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Influence of Health Counseling with Media Leaflets on Women of Childbearing Age (WUS): Knowledge and Attitude to Conduct PAP Smear at Midwifery Poly in RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta

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Abstract--- Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in women, about 90% of deaths or as many as 270,000 due to cervical cancer occur in low- and middle-income countries. The low level of knowledge about cervical cancer is generally associated with the high incidence of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is one of the cancers that can be prevented from an early age with a Pap smear. Limited access to accurate information is one of the causes of the high cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia. Another cause is the lack of awareness to do early detection. As a result, most of the cases found have entered an advanced stage and led to death. Knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age to perform Pap smear examinations were studied using a quasi-design experimental design with the type of one group pre-test post-test design. Sampling using a purposive sampling technique. The results of the study based on the knowledge and attitudes of 35 respondents before and after counseling obtained a p-value of 0.000. Knowledge can be the cause or motivation of a person to behave and behave, which can be the basis for the formation of actions taken.

Keywords--- attitude, cervical cancer, knowledge, leaflet, pap smear, syling.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that grows inside the cervix/cervix the lowest part of the uterus that attaches to the branch at the top of the vagina. Cervical cancer usually affects elderly women between 35 to 55 years of age. The very high percentage (80–90%). Cancer has surpassed heart disease as the leading cause of death for Hispanics in the United States; therefore, it is even more important to focus on early detection of cancer in this population (Mojica et al. 2016).

One of the techniques of detecting cervical cancer is to do a pap smear (Nguyen et al., 2002). Pap smears are a simple, inexpensive, painless, and relatively reliable screening method for cervical cancer diagnosis and infection and look to find pre-cancerous changes in patients, who have successfully reduced the incidence of cervical cancer by up to 79% and in lowering mortality by 70%. This method can diagnose pre-cancerous lesions for 10 to 20 years or more before developing into cancer (Getahun et al. 2013).

Limited access to accurate information is one of the causes of high cases of cervical cancer in Indonesia. Another cause is the lack of awareness to do early detection. As a result, most of the cases found have already entered an advanced stage and caused death. Therefore, the socialization of early detection of pap smears and prevention of

cervical cancer urgently needs to be changed the behavior of women in maintaining their health, especially their reproductive organs (Belinson et al., 2001). The provision of health education such as the extension of health to is one of the primary prevention strategies that can be done. This method of activity with the delivery of science directly whose purpose is to change and influence the behavior of individuals, groups, or communities to be more independent for the achievement of healthy living (Mutuyaba et al., 2006).

Media that can be used to provide education to women of childbearing age, for example through leaflets is also interpreted as one of the media that uses a piece of paper containing printed writing with sentences and words that are short women of childbearing age, clear, and easily understood by the public, usually, some images are easy to understand with a size of 20 by 30 cm with writing 200 to 400 words, about a problem specific to the target that can read and is usually presented in the form of folds used for the delivery of information or reinforcement of messages delivered (Saslow et al., 2012).

The participation of pap smear examination is a form of behavior caused by various things, among others due to predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, etc.), catalysts, and boosters (Bora et al., 2017). Increasing the knowledge of women of childbearing age is the responsibility of health workers, many ways can be done to increase knowledge one of them by early detection with Pap smear (Tota & Franco, 2009). Murti and One of the efforts to create community behavior conducive to health is through health education, namely activities to improve people's knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (Notoadmotjo, 2012).

Method

Increasing the knowledge of women of childbearing age is the responsibility of health workers, many ways can be done to increase knowledge one of them by early detection with Pap smear (Ministry of Health, 2017). This study aims to see the Effect of health Counseling with Lefleat Media on women of childbearing age Knowledge and Attitudes to Conduct Pap Smear Examinations at RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta Obstetrics Poly.

The study consisted of one group that will be given interventions in respondents starting with the provision of pre-test (P-1) after which was given a health extension intervention (I) which was conducted 1 meeting for 30 minutes and after completion of counseling was done post-test (P-2) on respondents to identify changes in knowledge and attitude WUS to conduct pap smear examination (Putri et al., 2021). In this study, counseling was conducted 1 meeting for 30 minutes. With details of the opening 10 minutes, respondents were first given a pre-test, 30 minutes of material delivery, 20 minutes of discussion. Furthermore, respondents were directed to answer questionnaires again to assess knowledge, attitudes after health counseling (Roy et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020). Before conducting the study, the researchers ensured that the respondents to be used as a sample had met the established inclusion criteria.

Characteristics of Women of Childbearing Age In The Experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on Age in RSPAD Obstetrics Poly Gatot Soebroto Based on the age of the most dominant respondents was the age of ≤ 30 years as many as 20 respondents (57.1%). Women of Childbearing Age In The Experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on Education the most dominant was Higher Education as many as 17 respondents (48.6%). Women of Childbearing Age in the experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on Activity were the most dominant of 18 respondents (57.4%). Women of Childbearing Age In The Experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on Income the most dominant was $< \text{IDR } 4,500,000$ as many as 21 respondents (60%). Women of Childbearing Age in the Experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on Ethnic Groups the most dominant were Sundanese tribes as many as 16 respondents (45.7%). Women of Childbearing Age in The Experimental Group (Treatment) And the control group based on the most dominant type of birth control was not using contraceptives as many as 19 respondents (54.3%). Women of Childbearing Age In The Experimental Group (Treatment) and Control Group Based on maternal pregnancy history were the most dominant of 20 respondents (57.1%). The most dominant abortus history was never abortus as many as 31 respondents (88.6%).

Table 1

Influence of counseling with media leaflet on women of childbearing age knowledge level to conduct pap smear in Poly Obstetrics RSPAD Gatot Soebroto

Knowledge	Mean	Std. Deviation	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig
			Lower	Upper			
Pre Test - Post Test	0,457	0,505	0,284	0,631	5,351	34	0.000

It is known that the value of t calculated at 5,351 with a probability (Sig) of $0.000 < 0.05$ means that there is a significant influence of counseling on WUS knowledge about pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer prevention in the Obstetrics Hospital Gatot Soebroto.

Table 2
Influence of Counseling with Media Leaflet on women of childbearing age Attitude to a pap smear in Poly Obstetrics RSPAD Gatot Soebroto

Attitude	Mean	Std. Deviation	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig
			Lower	Upper			
Pre Test - Post Test	0,514	0,507	0,340	0,688	6,000	34	0,000

Known value t calculate 6,000 with probability (Sig) $0.000 < 0.05$ it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of counseling on the attitude of wus about pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer in The Obstetrics RSPAD Gatot Soebroto.

Result and Discussion

The results showed that there was an increase in the value of Knowledge And Attitude women of childbearing age about pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer in the obstetrics of RSPAD Gatot Soebroto as in 4.15 it is known that after being given counseling from 35 respondents who have good knowledge as many as 30 people (85.7%), and who have less knowledge of 5 people (14.3), who previously in table 4.14 showed that was who had less than 5 years of knowledge. 21 people (60%), while those who have good knowledge only 14 people (40%). It can be concluded that there is an increase in the level of knowledge before and after counseling.

This shows that knowledge can increase or increase with the existence of information by using various media, namely print media and electronic media, as for print media, among others: posters, leaflets, brochures, magazines, newspapers, and stickers (Garrud et al., 2001; Chakravarty et al., 2017). For print media for example: television, radio and tape recorder, VCD, and video (Mulyati et al., 2015). The results of the analysis in this study showed that at the level of knowledge respondents increased. The results of statistical tests also showed that health promotion activities through counseling with leaflet media had a significant influence on the increase in respondents' knowledge of pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer (Benedet et al., 1992).

In this study, there was an increase in knowledge before and after health counseling about early detection of cervical cancer that was done as much as one meeting with a time of 30 minutes. Following the opinion (Safrina et al., 2016; Sutapa et al., 2018) education is the process of changing a person's attitude and behavior or the effort to mature by being taught and trained, the higher the level of education the easily accept new things and adjust to the new thing.

Influence before doing health counseling with leaflet media on knowledge and attitude of WUS to conduct pap smear examination at poly obstetrics RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta

Statistical tests showed a significant influence of health promotion activities on respondents' intentions. The results of this study show in line with some previous studies. This is in line with the 2011 Yuliatin study before being given counseling 17% of respondents had less knowledge of cervical cancer prevention, namely the procedure of early detection with the Pap smear method. After being given counseling as many as 33% of respondents have good knowledge of cervical cancer prevention, namely in the procedure of early detection of cervical cancer with pap smear method. Pap smear is a common pap smear test method that uses an ironer or brush to take a small sample of cervical or cervical cells. Then the cells are analyzed in the laboratory. This test can reveal whether there is an infection, inflammation, or abnormal cells (Justin & Leslie 2011). Influence After Doing Health Counseling With Lefleat Media On Knowledge and Attitude of WUS To Conduct Pap Smear Examination At Poly Obstetrics RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta.

From the results of the study stated H_a received, there was an influence of respondents' actions on the examination of early detection of cervical cancer after health counseling (Denny et al., 2006). Assumptions of other respondents who do not want to come to the hospital for examination for various reasons inhibiting factors such as

still considering it taboo to do the examination, no friends to do the examination, fear permission for the husband to check, busy with activities every day at home, must have a referral from faxes to do pap smears, and other reasons, following the theory of factors that influence changes in knowledge and attitudes, namely cultural influences, environmental influences of surrounding communities and personal experiences (Malterud, 2001; Zheng et al., 2010).

Based on the table, it is known that after being given counseling from 35 respondents who have good knowledge as many as 30 people (85.7%), and who have less knowledge as many as 5 people (14.3%). Knowledge can be the cause or motivation of a person to behave and behave, which can be the basis for the formation of actions taken. Behavior is guided by attitude so that it will act following what is expressed.

This shows that the level of knowledge becomes better after counseling. This study can be concluded that counseling has a significant influence on women's knowledge of childbearing age about early detection of cervical cancer. The purpose of this extension has been achieved, namely, the mother's knowledge is increased about early detection of cervical cancer. Based on research analysis there is an increase in the number of respondents who have a positive attitude even though there is still a small percentage of respondents who have a negative attitude. The method used in the form of health counseling in this study proved to be able to change attitudes about the early detection of cervical cancer.

Conclusion

Knowledge of WUS in early detection of cervical cancer before counseling and after counseling has changed before majority counseling is lacking and after counseling the majority is good. WUS attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer before and after counseling changes, before counseling with negative category 24 people, after counseling is reduced to 6 people.

There is an influence of knowledge was before and after health counseling with paired sample t-test value $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), meaning there is a significant influence of counseling to women of childbearing age knowledge about pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer prevention in The Midwifery Police RSPAD Gatot Soebrotomaka Ha received. There is an influence of health counseling on attitudes in conducting early detection of cervical cancer with a paired sample t-test value of < 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of counseling on women of childbearing age attitudes about pap smear examination as early detection of cervical cancer in the RSPAD Obstetrics Poly Gatot Soebroto then Ha accepted.

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