

DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION E-BOOKLETS MEDIA FOR WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE

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Abstract Screening to detect changes in cervical cancer cells which can be a sign of cervical cancer or pre-cancerous lesions is an important examination to be carried out by women of childbearing age. The high rate of cervical cancer in Indonesia in particular requires massive prevention efforts including (Visual Acetate Inspection) IVA Test. The coverage of early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA Test method in the Riau Islands in 2019 among women aged 30 - 50 years was only 5.4% who underwent IVA examination and as many as 0.6% were suspected of cancer. Early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA test by Women US is still low and the lack of interest of women of childbearing age in carrying out examinations is one of the obstacles. Efforts made to increase the interest of Women of Childbearing Age by increasing women of childbearing age knowledge and information regarding the importance of the IVA test are by providing health education using e-booklet media which allows quick access from electronic devices without requiring significant physical space. The aim of this study is to determine changes in attitudes of women of childbearing age towards the IVA test, this research was carried out by collecting women of childbearing age at one time to be given counseling regarding the IVA test using E-Booklet media, then women of childbearing age will fill out a questionnaire containing information related to the IVA Test and cervical cancer. Quantitative research data was analyzed using data analysis techniques using SPSS to see the significance of the increase in women of childbearing age attitudes regarding the IVA test. The findings show that the attitudes of women of childbearing age through the module-based E-Module as an outreach medium increased with a Positive attitude value of 83.85% of the average percentage of attitudes of women of childbearing age given the E-Booklet. The respondent's attitude is the reason for his or her failure to carry out the IVAI examination, because this attitude can influence the tendency to carry out the IVAI examination. If the respondent's body has a negative attitude towards the IVAI examination, this hallmark will also be an obstacle for the respondent to carry out an examination for early detection of cervical cancer using the (IVA) method.

Keywords: E-Booklet; IVA Test; Screening; Childbearing Age

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer or also called cervical cancer is a type of cancer that is 99.7% caused by the oncogenic human papilloma virus (HPV), which attacks the cervix. Health problems arising from cervical cancer are serious health problems because the incidence of cervical cancer increases every year and causes an increase in the death rate in women caused by cervical cancer. This is due to delays in detecting cervical cancer (Sangaji, 2019).

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that cervical cancer is the fourth cancer in women with an estimated 570,000 new cases in 2018 and represents 6.6% of all cancers in women in the world. About 90% of cancer deaths occur in low and middle income countries. 2018 Global Cancer Observatory data from WHO shows that cervical cancer is the second most common type of cancer in Indonesia with 32,469 cases or 9.3% of the total cases. Cervical cancer cases are of concern due to the impact they cause. The

results of observations of cancer in Indonesia are 36,633 new cases and 21,003 deaths due to cervical cancer in 2020. Based on the analysis, there are 50 incidents of cervical cancer every day with approximately two deaths every hour. The estimated cervical cancer is 17 per 100,000 women and this cancer is the second most common cancer in women in Indonesia, (Pont and Longulo 2022).

Various global efforts and strategies have been carried out by the World Health Organization (WHO) to reduce the incidence and death rates caused by cervical cancer, including prevention such as early screening for cervical cancer. Various methods have been developed so that cervical cancer becomes one of the most preventable cancers. The Indonesian government itself is also trying to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer with various promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative programs including IVA tests.

IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) is a simple way to detect cervical cancer as early as possible. IVA is an examination of the cervix by looking directly (with the naked eye) at the cervix after the cervix has been polished with a 3%-5% Acetic Acid solution. The WHO consultation report states that IVA can detect high-grade precancerous lesions with a sensitivity of around 66-96% and a specificity of 64-98%. Meanwhile, the positive predictive value and negative predictive value are between 10- 20% and 92-97% respectively. The IVA examination is an alternative screening examination to the pap smear because it is usually cheap, practical, very easy to carry out and has simple equipment and can be carried out by health workers other than gynecologists. (Widyasih 2020).

Batam City IVA Test examination data in 2022 per work area of the health center with the highest coverage of women who received screening was the Tanjung Buntung Community Health Center, namely 29.1% and the lowest coverage of women who received the 3rd screening was Sei Langkai Community Health Center at 4.3%, Baloi Permai Community Health Center 6.8%, and Sei Pancur Community Health Center which is 7.8%. (Sei Pancur Community Health Center, 2022) Low interest of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in carrying out IVA examinations in the Sei Pancur Community Health Center working area

The problem that arises in society is ignorance of information about the importance of cervical cancer screening which makes people reluctant to carry out early detection, through ebook-based health education. Ebooks are a development of conventional counseling media to be electronic-based which allows quick access from electronic devices without requiring significant physical space so that it is hoped that it can influence and increase the positive attitude of women of childbearing age to participate in the IVA test. That way the incidence of cervical cancer can be prevented early.

METHOD

This research uses a Quasi-experimental research method, namely looking at the relationship between the Independent variable (Counseling using Booklets) and the Dependent variable (attitudes of women of childbearing age (WUS)) in early examination of cervical cancer using the IVA method which is measured simultaneously. The design used in this research is using the pre post Test Design method. The population in this study were all WUS who live in the Sei Pancur Community Health Center Work Area. From this population samples were taken using proportionate random sampling technique to obtain a total sample of 40 respondents. The sample in this study was carried out on women of

childbearing age (WUS) who lived in the working area of the Sungai Pancur Community Health Center who met the inclusion criteria.

Before the counseling process was carried out, the researcher tested the validity of the E-Booklet using an expert validity test by asking two experts in the fields of midwifery and reproductive health to test the suitability of the E-Booklet. The data collection technique in this research

was carried out by collecting WUS at one time then giving a pretest before being given treatment and a posttest after being given counseling using E-Booklet media. then the data is analyzed and tested. To process the research data, the researcher carried out a normality test first and then tested the research results using the Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section the researcher examines the effect of providing counseling using E-Booklet media. Researchers will present descriptive statistical results, as well as hypothesis testing results.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics

No	Respondent's Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Tall	36	90 %
2	Low	4	10 %
	Total	40	100%
Respondent's Occupation		Frequency	Percentage
3	Work	10	30 %
4	Doesn't work	30	70 %
	Total	40	100%

be seen that the results show that education in categories l n is divided into 2 categories , namely en lower (kry school, middle school, secondary school) and n education l n if l higher category yes l that (DIII, S1, S2). It shows that the education is in the high category as lk (90 %) and in the high category as lk (10 %) . P a l d a l tal l of respoby educatcategories . education l n ka l is on the other hand l k (90%) in the education l n ka l category is high (10%). 30% of respondents worked and 70% did not work.

Table 2. Wilcoxon Bivariate Test, Percentage increase in Attitude Values for Counseling Using E-Booklets on Positive Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age to Perform IVA Test

P e n y u l u h a n		Average Percentage of Attitude	P e r s e n t a e K e n a i k a n N i l a i S i k a p
E-Booklet	Pretest	42.82 %	41.03 %
	Posttest	83.85 %	

Based on Table 2, it shows that the group that was given counseling using E-Booklet media experienced an increase in the average positive attitude with a value of 41.03% before being given counseling on E-booklet media and after being given counseling on E-booklet media.

This research presents an overview of attitudes and variable criteria related to the influence of counseling using Booklets on the attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) to carry out Visual Inspection Examinations for Acetic Acid (IVA) in the working area of the Sei Pancur Community Health Center Batam in 2023. This research involved a pretest, treatment and posttest in the group given the intervention. Attitude refers to an individual's evaluation of aspects of the social world that influence feelings, behavior, and beliefs toward an object, issue, or other person. Attitude consists of three main components, namely feelings (affective), behavior (behavioral), and beliefs (cognitive). (Anggraini, 2021).

Based on the research results, the research group before treatment showed a negative attitude towards VIA examinations, but after receiving conventional counseling and conventional counseling with e- booklets, the respondents' attitudes became positive with a significant increase in attitude values, namely 29.24% and 41.03% respectively. consecutive. This shows that e- booklet counseling is more effective in improving attitudes compared to conventional counseling alone.

The results of this study are in line with research by Taqwim et al (2020) which shows that IVA examinations do not harm respondents, and that education regarding VIA can increase awareness of the importance of IVA examinations to prevent cervical cancer. IVA is a simple examination to detect cervical cancer with quite high sensitivity and specificity, and is an alternative screening examination that is practical and easy to carry out. Research conducted by N. Nurfitriani (2019) states that counseling aims to increase the respondent's knowledge of recognizing legal examination, knowledge and perception which are obtained through a combination of direct knowledge of a physical object and informal information about that object which is obtained from various sources. Knowledge and perceived perception usually form the respondent's reliability signal that a certain behavioral object has several attributes in that a certain behavior can also give rise to certain results. The dalpalt's behavior changes as the dalpalt is carried out, because of this the dalpalt's behavior changes to the dalpalt's kalrenal, if the dalpalt is reliable in certain dalpalt kalrenal which makes the dalpalt's cyclic signal itself easier. In line with research conducted by Asmin (2020).

CONCLUSION

Information about the importance of cervical cancer screening through the IVA Test is important to carry out. One of the efforts to increase interest in cervical cancer screening using the IVA Test method is to conduct outreach using E-Booklet Media as an outreach medium.

This paper wants to see the effect of providing e-book media outreach, namely the development of conventional outreach media into an electronic-based one that allows fast access from electronic devices without requiring significant physical space . E-booklet is a medium for health education that combines pictures and writing in leaflets with quite a lot of information.

In this study, it was discovered that the attitude of Women childbearing Age towards VIA examinations was mostly negative before receiving treatment and increased after being given conventional counseling treatment and counseling using booklets. The respondent's attitude is the reason for his or her failure to carry out the IVA examination, because this attitude can influence the tendency to carry out the IVA examination. If the respondent's body has a negative attitude towards the IVA examination, this hallmark will also be an obstacle for the respondent to carry out an examination for early detection of cervical cancer using the (IVA) method.

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