

THE RELATIONSHIP KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF WOMEN COUPLE OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (PUS) WITH PAPSMEAR EXAMINATION IN PANOBEIAN PANE HEALTH CENTER SIMALUNGUN DISTRICT

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Abstract

Pap Smear is an attempt to take fluid from the vagina to see cells around the cervix (Setiati, 2009). Pap Smear is a screening for cervical (cervical) cancer performed by midwives or obstetricians. This examination aims to find out the presence of HPV or a series of carcinomas that cause cervical cancer (Parahita, 2012). xx Research Objectives to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of reproductive age couples (PUS) with Pap smear examination at the Panombeian Panci Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. This type of research is Analytic with Cross sectional approach. The population of this study were all couples of childbearing age (PUS) who came to the Panomberan Panci Health Center in 2017.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Pap Smear Examination, Women of Childhood Childhood

INTRODUCTION

Pap Smear is an attempt to take fluid from the vagina to see cell abnormalities around the cervix (Setiati, 2009). Pap Smear is an examination for cervical (cervical) cancer performed by a midwife or obstetrician. This examination aims to determine the presence of HPV or carcinoma cells that cause cervical cancer (Parahita, 2012).

Cervical cancer is an important health problem for women worldwide. This cancer is the second most common type of cancer in women, and is experienced by more than 1.4 million women worldwide. Every year, more than 460,000 cases occur and around 231,600 (50.2%) women die from this cancer (DepKes RI, 2007).

Simalungun Regency, especially at the Panomccian Panci Health Center, has carried out a Pap Smear examination program for women of childbearing age, and has even carried out social service activities in collaboration with the Simalungun District Health Office for free. The results obtained based on report data at the Puskesmas still reached 65 Yo of PUS women who came to carry out examinations. In fact there are still many women of childbearing age who have not had a pap smear. Next, the researchers conducted an initial survey by interviewing women and asking why they didn't do a pap smear. Women say they are scared and don't really care about the examination | because they think they are in good shape.

Based on the description of the background above, the researcher wants to conduct research on the Relationship of Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Reproductive Age Couples (PUS) with Pap Smear Examination at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the description of the background above, the authors can formulate the problem in this study, namely whether there is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age (PUS) with Pap smear examinations at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

METHODS

Research design

Research design II is observational through a cross-sectional approach in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time (Notoadmodjo, 2012).

Research Place

The location of this research was carried out at the Panombeian Panei Health Center

Research time

The research was conducted in August 2017

Data analysis

Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate and bivariate analysis

1. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to get an overview of each dependent variable and independent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution

2. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis, namely to see the relationship between the independent (independent) variables between the dependent (dependent) variables, was carried out by testing the chi-square statistic with a 95% degree of confidence ($\alpha = 0.05$). From the chi-square statistic, the value is obtained

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contents Results and Discussion

Data analysis

1. Univariate analysis

- a) Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Women with Childbirth Based on Pap Smear Examination at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017
- b) Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Women of Childbirth Based on Pap smear Examination Knowledge at Panombeian Panci Public Health Center, Simalungun District, T. in 2017
- c) Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Women at PUS Based on Attitudes to Pap smear Examination at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017

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2. Bivariate Analysis

- a) Correlation between Knowledge of Women of Childbirth and Pap smear Examination at the Panombeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of 109 respondents with less knowledge were 46 respondents (65,759) who did not PapSmear and 24 respondents (34.3%) did have PapSmear yes.

Based on the above research results, the results of the Chi-Square test were obtained with a P value of 0.014 (<0.05). These results indicate that there is a relationship between knowledge and Pap smear examination.

The results of this study are supported by the theory put forward by Notoatmodjo (2012) that knowledge is the result of knowing someone about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears, mouth and so on). High knowledge will influence a person's behavior and have the awareness to do in a better direction.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research (Ikmanun, 2009) showing that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and motivation of women of childbearing age to carry out Pap smear examinations at a p-value of -0.045, concluding that there is a significant relationship between the knowledge of women of reproductive age couples and the motivation of women of childbearing age to do so. Pap smear examination

- b) Correlation between Attitudes of PUS Women and Pap smear Examination at the Panobeian Panei Health Center, Simalungun Regency

Based on the table above, it can be seen that of the 100 respondents, the majority of respondents were unfavorable to those who did not have PapSmear, as many as 38 respondents (67.94) and a minority of those who did PapSmear were 18 respondents (32.1%).

Based on the above research results, the results of the Chi-Square test were obtained with a P value of 0.023 (< 0.05). These results indicate that there is a relationship between attitude and Pap smear examination. Pap Smear is an attempt to take fluid from the vagina to see cells around the cervix (Setiati, 2009). Pap Smear is a screening for cervical (cervical) cancer performed by midwives or obstetricians. This examination aims to find out the presence of HPV or a series of carcinomas that cause cervical cancer (Parahita, 2012). xx Research Objectives to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of reproductive age couples (PUS) with Pap smear examination at the Panombeian Panci Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. This type of research is Analytic with Cross sectional approach.

This study is in accordance with research (Permatasari, 2013) which concluded that there is a relationship between attitude and Pap smear examination. According to (Notoatmodjo, 2007) that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from

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someone's stimulus or object. That's why it is logical to expect that a person will be reflected in the form of behavioral tendencies towards objects. A person's attitude towards an object is a feeling of support or partiality or a feeling of not supporting a particular object.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Pap Smear is an attempt to take fluid from the vagina to see cells around the cervix (Setiati, 2009). Pap Smear is a screening for cervical (cervical) cancer performed by midwives or obstetricians. This examination aims to find out the presence of HPV or a series of carcinomas that cause cervical cancer (Parahita, 2012). xx Research Objectives to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of reproductive age couples (PUS) with Pap smear examination at the Panombeian Panci Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. This type of research is Analytic with Cross sectional approach. The population of this study were all couples of childbearing age (PUS) who came to the Panomberan Panci Health Center in 2017.

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