitely gain their support. As a step of prevention of cervical cancer, majority acted on their own to take care of their health.

Accessibility

Majority of the respondents noted that they brought their own vehicle to the location where they conducted the test and accessibility was never a problem for Pap smear test.

ava Information spreading/a

Respondents stated that they would share information about the Pap smear test as an early detection of cervical when they are spending time around

Relationship between u attitudes bla awijava cancer with the level of participation Braylow (Thippeveeranna, 2013). va in Pap smear tests

Testing the relationship between attitudes toward early detection of cervical cancer with the level of participationer in a Pap wismear Utests sitas Brawijaya performed using Chi Square. Based on sitas Rrawi the table note that the probability value of 0.131, the value of P-Value which is below 0.05 is considered significant whereas if the value of P-Value above stas Brawl 0.05 is considered as insignificant. These results indicate the probability> level of significance (alpha ($\alpha = 5\%$)). Thus, it can be stated that there is no significant relationship between attitudes toward early detection of cervical cancer with the level of participation in Pap smear tests. The limited knowledge and nonchalant attitude as well as ignorance about cervical cancers and Pap smear small brawn screening are the two most significant sites Brawijaya factors affecting women from being sizes Brawi screened. Among other reasons for low participation in Pap smear test included women not perceiving themselves as being susceptible to cervical cancer because they had no symptoms of sitas Braw illness and this is further strengthened because of inadequate information and knowledge about the importance of Pap smear screening. Regarding women's attitude towards Pap smear screening, sitas Brawi embarrassment and fear are seen to be as a main barrier to undergo Pap smear test. Fear can be associated with many elements such as fear of pain, fear of Sitas Brawijaya getting negative results, procedure. The sitas Brawijava concept of embarrassment can be associated with strong cultural factors since majority of women mentioned being shy if they have to expose their private parts and Pap smear test is a very intimate procedure. Furthermore, sitas Brawijava there was also gender issue involved in sitas Brawi that they would be further embarrassed if the Pap smears were performed by male doctors. In conclusion, the low stas Brawllaya wijava cancer to friends, relatives, or others. Bra uptake of Pap smear screening is sitas Brawijava associated with various factors some of Silas Brawii which were noted in previous studies (Oon, 2011) Although knowledge of Pap smear as a screening procedure for stras Brawl toward early detection of cervical Brawijaya

Research Limitations

One of the limitations faced in this study is the different views of each awijaya respondent on the questions in the Brawijaya wilava questionnaire and the explanations that Brawijava had been given. Where it can lead to Brawin 3. interpretation in answering different questionnaires so as to produce Brawijaya wijaya different conclusions in the process of Brawija 4. ava analysis and discussion of this study. Tas Brawijava

Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

awijaya

awiiava

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awiiava

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

wijaya U Based to on a the varesults wijava discussion, it can be concluded that:

- The respondents have high level of knowledge of respondents and a good attitude towards Univearly detection of cervical Universal cancer.
- 2. Majority of the respondents had never participated for a Pap smear test.
- 3. There is no significant relationship was found between the level of knowledge and attitudes toward early detection of cervical cancer and the level Univ of participation in Pap smear Univetests.

Suggestion

Based on the wijava discussion, suggestions can be taken awijaya that jiyersitas

- Need to educate about cervical cancer in the community with Universities Brav
- 2. Need more attention to personal Univehealth Brawijaya

Reference Brawijaya

- U1. Boardman C.H., 25th October Brawijaya Unive 2018, s Brawijava Un Cervical s Brawijava Cancer, emedicine. medscape, c om, Acessed 8th November 18
- Univehttps://emedicine.medscape.co s Brawijaya Univem/article/253513-overview#a6 as Brawijava
- 2. Boardman C.H., 25th October

- 2018, rsitas Brawijava Cervical sitas Brawijava Cancer, emedicine. medscape, co m, acessed 8th November 18 5pm,
- https://emedicine.medscape.coersitas Brawijaya m/article/253513-overview#a4versitas Brawijaya
- Bucco D, 17th May 2017, Many women are not up to date with Pap test, Page 3/6
- Burd E.M., Jan 2003, Clinical Sitas Brawijaya microbiology reviews, Human sitas Brawii Papillomavirus and cervical cancer, Vol 16 no.l, p1-17
- Destriyana, 26th April 2015, 5 sitas Brawijaya Mitos tentang kanker serviks yanf sitas Brawijaya sit perlurawija dipercayai, sitas Brawijava 8th Merdeka.com,accessed 2018 9pm, December https://www.merdeka.com/sehat/ 5-mitos-tentang-kanker-serviks-arsitas Brawijaya yang-tak-perlu-dipercaya.html versitas Brawijaya
- Falco M., 11th December 17, sitas Brawijava cervical cancer stages, America cancer society, accessed 23rd November 9PM 2018 https://www.cancer.org/cancer/c isitas Brawijaya ervical-cancer/detection- hiversitas Brawijaya diagnosis-staging/staged.html
- 7. Gyenwali D, 2013, **Factors** associated with late diagnosis of Nepal, rsitas Brawijaya cervical cancer in PubMed.gov,acessed Uni&hrsitas Brawijaya Decmeber 2018 9pm, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pu bmed/23992006
- 12014, rsitas Brawijaya 8. Ihaji Ε., October Level, Sex Jrand sitas Brawijava Educational Church Affiliation on Healthrsitas Brawijaya **Behaviour** Seeking among Parishioners in Makurdi Metropolis of Benue State, Journal of Educational Policy and Stas Brawley Entrepreneurial awii av Research sitas Brawii ava (JEPER), Vol.1, No.2, Pp 311-sitas Brawijaya 316.
- Karjane N.W., 31st may 2018, sitas Brawijaya Pap ers smear, will Medscape, sitas Brawijaya Accessed 10th December 18 sitas Brawijaya 3pm ersitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya
 - https://emedicine.medscape.co m/article/1947979-overview#a8
- Kementrian kesehatan RI, 2015, Sitas Brawijaya Infodatin Pusat data dan sitas Brawijaya informasi kementrian kesehatan sitas Brawijava RI, stop kanker, Situasi penyakit



awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awijaya

awiiava

awijaya

awijaya awijaya

- kanker, Brawijaya men-children-course/health-niversitas Brawijaya Indonesia, page 1-6.
- 11. M. E. Fernández-Esquer, P. Espinoza, A. G. Ramirez, A. L. Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Ranjit Singh, Brawijay Naorem arsitas Brawijaya
- 12. Mayo clinic staff, 23rd August Brawijaya 2017, Diagnosis, Cervical Cancer, accessed 8th December 9PM, Univertitys://www.mayoclinic.org/disess Brawijaya v_rases-conditions/cervical-versitas Brawijava cancer/diagnosis-treatment/drc-20352506
- 13. Mishra G.A., July 2011, An overview of prevention and early Unividetection of cervical cancers, Indian Journal of Medical and Paediatric Oncology, accessed 9th December 10PM, 18 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/p mc/articles/PMC3342717/
- 14. Moyer V.A., 19th June 2012, Screening for cervical cancer: U.S Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation statement, Annals of internal medicine, vol 156 number 12, p.880-890.
- 15. Person R.T., 21st November 18, Etiology and Pathophysiology, Univ Epocrates, accessed 9th Univ December 18 10am, https://online.epocrates.com/dis eases/25924/Cervicalcancer/Etiology
- 16. Ramondetta D.L., 2013, Overview, Univ Cervical Cancer National Cervical Cancer Coalition, acessed 9th December 10AM, http://www.nccconline.org/hpvcervicalcancer/cervical-cancer-Univeoverview/rawijaya Unive
- 17. Repeated Pap smear screening Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Mexican-American among women, Health Education Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Univ Pages 477–487.ya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya
- 13: Health Promotion and for Women Education and Children, Unite for sight, Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Unive5pmas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

<u>promotion-women-children</u> 19. Thippeveeranna C., Surekha

- Sadhana Mohan, Laiphrakpam sitas Brawijaya Nabakishore Brawii Singh,2013, sitas Brawijaya Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Brawijaya the Pap Smear as a Screening Procedure Among Sitas Brawijaya Nurses in a Tertiary Hospital in Stas Brawllaya North Eastern India, LAsianrsitas Brawijaya Cancer sitas Brawijaya Pacific Journal of Prevention, Vol 14, page 849-852.
- 20. Weber M., 13th March 17, Pap sitas Brawijaya smear (Pap test): What to expect, sitas Brawijaya Healthline, Acesed 8th December sitas Brawijaya 9PM, https://www.healthline.com/healt jaya Universitas Brawijaya h/pap-smear
- 21. Wong L.P., Wong Y.L., Low sitas Brawijaya W.Y., Khoo E.M., Shuib R., Med sitas Brawijaya 2009, Knowledge and awareness of cervical cancer and among Malaysian screening women who have never had a sitas Brawijaya Pap smear: a qualitative study, sitas Brawijaya Singapore, 50(1).49-53.

118. Staple-calrk, J., 2015, Modules Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya

http://www.uniteforsight.org/woas Brawijaya Universitas Brawijaya