Implementation of Theory of Planned Behaviors to Participation and IVA Examination in Female Age Women

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ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of death in the world, with 311,365 cervical cancer deaths recorded globally in 2018. Cervical cancer is caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). This viral infection is often found in sexually active women who have multiple partners. Therefore, cervical cancer can be prevented by conducting early examination through Visual Acetate Inspection (IVA). The purpose of the literature review is to determine whether there is a relationship between theory of planned behavior and participation in IVA examinations in women of fertile age. The method uses Literature reviews from the Pubmed, Microsoft Academic, BASE and Google Scholar databases, published in 2015 to 2020, and manually selects and analyzes relevant articles. The results of the literature review show that of the 20 journals found and in accordance with the research questions, namely, 1 journal that discusses the Intention Relationship of the IVA test, 7 journals that discuss the Relationship of the IVA Test Behavior, 9 journals that discuss the Attitude Relationship of the IVA test, 3 journals that discuss the Relationship of Subjective Norms for the IVA test and from the 20 journals that were found active IVA examination, 4 journals and 16 journals that were not active performed the IVA examination. From the results of the analysis of the journal, it was found that there was a lack of knowledge and information about IVA tests so that women of childbearing age did not actively carry out IVA examinations, the importance of counseling and health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer, especially IVA tests, not only for women of childbearing age, but also for their husbands, so that they understand the importance of early detection of cervical cancer and can increase the intention, behavior, attitude and subjective norms towards the activity of the IVA test.

Keywords: IVA test, theory of planned behavior, HPV, literature review

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INTRODUCTION

70% cervical cancer is caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV). This viral infection is often found in women who are sexually active. While the triggering factors for cervical cancer are women who have multiple sexual partners, women who smoke, frequent washing of the vagina with anti-septic, low immunity, and use of contraceptive pills.

It is estimated that every day there are 40-45 new cases, 20-25 people die, meaning that every hour an estimated 1 woman dies of cervical cancer. This means that Indonesia will lose 600-750 productive women every month (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Therefore, cervical cancer can be prevented by early detection. The sooner it is known, the sooner treatment can be done before it gets worse. Early detection of cervical cancer can be done in primary health services such as Puskesmas through Visual Acetate Inspection (IVA). The equipment needed is quite simple and does not require expensive costs by observing a visual test using a 3-5% acetic acid solution on the cervix and seeing the change in color, which occurs after basting which aims to see the presence of dysplasia cells as a part of the cervical cancer screening method (Anwar Mallongi, 2018).

Cervical cancer cases in Indonesia are caused by a lack of knowledge and awareness to do early detection so that most women who suffer from cervical cancer are found at an advanced stage and result in death because the cancer does not cause symptoms. And every woman has a risk for cervical cancer regardless of social, economic, status and age conditions (Pusdatin, 2015).

To prevent cervical cancer this prevention can be done by providing education to increase knowledge of conducting counseling and health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer, especially IVA test, not only for the mother group, but also for husbands, so that they understand the importance of early detection of cervical cancer in age couples, fertile, so that the husband can provide support to his wife for early detection of cervical cancer. In addition, the role of the husband as a decision maker will greatly affect the behavior of these fertile women in carrying out IVA examinations (Fatimah et al., 2018).

METHOD

The literature search was carried out by identifying all types of international and national articles regarding the Theory of Planned Behavior Relation to IVA Examination Participation in Women of Fertile Age. The electronic data bases used were Base, Microsoft Academic, Pubmed, and Google Scholar with a search strategy using the PICO method (patient, intervention, comparison and outcome) (Eriksen & Frandsen, 2018). The keywords used in the literature search combine the following keywords: Theory Of Planned Behavior Against the Iva Test, Behavior against the Iva Test, the Behavior factor against the Iva Test. Search for articles is limited from 2015 to 2020 and manually select and analyze articles that are relevant or in accordance with the research. The article inclusion criteria are: (1) Relationship of Intention with IVA Examination (2) Relationship of Behavior with IVA Examination (3) Relationship of Attitude to IVA Examination (4) Relationship between...
Subjective Norms and Iva Test Examination (5) There is a relationship between Theory of Planned Behavior and the activity of IVA examination in women of fertile age, while the exclusion criteria are articles that are not free full text and are not relevant to the research question.

1. Literature Review Search Algorithm

RESULTS

This literature review describes two articles that discuss the relationship between Theory of Planned Behavior and IVA examination participation in women of reproductive age. IVA, 66.7% had a non-supportive attitude, and 54.8% were not willing to take the test. The researcher explained that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude with a P-value of 0.000. According to Fatimah et al., (2018) who conducted their research on 80 women of childbearing age. there is a relationship between intention, attitude, and subjective norms with the IVA test. p is 0.009 and the OR value is 8.83. there is a relationship between attitude and behavior IVA test with a p value
of 0.033 and an OR value of 5.11. There is a relationship between subjective norms and the behavior of the IVA test with a p value of 0.048 and an OR value of 4.11.

Another study conducted by Suci et al., (2020). Describing the results of his research that the factors that influence women of childbearing age in doing IVA are attitude p value 0.001, cadre support p value 0.021 and source of information p value 0.036.

Harisnal et al., (2019). who conducted their research on 74 prostitutes and from the study showed that there was a relationship between husband support (p value 0.017 and OR 5.429) and the role of officers (p value 0.005 and OR 6.840) with the IVA test.

Fitria et al., (2019) conducted a study of 90 women of childbearing age. In this study, there was a relationship between knowledge of the fertility age of women on the visual examination of acetic acid (IVA test) and the IVA behavior test. The results of the analysis obtained p <0.05 (0.003 <0.05 X2 count> X2 tabl (11.553> 5,991) with a contingency coefficient of 0.337 which means low closeness.

Triana et al., (2018). conducted research on 39 respondents who had a good level of knowledge as many as 28 respondents (21.4%) who had a high interest in IVA p-value = 0.001 (p <a 0.05), of the 41 respondents who had a positive attitude, 27 respondents (22 , 5%) who have high IVA interest p-value = 0.030 (p <a 0.05).

Miftahil et al., (2019). conducted an experimental study of 110 women of childbearing age, that 60% of women of childbearing age had never done an IVA test. There is a relationship between knowledge level with p value 0.000, attitude with p value 0.041, access to information with p value 0.000 and husband support with p value 0.000 with IVA test. Variable that affects husband's support with p value 0.000 and Odds Ratio 46,693.

Masni et al., (2019). conducted a study on 212 women of fertile age who underwent IVA examinations as much as 42.5%, variables related to the behavior of WUS in early detection were knowledge with a p value of 0.000 (POR: 5.082), husband's support with a p value of 0.001 (POR: 2.804) , and health personnel support with p value 0.012 (POR: 2.424).

Ayu Wulandari et al., (2016). The results of the study, the most dominant factor determining IVA behavior sequentially, was the level of education (OR = 3.403), while other factors as protective factors included access to information (OR = 0.272), support from health workers (OR = 0.163), attitude (OR = 0.104).

Tuty et al., (2018). From the results, it was found that most of the respondents did not perform the IVA examination. The bivariate analysis showed that there was a relationship between education, occupation, knowledge, sources of information and socio-economy with WUS who performed the IVA examination.

Laily et al., (2020). Shows that there is a relationship between perception and attitude indicating that more than half of respondents 66% have a positive perception in early detection of cervical cancer and positive for IVA.
Putu et al., (2020) conducted a study on 104 women of childbearing age, there were subjective norm factors that influenced FAW's interest in detecting cervical cancer with a p-value of 0.016 <0.05 and educational and occupational factors did not affect FAW's interest in detecting cervical cancer.

Kartini et al., (2017) conducted a study on 72 couples of fertile age, this study showed knowledge of PUS about IVA examination. Most of the women of childbearing age who were positive had sufficient knowledge, while PUS who had negative attitudes mostly had less knowledge. There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes about the visual inspection of Acetic Acid.

Lisda et al., (2019) with the participation of women in IVA examinations. And the results show that marital status, knowledge and attitudes are related to women's participation in IVA examinations. Attitude is the variable with the largest OR value, namely 20.4 and p value <0.001. Another study conducted by

Nonik et al., (2019) on 350 women of childbearing age. The factor associated with early detection of cervical cancer is knowledge (p-value = 0.003). There is no relationship between attitude, trust and early detection of cervical cancer because there are other factors that are more influential. According to the research results, it is known that 68.9% did not do IVA because they did not know about IVA.

Puji et al., (2019) conducted a study of 303 women of childbearing age based on the results of the study that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and the IVA test, ρ (0.048). There is no relationship between attitude and participation in the IVA test, ρ (0.145).

Ummul et al., (2019) from 63 respondents who had a high level of knowledge, 27 respondents (42.9%) made early detection using the VIA test method. Meanwhile, of the 38 respondents who had a low level of knowledge, 3 respondents (7.9%) did early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA test method. From the results of the chi-square test analysis, it was found that p = 0.000.

Sri et al., (2019). based on research results (a = 0.05) obtained p value = 0.0001 (p <0.05) there is a relationship between knowledge about cervical cancer and participation in doing the IVA test.

Sari et al., (2020) the level of knowledge was sufficient, namely 29 (58.0%) and the behavior of the IVA examination was quite 30 (60.0%). from the results of the sig value 0.000 (<0.01) there is a relationship between the level of knowledge about IVA and the behavior of examining IVA at Village WUS.

Another study conducted by Riri et al., (2019) statistical tests obtained P value from five variables <□ (0.05, there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, actions, information media, family support on early detection behavior of cervical cancer by examination iva
## Assess the quality of articles based on literature study findings

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<th>No</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Dini Meir Widayanti, Mohammad Bagus Qomaruddin Qomaruddin, Dedi Irawan</td>
<td>Journal of Public Health Research, DOI:10.4081/jphr.2020.1815</td>
<td>Mother’s knowledge and attitudes towards Visual Acetate Acid Inspection tests in Surabaya Indonesia</td>
<td>This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of mothers with IVA test, using the analytical and cross-sectional study. Data were obtained from mothers who visited the family planning section of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Center. Out of a total of 184 mothers, 126 samples were chosen by purposive sampling technique.</td>
<td>The results showed that 59.5% of respondents had high knowledge on IVA test; 66.7% had unsupportive attitudes towards it, and 53.8% were not willing to carry out the tests. This study explains that there is significant relationship between knowledge and attitude with a P-value of 0.000.</td>
<td>In conclusion, various factors influence the participation of IVA examination, namely lack of knowledge, inability to access information, and fear.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Fatimah Dewi Anggraeni, Eva Putriiningrum</td>
<td>Midrefery Journal, Vol. X, No. 02, 2018</td>
<td>Analysis of factors related to screening behavior of dynamic cancer detection based on reasoned action theory (RAT) in uskesmas sewon, Bantul, yogakarta</td>
<td>This type of research is an analytical survey research using a cross sectional approach. The population in this study were women of childbearing age aged 20-50 years as many as 6,601 people who lived in the Work Area of I Sewon Public Health Centre Bantul. The sampling technique used purposive sampling as many as 80 women of childbearing age. The data collection used questionnaires and data the analysis used logistic regression analysis.</td>
<td>The result shown respondents who did not do IVA test as much as 76.3% (41 women) and conducted IVA test as much as 23.8% (19 women). Respondents had low intentions of 55.8% (43 women) and some high intentions were 46.3% (37 women). Respondents had a negative attitude of 51.3% (41 women) and positive attitudes as much as 48.8% (39 women). Respondents had low subjective norms of 51.3% (41 women) and high subjective norms of 48.8% (19 women). There was a relationship between intention and IVA test (p value = 0.009 and odd ratio = 8.83). There was a relationship between attitudes and IVA test (p value = 0.032, and odds ratio = 5.11). There is a relationship between subjective norms and IVA test (p value = 0.048, and odd ratio = 4.11).</td>
<td>There is a relationship between intention, attitude, and subjective norms with IVA test.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Suci Nurjanah, Aorivati Intasari, Tarigan Sibero</td>
<td>Window of Health Journal, Vol. 3 No. 3, 2020 : 218-226</td>
<td>Factors Affecting A Woman of Childbearing Age to Have a Visual Inspection Test for Acetic Acid (IVA) of Visual Acetate Acid Inspection (IVA). The scope of implementation of Pasak Health Center IVA in 2019 for women of childbearing age aged 30-50 is 20.95%. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence women of childbearing age in conducting the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection test. This type of research is quantitative with cross sectional approach. The population is all women of childbearing age aged 30-50 years as many as 3240 people. The sample of this research is 97 respondents with Proportional Random Sampling technique. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate (Chi Square test), and multivariate analysis (multiple logistic regression tests).</td>
<td>The results showed that factors influencing women of childbearing age in conducting IVA were attitudes p value 0.001, cadre support p value 0.021, and sources of information p value 0.036. While the factors that have no effect are knowledge, husband's support, and perception. The most dominant factor influencing was cadre support with an OR value of 14.144 (95% CI = 1501-133,286). The conclusion of this study is that women of childbearing age in conducting IVA tests are influenced by attitudes, cadre support and information.</td>
<td>It is recommended that Pasakemas, especially health workers, be able to work closely with cadres and across sectors in developing caders as an effort to support IVA health promotion so that the coverage of IVA tests in the area of Pasakemas Sapak's technical support units can be carried out thoroughly.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Hasnul, Nurhapipa, Bahri Riva, Syamsul Masni, Fauza, Miftahil Rahmawati, Ns. Naziyah, Triana Harisnal</td>
<td>Jurnal Kesehatan Vol 55, 2019 156-160</td>
<td>The method in this study used Qualitative Analytical, where the population is all reproductive women age in the Gunung village Wusani Klenten district with 90% of sample reproductive women with probability sampling technique by means of proportional stratified random sampling, research instruments using the enclosed questionnaire using univariate and bivariate analysis.</td>
<td>Based on data analysis of respondents who are knowledgeable enough as many as 32 people (34.4%) and the majority of respondents did not do as many as 81 people (90.0%). In the study there is a relationship of fertility women age knowledge on visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA test) with IVA behaviour test.</td>
<td>It can be concluded that role of health workers has big influence toward examining inspection visual acetic acid test in the working area of health centre Kolot.</td>
<td>Microsoft Academic</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Fritia Ika, Wulandari, MS. Angelina, F. Nuswantiyangy</td>
<td>International Reproductive Health and Family Conference (IBHFC) (2019)</td>
<td>The method in this study used Cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used a random sampling technique with a total sample of 62 women of childbearing age in the Jatinegara District Health Center who were married. Data collection was carried out at the Jatinegara District Health Center and Puskesmas used a questionnaire.</td>
<td>39 respondents who had a good level of knowledge were 28 respondents (21.9%) who had a high interest in IVA p-value = 0.001 (p &lt; 0.05); of the 41 respondents who had a positive attitude, 27 respondents (22.5%) had high IVA interest p-value = 0.030 (p &lt; 0.05).</td>
<td>The analysis results obtained of significant results p &lt; 0.05 (0.003 &lt; 0.05 X2 counts X2 table (11 -53x = 5.99)); with coefficients contingency is 0.337 it means the closeness is low.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Triata Indrayanti, S ST. M. Kes. No. Naziyah, S.Kt. M. Kep. Rahmanwati</td>
<td>JAKHOJ Vol. 4, No. 2, 2018</td>
<td>This study used a cross sectional approach. The sampling technique used a random sampling technique with a total sample of 62 women of childbearing age in the Jatinegara District Health Center who were married. Data collection was carried out at the Jatinegara District Health Center and Puskesmas used a questionnaire.</td>
<td>There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age towards interests performing an IVA. It is hoped that this research can increase interest in doing IVA in woman of age fertility that was previously low becomes high. for example by providing socialization about its importance IVA examination.</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Miftah Fauza, Aprianti, Anisunandini</td>
<td>Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion Vol. 14 / No. 1 / January 2019</td>
<td>The results of the study showed that 60% of respondents had never detected IVA test. The results of the statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between the level of knowledge with p value 0.000, attitude with p value 0.041, access to information with p value 0.000 and husband support with p value 0.000 and the IVA test. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant variables affected the participation of women in cancer early detection though IVA tests was husband's support with p value 0.000 and Odds Ratio 46.693, which means respondents who supported by husbands were likely to do IVA test 46 times compared to those not supported. Therefore the dissemination of information was not only provided to women but also men including husbands in order to motivate women for IVA test.</td>
<td>Cervical cancer, IVA test, knowledge, attitude, fertile age women's husband support</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Mamtul Syamsul Bahri Riva, Nurhopia</td>
<td>Excellent Midwifery journal Vol 2 No. 2019</td>
<td>The method in this study design. Sample of 212 people. The sampling procedure was proportional random sampling method, data collection used a questionnaire and data analysis was carried out by univariate, bivariate with</td>
<td>The results showed that the proportion of women who did early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method was 42.5% value 0.001 (POR 2.804), and support for health workers with p value 0.012 (POR 2.420) and not</td>
<td>It is hoped that there will be collaboration between Puskesmas and Cross Section Women's Organizations, and professional organizations within increase knowledge</td>
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Implementation of Theory of Planned Behaviors.....

chi square and multivariate tests. Data analysis was performed by univariate, bivariate with chi square test, and multivariate with multiple logistic regression tests.

Exposed to confounding variables. It can be concluded that women of childbearing age whose knowledge are approximately 5 times more likely will not undergo IVA examinations than mothers with good knowledge.

Factors Related to Behavior of Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) of Childbearing Women in Puskesmas Sukunuyu 2016

An analytical observational study with cross-sectional design was used and 146 respondents were chosen as the sample by simple random sampling. Questionnaires were used to identify V/A behavior as dependent variable and predisposing factor (age, knowledge level, education level, attitude, employment status, socio-economic level), enabling factor (information access, distance affordability, expense affordability) and reinforcing factor (family support, health worker’s support, health cadre’s support, counseling) as an independent variable.

Logistic regression analysis showed that dominant factor determining VIA behavior was education level (OR=3.403), while the other as protective factors such as information access (OR=0.272), health worker’s support (OR=0.163), attitude (OR =0.045) and income of childbearing women (OR=0.045). An enhancement of health promotion program is needed, including counseling and socialization for high educated women.

Factors Related to Women's Behavior of Willing to Do IVA Examination

Research methodology used is quantitative. Population in this research is the women of the fertile that visit puskesmas kec. Pondok gede bekasi timur on the 08 may 2017 with the sample of some 50 people.

Of the results of the analysis univariate obtained the majority of respondents not have a iva 60 %, low education 58 %, work 64 %, knowledge good and quite 36 %, a source of information from the media 58 % and socioeconomic & lit. alkn 52 %

The research data showed that there was a relationship between the level of perception of mothers about cervical cancer and the attitude of mothers to carry out the IVA test (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) p value = 0.000, so the p value = 0.000 <0.05 while r = 0.678.

The dominant factor influencing FAW’s interest in early detection of cervical cancer is attitude of information and social the economy by who performs examination iva

The results of this study showed that there is a knowledge factor influencing interest with a p-value of 0.023 <0.05, attitude factor influencing interest with a p-value of 0.023 <0.05, there are subjective norm factors influencing FAW interest in detecting cervical cancer with p-value 0.016 <0.05 and educational and occupational factors do not affect FAW interest in detecting cervical cancer with p-value= 0.05. The conclusion of this study did not significantly influence education and employment factors with p <0.05. While knowledge, attitude and subjective norm are factors that influence significantly with a p value <0.05

The dominant factor influencing FAW’s interest in early detection of cervical cancer is subjective norm.

The relationship of perception with attitude shows that more than half of the respondents 66% have a positive perception in early detection of cervical cancer and they are positive about IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid).

The results of this study was that women of childbearing age whose knowledge are approximately 5 times more likely will not undergo IVA examinations than mothers with good knowledge.

Factors Related to Willing to Do IVA Examination

An analytical observational study with cross-sectional design was used and 146 respondents were chosen as the sample by simple random sampling. Questionnaires were used to identify V/A behavior as dependent variable and predisposing factor (age, knowledge level, education level, attitude, employment status, socio-economic level), enabling factor (information access, distance affordability, expense affordability) and reinforcing factor (family support, health worker’s support, health cadre’s support, counseling) as an independent variable.

The research design used was cross-sectional approach. The study population is 30 people. The research data showed that there was a relationship between the level of perception of mothers about cervical cancer and the attitude of mothers to carry out the IVA test (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) p value = 0.000, so the p value = 0.000 <0.05 while r = 0.678.

The research design used was cross-sectional approach. The study population is 30 people. The research data showed that there was a relationship between the level of perception of mothers about cervical cancer and the attitude of mothers to carry out the IVA test (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) p value = 0.000, so the p value = 0.000 <0.05 while r = 0.678.

The dominant factor influencing FAW’s interest in early detection of cervical cancer is subjective norm.

The results of this study was that women of childbearing age whose knowledge are approximately 5 times more likely will not undergo IVA examinations than mothers with good knowledge.
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<td>Linda Widiastuti Longgupa</td>
<td>Determinants of Participation of Prenatal Women in VIA Examination in Poso District</td>
<td>Smart Midwife Journal Vol. 1 No. 3: August 2019</td>
<td>151 - 158</td>
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<td>Many reproductive women have ample knowledge of their positive attitudes, while the majority of reproductive-age women have less knowledge of adverse attitudes. The conclusions that can be taken from this study include socio-demographic factors were associated with women’s participation in VIA test, except parity; the cost has weak relationship with women's participation in VIA test; attitude has fairly strong relationship with women's participation in VIA test; knowledge has fairly strong relationship with women's participation in VIA test.</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Nonik Ayu Wantini, Novi Indroyani</td>
<td>Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA)</td>
<td>Journal of Nurses and Midwifery</td>
<td>6, Number 1, April 2019</td>
<td>027-034</td>
<td></td>
<td>Until 2016, the coverage of VIA in Indonesia was 4.34% which was still far from the national target of 10% at the end of 2015. There isn't any correlation between attitudes, beliefs and early detection of cervical cancer because there are other factors that are more influential. According to the results of the study, 68.9% didn't do VIA because they didn't know about VIA.</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>puji wahyuni Christin Hiyana Tingkat Dewi puji wahyuni Robhika Haidayani</td>
<td>Determinant Factors Correlated with IVA Test Among Couple of Childbearing Age</td>
<td>Midwifery And Nursing Research (MANR) Journal Vol.1 Issue 3 March 2019</td>
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<td>Based on the results of this research, the most influential factors were associated with the IVA test: knowledge of adverse health outcomes, positive attitudes, and early detection of cervical cancer would heal if it was found early.</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Umam Qura Jumayani, Ansar Dian Sudik, Anyu, Indra Divinata, Mul. Rian Suriah</td>
<td>Epidemiology and Society Health Review Vol 1 No1 2019</td>
<td>The Determinants of Cervical Cancer Early Detection Behaviour with VIA Test Method in Visitors of Polyclinic “KIA-KB” in Kassi-Kassi Public Health Centre of Kota Makassar, Indonesia</td>
<td>The research was observational analytical research with cross sectional study design. The population of the study was all women of fertile couple that visited Polyclinic KIA-KB in Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center and lived within the coverage area of Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center, which amounted to 135 women. The samples were 101 women that were collected by using accidental sampling technique. The results showed that there was a relation between knowledge (p=0.000), attitude (p=0.005), husband support (p=0.000), as well as health worker support (p=0.000) and early detection behaviour by using VIA test method. Meanwhile, there was no relation between education and early detection behaviour by using VIA test method. There should be pro-active and creative actions from health workers in improving the knowledge of the targets and their husbands about early detection of cervical cancer.</td>
<td>Published</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sari Wulandari</td>
<td>Jurnal Maternity and Neonatal vol 2 no 6 2019</td>
<td>Fertile knowledge about the women participation in cervical cancer with do ivat test at pakemus kabupaten tambusai rokan the 2018 year</td>
<td>Cervical cancer is a type of cancer occurring in aera, cervix and is the main cause of death among women. around the world 274.000 estimated deaths occur each year as a result of this disease, with an estimated around percent of new cases 89. in developing countries. The main cause of cervical cancer is human papillomavirus (hpv) as the main cause of death among women worldwide in rescuing women that the victim, cervical cancer one of them is by effort to early detection methods visual inspection with acetic acid (iva), a method of iva is practical, screening method simple, and cheap. High sensitive The purpose of this research is to know the fertile woman knowledge of cervical cancer with participation in doing iva test center tambusai rokan upstream years 2018. The methodology quantitative research survey design analytic used.</td>
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<td>Sri Handayani ,Viantika, Kusumawati</td>
<td>Journal of Health Science Polytechnic of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Pamplakipang Vol. 8. No.1. June 2020</td>
<td>Relationship of Knowledge Level About VIA Sari Purwantini With VIA Examination Behavior</td>
<td>This research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The study population of all women of childbearing age in the village of Sebo, Sidomulyo Bambanglipuro Village, Bantul of 82 women of childbearing age. Data collection was taken by purposive sampling of 50 women of childbearing age. Data analysis using a questionnaire and data analysis using the Kendall-Tau correlation test. The level of knowledge of the majority of women of childbearing age were sufficient (29,5%) and the majority of VIA examinations were 80 (62,5%). Kendall Tau correlation test results obtained sig value of 0,000 (&lt;0,01). There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about VIA with VIA examination behavior in WUS Sidomulyo Village Bambanglipuro Bantul.</td>
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<td>Rasti Maharani dan Chikma Vinia Syah</td>
<td>Vol. 14. No. 1, April 2019 :1 - 59</td>
<td>Early detection behavior of cervical cancer with IVA examination by women of childbearing age (WUS) in Selo Village in the working area of the Pamplakipang Kuras district health center, Pelalawan patent</td>
<td>The type of this research is quantitative analytics, with cross sectional design. The population2900 with the sample156 is by using random sampling technique. The analysis used in univariate and bivariate analysis by Chi Square test. Based on the result of the research, most of the respondents do the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with IVA test as much as 35 (77,6%), respondents with knowledge as low as 103 (66,6%) (POR = 3,390) (95% CI 1,401-6,590) respondents with negative attitude as much as 88 (56,4%) (POR = 2,362; 95% CI 1,095-5,064) respondents who never receive information as much as79 (50,6%) (POR = 2,378; 95% CI 1,085 - 5,321), and respondents who did not get family support as much as 93 (59,6%) (POR = 2,419; 95% CI 1,124-5,203). Based on statistical test were obtained P value of five variables (&gt;0.05), there is correlation between knowledge, attitude, action, information and family support toward behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with IVA test. The suggestion expected for woman of childbearing age is to increase awareness to do IVA for early detection of cervical cancer.</td>
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DISCUSSION
Relationship of Intention with IVA Examination
intention or intention is a cognitive and conative representation, if the individual does not have the intention to carry out a behavior, the individual tends not to carry out that behavior (Ajzen, 1975). Research (Fatimah et al., 2018). obtained p value of 0.009. The significance value is below 0.05, which means there is a relationship between intention and the IVA test. Intent can predict the behavior of the IVA test, which means that women who have high intentions are willing to do the IVA test compared to women who have low intentions.

Relationship of the IVA examination behavior
According to the theory (Notoatmodjo, 2010), he must know in advance what the benefits of this behavior are for him. A person will do early detection of cervical cancer by IVA examination if he knows the ways and benefits for himself. What has been done by several studies, namely Sari et al., (2020), Riri et al., (2019), Fitria et al., (2019), Ummul et al., (2019), Masni et al., (2019) ). and Ayu et al., (2016). There is a relationship between iva examination and IVA test behavior. The factors that determine IVA behavior are the level of education, information, support of health workers, attitudes and income of WUS. women of childbearing age whose knowledge are more or less at risk will not undergo IVA examinations than mothers with good knowledge.

Attitude Relationship with IVA Examination
Individuals will form a belief about an object that will be assessed positively or negatively. Attitude is one of the predisposing factors that influence women in early detection of cervical cancer (Ajzen, 1991). Lisda et al. (2019), Putu et al., (2020) and Kartini et al., (2017) Fatimah et al., (2018), Dini et al., (2020) and Triana et al., (2018). Puji et al., (2019) and Nonik et al., (2019). respondents who have a negative attitude have a 3.8 times greater risk of having low IVA interest. research by Laily et al., (2020). It is known that the attitude of the mother in doing the IVA test towards almost all (77.8%) had a positive attitude towards the IVA examination.

Relationship between Subjective Norms and Iva Test Examination.
According to Fishbein and Ajzen (2010), subjective norms are a function based on beliefs called normative beliefs, namely beliefs about the agreement and / or disagreement of a person or group that is important for individuals to a behavior According to Fatimah et al., (2018) and Putu et al., (2020). women of childbearing age who have positive subjective norms are influenced by the people closest to the respondent so that it provides encouragement for early detection of cervical cancer.

of cervical cancer. The activity of IVA examination in fertile age women
Of the 20 journals found and in accordance with the research questions, namely, 1 journal that discusses the Relationship of Intention with the IVA Examination, 7 journals that discuss the Relationship of IVA Examination Behavior, 9 journals that discuss the Relationship between Attitudes and the IVA Examination, 3 journals that discuss Relationship between Subjective Norms
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and IVA Examination and from these 20 journals, 4 journals were found to be active in IVA examination and 16 who were inactive did IVA examination, because higher education is easier to receive information and has more knowledge about IVA examinations.

CONCLUSION

This review literature shows that what causes women of childbearing age not to take IVA examinations are those who are poorly educated with a lack of information and knowledge so that the mother does not know the benefits of the IVA examination, the importance of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer so that it can increase intention, behavior, attitudes and norms. subjective to the IVA test.

SUGGESTION

Increase the knowledge of conducting counseling and health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer, especially IVA tests, not only for the group of mothers, but also for husbands, so that they understand the importance of early detection of cervical cancer. In addition, the role of the husband as a decision maker will greatly influence the behavior of women women in doing IVA examination.

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