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The Relationship Between Knowledge, Attitudes, and Supporting Factors Among Women of Reproductive Age Regarding Cervical Cancer and Their Interest in Undergoing an IVA Test in the Service Area of the Talun Community Health Center, Cirebon Regency

Cecep Rohendi*, Thysa Thysmelia Affandi, Thysa Shofa Nur Fauzah
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Indonesia
Email: ceceprohendie10@gmail.com*

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is the 4th leading cause of death in women worldwide and the 2nd in Indonesia. The prevalence of cervical cancer in 2022 in Asia was 1,186,812 cases, Indonesia 36,964 cases, West Java 565 cases. Early detection of cervical cancer can be done using the IVA test method. There are several factors for WUS in conducting the IVA test, including knowledge, attitude, supporting factors and interest. This research aimed to To determine the correlation between knowledge, attitudes and supporting factors of women in reproductive age regarding cervical cancer with interest in conducting IVA tests in the working area of Talun Health Center, Cirebon Regency. This research used an analytic observational design to 100 women of reproductive age in the working area of Talun Health Center using a cross-sectional approach with a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Spearman correlation test (bivariate) and logistic regression test (multivariate). The result bivariate analysis showed a significant correlation between women of reproductive age's knowledge (P<0.05), attitude (P<0.05), and supporting factors based on affordability (P<0.05), information sources (P<0.05), and accessibility of health facilities (P<0.05) with interest to commit IVA test. Multivariate analysis showed attitude sources were the most influential factor on the interest in conducting the IVA test (P<0.05). Attitude is the most significant factor correlated with the willingness of women of reproductive age in the Talun Community Health Center working area to undergo IVA tests. Therefore, healthcare providers should enhance educational efforts and understanding regarding cervical cancer and the IVA test.

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a cancer that grows in the cervix and is caused by the HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) (Alrefai et al., 2024). In general, cervical cancer occurs at the age of 30-39 years. The journey from viral infection to cancer takes a long time, which is about 10-20 years. As a result, the development of cervical cancer is difficult to detect and is also called the "silent killer". Cervical cancer ranks as the 4th most common cancer in women in the world.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that in 2022 the prevalence of cervical cancer in the world will reach 660,000 new cases with the number of deaths reaching 350,000 people (World Health Organization, 2024). In Asia 1,186,812 cases. Based on GLOBOCAN data, in 2022 in Indonesia reached 36,964 cases (The Global Cancer Observatory, 2022), West Java 565 cases (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023). Risk factors for cervical cancer include sexual activity at a young age, multiparter sex, smoking, multiparaphernalia, low socioeconomic status, use of birth control pills, sexually transmitted diseases and immune

disorders. The high mortality rate due to cervical cancer in Indonesia is caused by the fact that most women do not undergo early examinations, causing delays in the diagnosis of cervical cancer and lowering women's life expectancy. One of the early examinations of cervical cancer can be done by the acetic acid (IVA) visual inspection method. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 2015 concerning the management of breast cancer and cervical cancer, which states that cervical cancer screening efforts with a comprehensive approach are carried out through visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) and become an integrated program at the Health Center. IVA screening is one of the most effective early detection methods in developing countries. Early detection in Indonesia is carried out in the group of women aged 30-50 years who are married with a target of 70% until 2027 (Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2015; Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2023). Early detection of cervical cancer by IVA method can provide an immediate picture of results. Acetic acid is a saturated fatty acid with a CH3COOH chemical formula, which is commonly used to make vinegar solutions. All health workers who have been trained to perform IVA examinations can perform this examination (Audina et al., 2023).

Based on the 2022 Indonesian Health Profile, in three years (2020-2022) as many as 3,914,885 women aged 30-50 years or 9.3% of the target have undergone early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2023). West Java in 2022 reported that as many as 166,442 people had carried out early detection using the IVA method from the target of female examination as many as 7,734,373 people (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat, 2023). Cirebon Regency reported that as many as 2,096 (0.6%) people had carried out early detection using the IVA method from the target number of women aged 30-50 years as many as 377,846 people. Meanwhile, at the Talun Health Center in 2022, as many as 840 (11.9%) people have carried out early detection using the IVA method from a target of 70% of women aged 30-50 years as many as 7,049 people (Dinas Kesehatan Kabupaten Cirebon, 2023). There are several factors that can affect the participation of women of childbearing age (WUS) to undergo IVA examinations. Hayden in 2019 stated that the use of IVA examination can be examined with the PRECEDE (Predisposing, Reinforcing, Enabling, Causes, Educational Diagnosis and Evaluation) theory which explains that a person's behavior is shaped by three factors including facilitator, enabler, and reinforcer. The facilitation factor will create ease for a person to display a behavior. This facilitating factor is internal in a person such as knowledge, attitude, interests, beliefs and experiences (Kim et al., 2022; Fitriani et al., 2023; Dewi et al., 2024).

WUS's participation in IVA examinations can be determined by interest. A person's own interest is formed by other facilitating factors, namely knowledge and attitude. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Yustina T et al. (2023) on 105 WUS in West Kutai, East Kalimantan stating that there is a relationship between the knowledge factor and WUS's interest in conducting an IVA test and there is a relationship between attitude factors and WUS's interest in conducting IVA tests (Titin et al., 2023). The results of Triyana I et al. (2018) research on 44 WUS in Jatinegara, East Jakarta stated that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitude of WUS to interest in doing IVA (Indriyani et al., 2018).The results of the two studies indicate that interest will shape a person's health behavior.

Based on the above background, the problems that occur in women aged 30-50 years (women of childbearing age) regarding knowledge, attitudes and supporting factors of women

of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer with interest in doing IVA tests are still lacking and still low the percentage of coverage of early detection of WUS at the Talun Health Center so that the author intends to conduct research on the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and supporting factors of WUS based on the affordability of costs, sources of information and affordability of health facilities in the vicinity of Health Facilities with an interest in conducting IVA tests in the working area of the Talun Health Center, Cirebon Regency. The benefits of this research are twofold. Theoretically, this study contributes to the body of knowledge on cervical cancer prevention by applying the PRECEDE model to understand the determinants of IVA test interest among WUS in a primary health care setting. Practically, the findings provide evidence-based recommendations for health workers and policymakers at the Talun Health Center to design targeted health promotion strategies, improve cervical cancer screening coverage, and ultimately reduce the burden of cervical cancer in the region.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This type of research was non-experimental using an analytical observational research design with a Cross-sectional approach using questionnaires on 100 WUS living in the working area of the Talun Health Center, Cirebon Regency. The sampling method uses stratified random sampling techniques.

This research was conducted in the working area of the Talun Health Center consisting of 6 villages including Kecomberan village, Kepongpongan village, Cempaka village, Cirebon Girang village, Wanasaba Lor village and Wanasaba Kidul village in December 2023 – July 2024. This research has received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Medicine UGJ, through a certificate of ethical worthiness No. 58/EC/FKUGJ/V/2024.

Kriteria Inklusi

1. WUS is 30-50 years old who lives in the work area of the Talun Health Center.
2. WUS is 30-50 years old who are willing to take part in the research.
3. WUS is 30-50 years old who is married.

Exclusion Criteria

WUS aged 30-50 years who suffer from cervical cancer.

Data Analysis

1. Univariate analysis aims to get an overview of the frequency distribution in the variables studied and the variations of each variable. The results are displayed in the form of tables and narratives.
2. Bivariate analysis, aims to obtain the relationship between independent variables and bound variables. The data was tested using the Spearman Rank correlation test.
3. Multivariate analysis, aims to determine the factors that determine the most influential determinants of bound variables. The data was tested using ordinal logistic regression test, which is to analyze the correlation between response variables and predictor variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Category	WUS Characteristics	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
WUS Age	30 – 36 Years	56	56,0
	37 – 43 Years	42	42,0
	44 – 50 Years	2	2,0
	Total	**100**	**100**
WUS Latest Education	SD	29	29,0
	SMP	23	23,0
	High School/Equivalent	45	45,0
	Bachelor	3	3,0
	Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 1 in this study, it was found that of the 100 WUS who became respondents, the most WUS was 30-36 years old, namely 56 (56.0%) WUS. Meanwhile, based on his last education, WUS which became the most respondents in this study was high school education / equivalent, which was 45 (45%) WUS.

Univariate Analysis

1. WUS Knowledge Level

Table 2. Knowledge Level Frequency Distribution

WUS Knowledge Criteria	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
Good	43	43,0
Enough	34	34,0
Less	23	23,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 2, it was found that out of 100 WUS who were respondents, as many as 43 (43%) WUS had good knowledge, 34 (34%) WUS had sufficient knowledge and 23 (23%) WUS had insufficient knowledge about cervical cancer and IVA tests.

2. WUS Attitude

Table 3. WUS Attitude Frequency Distribution

WUS Attitude	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
Bad	52	52,0
Good	48	48,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 3, it was found that out of 100 WUS, there were as many as 52 (52%) WUS, among which had a poor attitude towards cervical cancer. Meanwhile, 48 (48%) of WUS have a good attitude towards cervical cancer.

3. Cost Affordability

Table 4. Cost-Affordability Frequency Distribution

Cost Affordability	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
Unable to afford	45	45,0
Able	55	55,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 4, it was found that out of 100 WUS, there were as many as 45 (45%) WUS, among which were in the category of not being able to pay the IVA test fee. Meanwhile, 55 (55%) WUS in the category are able to pay the IVA test fee.

4. Resources

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Information Sources

Resources	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
Never	53	53,0
Pernah	47	47,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 5, it was found that out of 100 WUS, 53 (53%) of them had never received information about cervical cancer and IVA tests. Meanwhile, 47 (47%) of WUS have received information.

5. Affordability of Health Facilities

Table 6. Affordability of Health Facilities

Affordability of Health Facilities	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
Far away	58	58,0
Pernah	42	42,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 6, it was found that out of 100 WUS, there were 58 (58%) of them that had a long distance from their place of residence to the Talun Health Center. Meanwhile, 42 (42%) of WUS are close to the place of residence and the Talun Health Center.

6. Minat WUS

Table 7. WUS Frequency Distribution of Interest

Minat WUS	Quantity (N)	Percentage (%)
No Interest	52	52,0
Interest	48	48,0
Total	**100**	**100,0**

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 7, out of 100 respondents, WUS was interested in conducting the IVA test with the criterion of disinterest as many as 52 (52.0%) WUS. Meanwhile, respondents with interest criteria were 48 (48.0%) WUS.

Bivariate Analysis

1. The Relationship of WUS Knowledge with Interests

Table 8. Cross-tabulation between WUS knowledge and Interest

WUS Knowledge	Interest in Doing IVA Test				Total		P *Value*	R table
	No Interest		Interest					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Good	2	3,8	41	85,4	43	43,0	0,000	-0,817
Enough	27	51,9	7	14,6	34	34,0		
Less	23	44,2	0	0,0	23	23,0		
Total	**52**	**100,0**	**48**	**100,0**	**100**	**100,0**		

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 8, there are 43 WUS with good knowledge. Of the 43 WUS, there are 2 (3.8%) WUS who are not interested in taking the IVA test and 41 (85.4%) are interested in doing the IVA test. Then there are 34 WUS who have sufficient knowledge. Of the 34 WUS, 27 (51.9%) WUS are not interested in doing IVA tests and 7 (14.6%) WUS are interested in doing IVA tests. There are 23 WUS who have less knowledge and are not interested in doing IVA tests. The results of the spearman test showed a P value of 0.000 (P value <0.05) which means that there is a significant relationship between WUS knowledge and interest in doing IVA tests.

2. The Relationship of WUS Attitudes to Interests

Table 9. Spearman Correlation Test Analysis

WUS Attitude	Interest in Doing IVA Test				Total		P *Value*	r Table
	No Interest		Interest					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Bad	51	98,1	1	2,1	52	52,0	0,000	0,960
Good	1	1,9	47	97,9	48	48,0		
Total	**52**	**100,0**	**48**	**100,0**	**100**	**100,0**		

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 9, there are 52 WUS who have a bad attitude towards cervical cancer, 51 (98.1%) of which are not interested in doing IVA tests and only 1 (2.1%) WUS are interested in doing IVA tests. Then there are 48 WUS who have a good attitude. Of the 48 WUS who have a good attitude, there are 1 (1.9%) WUS who are not interested in doing IVA tests and 47 (97.9%) WUS are interested in doing IVA tests. The results of the spearman test showed a P value of 0.000 (P value <0.05) which showed that there was a significant relationship between WUS attitude and interest in doing IVA tests.

The correlation coefficient value of 0.960 indicates a very strong correlation strength and a positive (unidirectional) correlation direction. Thus, it can be concluded that the more WUS is able to pay for the IVA test, the higher the interest of WUS in doing IVA.

3. The Relationship of Affordability to Interest

Table 10. Spearman Correlation Test Analysis

Cost Affordability	Interest in Doing IVA Test				Total		P *Value*	R Table
	No Interest		Interest					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Unable to Afford	42	80,8	10	19,2	52	100,0		
Able	3	6,3	45	93,8	48	100,0	0,000	0,748
Total	**45**	**45,0**	**55**	**55,0**	**100**	**100,0**		

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 10, there are 52 WUS that cannot afford to pay the IVA test. Of the 52 WUS who were unable to afford it, 42 (80.8%) were not interested in taking the IVA test and 10 (19.2%) were interested in taking the IVA test. Then there are 48 WUS who are able to pay for the IVA test. Of the 48 WUS, there were 3 (6.3%) WUS who were not interested in doing the IVA test and 45 (93.8%) WUS were interested in doing the IVA test. The results of the spearman test showed a P value of 0.000 (P value <0.05) which showed that there was a significant relationship between the affordability of WUS costs and the interest in doing IVA tests.

The correlation coefficient value of 0.748 indicates a strong correlation strength and a positive (unidirectional) correlation direction. Thus, it can be concluded that the more WUS is able to pay for the IVA test, the higher the interest of WUS in doing IVA.

4. The Relationship of Information Sources to Interests

Table 11. Spearman Correlation Test Analysis

Resources	Interest in Doing IVA Test				Total		P *Value*	R Table
	No Interest		Interest					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Never	48	92,3	4	7,7	52	100,0	0,000	0,820
Pernah	5	10,4	43	89,6	48	100,0		
Total	**53**	**45,0**	**47**	**55,0**	**100**	**100,0**		

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 11, there are 52 WUS who have never received information related to cervical cancer and IVA tests. Of the 52 WUS that had never been informed, 48 (92.3%) WUS were not interested in doing IVA tests and 4 (7.7%) WUS were interested in doing IVA tests. Then there were 48 WUS who had received information. Of the 48 WUS, there were 5 (10.4%) WUS who were not interested in doing the IVA test and 43 (89.6%) who were interested in doing the IVA test. The results of the spearman test showed a P value of 0.000 (P value <0.05) which showed that there was a significant relationship between WUS information sources and interest in doing IVA tests.

The correlation value of the coefficient of 0.820 indicates a very strong correlation strength and a positive (unidirectional) correlation direction. Thus, it can be concluded that the

more often WUS receives information related to cervical cancer, the higher the interest WUS will be in doing IVA.

5. The Relationship between Health Facility Affordability and Interest

Table 12. Spearman Correlation Test Analysis

Affordability of Health Facilities	Interest in Doing IVA Test				Total		P *Value*	R Table
	No Interest		Interest					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Far away	50	96,2	2	3,8	52	100,0	0,000	0,805
Nearby	8	16,7	40	83,3	48	100,0		
Total	**58**	**58,0**	**42**	**42,0**	**100**	**100,0**		

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 12, there are 52 WUS that are far away. Of the 52 WUS that are remote, 50 (96.2%) WUS are not interested in doing IVA tests and 2 (3.8%) are interested in doing IVA tests. Then there are 48 WUS nearby. Of the 48 WUS, there were 8 (16.7%) WUS who were not interested in doing IVA tests and 40 (83.3%) WUS were interested in doing IVA tests.

The results of the spearman test showed a P value of 0.000 (P value <0.05) which showed that there was a significant relationship between the affordability of WUS health facilities and the interest in doing IVA tests. The correlation value of the coefficient of 0.805 indicates a very strong correlation strength and a positive (unidirectional) correlation direction. Thus, it can be concluded that the closer the distance of WUS to health facilities, the higher the interest of WUS in conducting IVA tests.

Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate analysis is carried out to determine the determinant variables between independent variables and bound variables. The data were tested with a logistic regression test to see the dominant variables by analyzing the correlation between the response variable and the predictor variable.

Table 13. Logistic Regression Test Results

Model	*Unstandardized B*	*Coefficients Std.Error*	*Standardized Coefficients Beta*	t	*sig*
(Constant)	0.732	0,093		7,867	0,000
Knowledge	-0,054	0,023	-0,085	-2,33	0,022
Attitude	0,615	0,050	0,615	12,311	0,000
Cost Affordability	0,106	0,033	0,106	3,255	0,002
Resources	0,147	0,037	0,147	4,023	0,000
Affordability of Health Facilities	0,119	0,036	0,118	3,265	0,002

Source: Primary research data, processed by researcher, 2024

Based on table 13, attitude is the most influential variable on interest in doing IVA tests, because it is seen from the t-value of the calculation (12.311) compared to the t-value of the table (t of the table >1.988).

Bivariate Analysis

The Relationship of WUS Knowledge with Interest in Doing IVA Test

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on 100 WUS living in the work area of the Talun health center, there is a significant relationship between WUS knowledge and interest in doing IVA tests. WUS knowledge in the Talun Health Center area of Cirebon district is dominated by good knowledge. However, interest in cervical cancer screening, especially the IVA test, is still low. This happens because WUS knows about cervical cancer and its prevention, but WUS's interest in conducting early detection of cervical cancer, especially with the IVA test method, is hindered by several factors that result in WUS's reduced interest such as fear and embarrassment, lack of understanding of the husband and the surrounding environment related to the IVA test so that it does not support the WUS to conduct cervical cancer screening so that it has an impact on WUS's participation in carrying out prevention efforts cervical cancer. According to the researcher, this can be overcome by health workers who not only carry out socialization and health promotion related to cervical cancer but must also be able to convince WUS and the surrounding environment by explaining the IVA test examination procedure and everything will be carried out safely and privacy can be maintained so that WUS can be confident to participate in screening.

Knowledge is a human sense or a person's understanding of something that is obtained through the senses of eyes (sight), ears (hearing) and nose (smell). The more positive aspects and things a person knows about something, the more positive his attitude towards it will be. Factors that play a role in influencing knowledge include education, age, experience, mass media information, environment, economy, social and culture (Nordianti & Wahyono, 2018). If WUS has a good level of knowledge about cervical cancer, it is hoped that there will be interest from within the WUS to carry out early detection of cervical cancer, especially with IVA examination. Then if the WUS has a good level of knowledge, the WUS will also be able to understand information on early detection of cervical cancer so that it can raise awareness in the form of interest in taking these actions (Turisna et al., 2021).

This study is in line with the research conducted by Elpira Asmin (2018) which stated that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and interest in IVA examination at the Ch. M. Tiahahu Health Center with a p value of 0.002 (P<0.05) (Asmin, 2020). The results were obtained after it was known that the majority of WUS knowledge in the region has a low level of knowledge. The results of research similar to this study are research conducted by Cucun Setya F (2018) conducted in Campurejo Village, Kediri City stating that there is a significant relationship between WUS knowledge of visual inspection of acetate (IVA) and interest in conducting IVA examinations in Campurejo Village, Kediri City with a significance value of 0.000 (p <0.05) (Ferdina, 2019). The results are after it is found that there are several WUS factors to conduct the IVA test, namely education and knowledge. According to him, early detection efforts with the IVA method are not widely known to the wider community, so

it is necessary to disseminate information related to the IVA test by health workers and close people (Artikasari et al., 2020).

The Relationship between WUS Attitude and Interest in Conducting IVA Test

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on 100 WUS in the Talun Health Center area, it was found that there is a significant relationship between WUS's attitude regarding cervical cancer and interest in doing IVA tests. Bivariate analysis with the spearman test showed a p value of 0.000 (P<0.05). Some WUS in the region have a bad attitude towards cervical cancer so some WUS have low interest in IVA tests. There are several reasons why WUS is reluctant to carry out cervical cancer screening, especially with the IVA test, including feeling anxious because they think the IVA test will hurt the vagina when the examination is carried out and fearing that the IVA results are positive so that they will be diagnosed with cervical cancer which will be a burden on the mind. Then there is the thought that if there are no complaints that occur and are felt, then WUS assumes that he is healthy and fine so that WUS does not need to go to a health facility to check. Therefore, efforts are needed to change WUS's attitude towards the IVA test, namely by providing regular and direct health counseling to WUS and providing understanding to WUS that by preventing an illness early, it will reduce the risk of pain compared to conducting an examination in severe conditions.

Attitude is a positive or negative feeling towards a thing, object, person, institution or activity. The resulting attitude can be a feeling of support or disapproval of the stimulus. According to Lawrence Green's theory, a person's attitude is part of a predisposing factor that makes it easier for a person to realize their behavior (Rachmawati, 2019). Good behavior will be reflected in one's knowledge supported by a positive attitude. WUS who have a supportive (positive) attitude will tend to be better in participating in conducting early detection of cervical cancer because their positive attitude tends to approach, like and expect certain objects. Meanwhile, WUS who have a less supportive (negative) attitude tends to stay away, avoid, and hate and even dislike certain objects. Knowledge and attitudes are very closely related, the higher the knowledge of WUS, the better the attitude that will be carried out by the WUS. Attitude is a closed reaction of a person to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude is not immediately visible but can be interpreted first (Ratnasari & Haque, 2024). The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Purwi Y et al. (2023) found that there is a relationship between WUS attitudes and interest in conducting IVA tests in the KPRJ Purwi Medika work area in 2023 with a p value of 0.002 (P<0.05) (Yanti et al., 2023). A similar study conducted by Elpira Asmin (2018) stated that there was a significant relationship between attitude and IVA examination with a p value of 0.001 (Asmin, 2020).

The Relationship of WUS Supporting Factors based on Affordability, Information Sources and Affordability of Health Facilities with Interest in Conducting IVA Test

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the Talun Health Center area, it is known that some WUS in the area cannot afford to pay for the IVA test available at the Talun Health Center with a general rate of Rp. 65,000. According to researchers, this tends to make WUS's interest in conducting IVA test screening in the region low. The high cost of IVA examinations will affect WUS to conduct the examination. The cost of an examination that is affordable for all economic segments of society allows a person to conduct a health checkup. WUS's perception of medical costs affects WUS's participation in conducting regular IVA

examinations (Kholifah et al., 2019). This is in line with the theory of the behavior change model that affordability is a enabling factor that can encourage a person to take health measures. The results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Yona Desni (2019) stating that there is no relationship between cost affordability and WUS behavior in the work area of the Semuli Raya Inpatient Health Center, Lampung with a significance value of 1,000 (P>0.05). According to him, this is possible because the IVA test examination in the *Puskesmas* area is free of charge or free so that all WUS in the area are able to afford the cost (Kholifah et al., 2019).

Furthermore, information exposure is also a supporting factor because information can be received directly by WUS through health workers through counseling, health education, and electronic media, mass media and social media. Based on the results of research conducted on WUS in the Talun Health Center area, it was found that some WUS have never received information related to cervical cancer, so this tends to make WUS in the area low interest in carrying out cervical cancer screening, especially IVA tests. Whether or not information about health is received by WUS in the region will determine the health behavior of the WUS. In essence, access to information supports the realization of health behavior changes, especially the implementation of cervical cancer screening with IVA examinations (Yanti et al., 2023). WUS who have been exposed to information about cervical cancer prevention tend to know more about the benefits of doing IVA tests so that they will be encouraged to do IVA tests. Meanwhile, WUS who has never received information about IVA examinations will not be possible for him to conduct IVA examinations. Therefore, health promotion efforts, especially regarding cervical cancer and its prevention, must be further improved and intensively carried out both by health workers and by local health cadres who have been equipped with sufficient information related to cervical cancer so that information will be spread more widely and WUS's exposure to cervical cancer information and IVA tests will expand and it is hoped that WUS's interest itself will increase (Sagita & Rahmawati, 2019). A similar study conducted by Yunida T et al (2021) stated that there was a relationship between access to information and participation in IVA in the work area of the Sigotom center with a p value of 0.000 (Turisna et al., 2021). Another study conducted by Widiya N et al (2018) stated that there was a significant relationship between information exposure in early detection of cervical cancer and the IVA examination method at the Mandala Health Center in Medan in 2018 with a p value of 0.000 (P<0.05) (Nisa et al., 2019).

The affordability of health facilities or distance can affect the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted on WUS in the Talun Health Center area where some WUS that are long-distance and have expensive public transportation fares tend to have less interest in IVA tests at available health facilities. Distance, travel time and access to affordable health facilities for WUS will improve IVA examination behavior. This limits the ability and willingness of WUS to go to health facilities, especially if the available means of transportation are limited (Arisca et al., 2019). The research that supports this result is a study conducted by Kholifah et al (2019) stating that there is a relationship between distance and interest in doing IVA tests with a p value of 0.001 (P<0.05). According to him, access to health services is too far and the difficulty of public transportation are factors that prevent WUS from conducting IVA tests (Kholifah et al., 2019). However, these results are not in line with the research conducted by Mursita Eka (2018) which

stated that there was no relationship between distance affordability and IVA examination visits in 13 Semarang city health centers with a p value of 0.478 (P>0.05). This is because WUS does not have a lack of knowledge about the IVA test and does not take the time to do the IVA test and because it has a lack of knowledge (Nordianti & Wahyono, 2018).

Multivariate Analysis

The Relationship between WUS Knowledge, Attitudes and Supporting Factors regarding Cervical Cancer with Interest in Conducting IVA Tests in the Working Area of the Talun Health Center, Cirebon Regency

Multivariate analysis was used to find out from each factor that affected WUS's interest in performing IVA tests. The analysis test using logistic regression aims to find out which is the most dominant relationship or its influence on interests. The results of the logistical regression of the attitude variable had a significance value of 0.000 (P<0.05) with a t-value of 0.615 (t >1.988) which concluded that the attitude of WUS was most related and influential to the interest in doing the IVA test.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that some WUS in the Talun Health Center area have a bad attitude towards cervical cancer and IVA tests, which affects the interest of WUS to conduct cervical cancer screening, especially IVA tests. Attitude is an element that comes from WUS individuals in the form of readiness or willingness of WUS in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer with IVA tests so that there is a tendency to accept or reject an object. WUS who think negatively about the IVA test will cause embarrassment and anxiety because they think that the IVA test will hurt their vagina and some WUS in this region said they were worried about a positive IVA test result so that it would add to their thoughts because they were diagnosed with cervical cancer. Therefore, it is necessary to improve strategies to eliminate anxiety and worry about IVA tests. This can be overcome by intensively providing direct counseling to WUS at every activity or meeting in each village by health workers by involving health cadres in the region so as to produce awareness and confidence in WUS. Thus, it is hoped that WUS will not feel anxious, embarrassed and worried about the examination and IVA test results.

These results are in line with research conducted by Putinah (2021) which stated that there was a relationship between attitude and IVA examination at the Sematang Health Center in Palembang, Palembang, with a p value of 0.004 (P<0.05). It was found that respondents with a negative attitude had more low interest in IVA examinations (Putinah et al., 2023). Another study that is in line is a study conducted by Eva N et al (2023) at the Sukawali Health Center stating that the attitude factor has a significant influence on the IVA test P value (P<0.000) test behavior (Nurmala Santi et al., 2023).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that there is a significant relationship between WUS knowledge and interest (p<0.05), between WUS attitude and interest (p<0.05), cost affordability with interest (P<0.05), Information sources with interest (P<0.05), Affordability of health facilities with interest (P<0.05). The attitude variable was the most related variable and affected the interest of WUS in conducting the IVA test with a significance value of 0.000 (p<0.005) and a t-value calculated of 0.615 (t < 1.988). For health workers, it is hoped that they

can further improve health promotion activities and health counseling regarding cervical cancer and provide understanding of WUS so that it is expected to change WUS's attitude for the better towards early detection of cervical cancer, especially with the IVA test method.

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