

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

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## ABSTRACT

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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.

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**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).

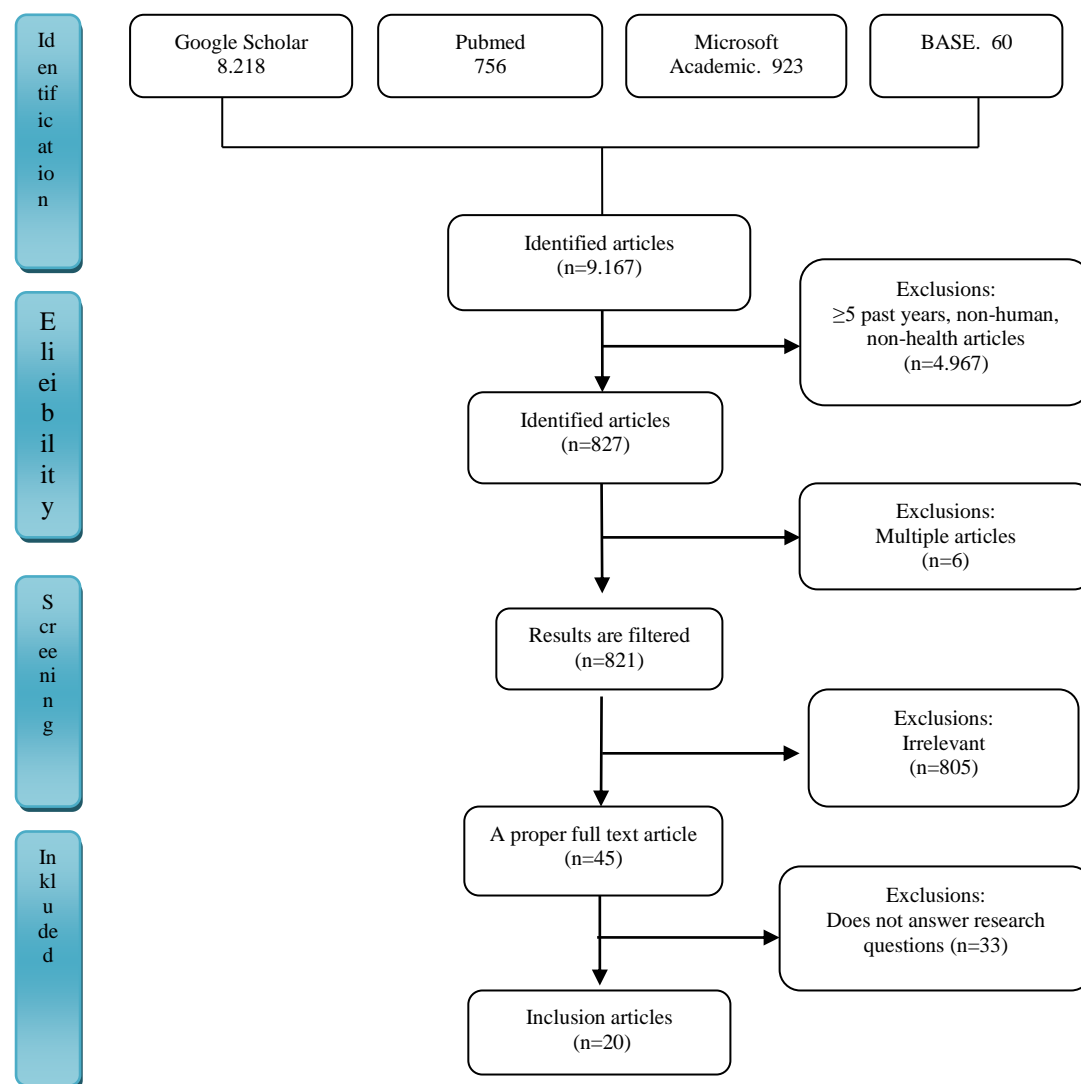
To prevent cervical cancer this prevention can be done by providing education to increase knowledge of conducting counseling and health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer, especially IVA test, not only for the mother group, but also for husbands, so that they understand the importance 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, comparasion 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  $p < 0.05$  ( $0.003 < 0.05$   $\chi^2$  count  $> \chi^2$  table ( $11.553 > 5.991$ ) 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 ( $p < 0.05$ ), of the 41 respondents who had a positive attitude, 27 respondents (22, 5%) who have high IVA interest p-value = 0.030 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

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,  $p (0.048)$ . There is no relationship between attitude and participation in the IVA test,  $p (0.145)$ .

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 ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) 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

No	Author	Journal Name, Vol, No, Year	Title	Methods (sample design, variable, analytical instruments)	Research result	Conclusion	Database
1	Dini Mei Widayanti, Mochammad Bagus Qomaruddin, Dedi Irawandi	Journal of Public Health Research DOI:10.4081/jphr.2020.1815 2020;9:1815	Mother's knowledge and attitudes towards Visual Acetate Acid Inspection tes tin Surabaya Indonesia	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 that 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.	The results showed that 59.5% of respondents had scarce knowledge on IVA tests, 66.7% had unsupportive attitudes towards it, and 54.8% were not willing to carry out the tests. This study explains that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitude with a P-value of 0.000.	In conclusion, various factors influence the participation of IVA examination, namely lack of knowledge, inability to access information, and fear.	BASE
2	Fatimah Dewi Anggraeni, Eva Putriningrum	Midwifery Journal, Vol. X, No. 02, 2018	Analysis of factors related to screening behavior of dynamic cancer detection based on reasoned action theory (RAT) in Puskesmas sewoni. Bantul, Yogyakarta	This type of research is 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 Center 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.	The result shown respondents who did not do IVA test as much as 76.3% (61 women) and conducted IVA test as much as 23.8% (19 women). Respondents had low intentions of 53.8% (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 had high subjective norms of 48.8% (39 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 = 0.033, and odds ratio = 5.11). There is a relationship between subjective norms and IVA test (p value = 0.048, and odds ratio = 4.11).	There is a relationship between intention, attitude, and subjective norms with IVA test.	Google Scholar
3	Suci Nurjanah, Asriwati Jitasari, Tarigan Sibero	Window of Health Jurnal Kesehatan, Vol. 3 No. 3, 2020 : 218-226	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 Sapat 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 Proposional Random Sampling technique. Data analysis used univariate, bivariate (Chi Square test), and multivariate analysis (multiple logistic regression tests).	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.	It is recommended that Puskesmas, especially health workers, be able to work closely with cadres and across sectors in developing cadres as an effort to support IVA health promotion so that the coverage of IVA tests in the area of Puskesmas Sapat's technical support units can be carried out thoroughly.	Google Scholar

4	Harisnal	Jurnal Kesehatan Vol- 55. 2019 156-160	the contributing factor in iva examination	Type of this research is a cross-sectional descriptive analytic design with a sample of 74 women of childbearing age aged 15-49 years in the working area of the Kolok community health center with a probability sampling technique with proportional random sampling. This research was conducted on 9 to 25 January 2019. Data collection is carried out by kuisioner and observation and analysis with the chi-square test	The results of univariate analysis shows that 55.4% are positive, 63.5% husband's support, 59.5 % good health workers and 70.3% there is no visual inspection of acetic acid tests. The results of the bivariate analysis shows that there is a correlation 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 a visual inspection of acetic acid tests	It can concluded that role of health workers has big influence toward examining inspection visual acetic acid test in the working area of community health centre Kolok	Microsoft Academic
5	Fitria Ika Wulandari, MAngelina, F Nuwwaariyda	International Respati Health Conference (IRHC) [2019]	Relationshi Of Reeproductive Womens Knowledge On Visual Inspection Of Aceticacid (IVA Test) With IVA test Behavior	The method in this study using Qualitative Analytical, where the population is all reproductive women age in the Gunting village Wonosari Klaten districts 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.	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.	The analysis results obtained of significant results $p < 0.05$ ( $0.003 < 0.05$ $X^2$ count $> X^2$ table (11 553 > 5,991) with coefficients contingency is 0.337 it means the closeness is low.	Google Scholar
6	Triana Indrayani S.ST.M.Kes. ,Ns.Naziyah, S.Ke.,M.Kep .Rahmawati	JAKHKJ Vol. 4, No. 2, 2018	The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Age Women Against the Intention of Conducting a Test at the Jatinegara District Health Center	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 Puskesmas used a questionnaire.	39 respondents who had a good level of knowledge were 28 respondents (21.4%) who had a high interest in IVA p-value = 0.001 (p < 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 < 0.05).	There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age towards interests perform an IVA. It is hoped that this research can increase interest in doing IVA in women of age fertility that was previously low becomes high, for example by providing socialization about its importance IVA examination.	Google Scholar
7	Miftahil Fauza, Aprianti, Azrimaidaliza	Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion Vol. 14 / No. 1 / January 2019	Factors Associated with Cervical Cancer Early Detection Methods IVA at Puskesmas Kota Padang	This research is an explanatory research with a cross-sectional approach, conducted from February to October 2018. The population of this study were fertile age women who visited Alai Health Center and Pegambiran Health Center with size sample of 110 respondents. Consecutive sampling method was employed to select the respondent. Data collection was conducted by interview using a questionnaire. Data were analyzed by ChiSquare statistical test and logistic regression with a confidence level of 95%.	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 th 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 through 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.	Cervical cancer, IVA test, knowledge, attitude, fertile age women, husband support	Google Scholar
8	Masni, Syamsul Bahri Riva, Nurhapipa	Excellent Midwifery jurnal Vol 2. No. 2 2019	The Behavior of Women of Fertile Age (Wus) in Early Detection Cervical Cancer Using the IVA Method in 2018	Cross sectional 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	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: 2.424) and not	It is hoped that there will be collaboration between Puskesmas and Cross Sectors, Women's Organizations, and professional organizations within increase knowledge	Google Scholar



				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.	about IVA examinations so that mothers want to do IVA examinations. To religious leaders and community leaders together to provide support for the husband to provide support to his wife to do IVA examination.	
9	Ayu Wulandari, Sri Wahyuningsih, Ferdiana Yunita	JK Unila   Volume 2   Nomor 2   Juli 2018	Factors Related to Behavior of Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) of Childbearing Women in Puskesmas Sukmajaya 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 VIA 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=0.104) and income of childbearing women (OR=0.045).	health worker's support (OR=0.163), attitude (OR=0.104) and income of childbearing women (OR=0.045). An enhancement of health promotion program is needed, including counseling and socialization for high educated women.	Google Scholar
10	Tuty Yanuarti, Mareta Evi Dela	Journal Between Midwifery Vol. 1 No. 4. 2018	Factors Related to Women's Behavior Age of SIA Fertile 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 the 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 & It; ukm 52 %	Analysis bivariat obtained the connection between education , work , knowledge , a source of information and social the economy by was who performs examination iva	Google Scholar
11	Laily Prima Monica1, Maria Ulfa	Journal of Nurses and Midwifery DOI: 10.26699 / jnk.v7i1.ART.p044-049 2020	The Correlation of the Perception of Early Detection Cervical Cancer with Attitude to do Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid	The research design used correlational design with a cross-sectional approach. The study population is 30 respondents and the sample consisted of 27 respondents using purposive sampling technique. Data were analyzed using Spearman rank	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 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).	Microsoft Academic
12	Putu Indah Sintya Dewi	Journal for Quality in Public Health Vol. 3, No. 2, May 2020, pp: 575-583 DOI:10.30994/jqph.v3i2.107	The Analysis of Factors Affecting Interest in Fertile Age Women in Performing Early Detection of Cervical Cancer at Community Health Center Kubutambahan I Buleleng Regency- Bali	This study aimed to analyze the influence of the characteristics of FAW, attitudes and subjective norms of FAW on the interest of early detection of cervical cancer at Community Health Center Kubutambahan I. This type of research was an observational analytic cross-sectional design study. The population in this study FAW who visited at Community Health Center Kubutambahan I with a sample of 104 FAW sampling technique that was simple random sampling. Bivariate data analysis used chi square statistical tests and multivariate analysis used logistic regression.	The results of this study 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 a p value> 0.05. While knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms 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.	BASE
13	Kartini	HJIP: Health Information Journal of research Vol 9, No. 2, 2017	The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Mother about Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid at Puskesmas Poasia, Kendari City	This is cross-sectional analysis, the sample of research was in PUS, 72 in the Center for Health Poasia, Kendari Region. The data collection method was an information and attitudes questionnaire on the VIA study. Chi-square testing was performed for analysis of results.	The results showed that most of PUS' knowledge of the VIA test was in the lack of knowledge group in Puskesmas Poasia in Kendari District. The key attitudes of the PUS towards the IVA test were in the negative category at the Poasia Health Centre, in	In Puskesmas Poasia, City of Kendari, there is a connection between mother's information about vision inspection with acetic acid.	Microsoft Academic



					Kendari District. Many reproductive women have ample knowledge of their positive attitudes, while the majority of reproductive-age women have less knowledge of adverse attitudes.		
14	Lisda Widiyanti Longgupa	Smart Midwife Journal Vol. 1 No. 3: August 2019   Thing. 151 - 158	Determinants of Participation of Fertile Women in IVA Examination in Poso District	The design of this study was cross-sectional. The samples were taken from women who received counseling about cervical cancer during 2016 at districts Health Center by using proportional random sampling. Overall respondents were 198 women.	The data were processed and analyzed by using Chi-Square, eta correlation, phi correlation, and multiple logistic regression. Bivariable analysis showed that age (p-value <0.001), education (p-value <0.001), employment (p-value = 0.008), income (p-value = 0.036), marital status (p-value = 0.010), distance (p-value = 0.008), cost (p-value <0.001, knowledge (p-value <0.001), and attitude (p <0.001) were significantly related with women's participation in VIA test. Multivariable analysis showed that marital status, knowledge and attitude were significantly related with women's participation in VIA test. Attitude was variable with the largest value of prevalence rate, it was 20.4 and p value<0.001.	The conclusions that can be taken in this study includes 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; knowledge has fairly strong relationship with women's participation in VIA test; attitude has fairly strong relationship with women's participation in VIA test and attitude is the most dominant factor related with women's participation in VIA test	Google Scholar
15	Nonik Ayu Wantini, Novi Indrayani	Journal of Nurses and Midwifery, Volume 6, Number 1, April 2019, p. 027-034	Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA)	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. The design used analytical survey research with cross sectional design. The research was conducted on March 19 to May 4 2018. The sample was all women aged 19-49 years who visited Kalasan Public Health Center, lived in Kalasan Sub-District, and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.	The sample was 350 people selected by consecutive sampling technique. The instruments used questionnaires and data collection techniques with interviews. The data analysis used fisher exact test. Knowledge of cervical cancer was mostly in the low category (97.4%). A positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer was 96.3%. 80.3% believed that cervical cancer would heal if it was found early. 92.3% respondents didn't do VIA test in the last 3 years. Factors related to early detection of cervical cancer are knowledge (p-value = 0.003).	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.	Google Scholar
16	puji wahyuni Christin HiyanaTungga Dewi puji wahyuni Ribkhalthalid hayanti	Midwifery And Nursing Research (MANR) Journal Vol.1 No.1 March 2019	Determinat Factors Corellated with IVA Test Among Couple of Childbearing Age	Type of research used in this research Analitic. Cross-sectional design used. Univariate analysis to know the frequency distribution of each variable. Bivariate analysis using Spearman Rank test. The population of 303 EFA, Determining the sample with slovin to 75 respondents. The sampling technique uses the proportional stratified random sampling, and the way sampling by computerization.	Based on the results of research enough knowledge level of 56% (42 respondents). Attitudes that agree with the participation of the IVA test is 62.7% (47 respondents), husband support IVA test that is 54.7% (41 respondents), health support worker IVA test that is 64% (48 respondents), respondents get access to information 53.3% (40 respondents), respondents who are willing to follow the IVA test is 65.3% (49 respondents). In Spearman Rank test there is a relationship between knowledge level with IVA test participation, $p$ (0.048). There is no relationship between attitude with IVA test participation, $p$ (0,145). There is a relationship between the support of the husband with the participation of the IVA test, $p$ (0.000). There is no correlation between the support of health personnel with the participation of the IVA test, $p$ (0407).	Based the results of the study is expected Midwives support and improve counseling about the IVA test, respondents can increase of knowledge about IVA test information and husband always support the wife.	Pubmed

17	Ummul Qura, Jumriani, Ansar, Dian Sidik, Arsyad, Indra Dwinata, Muh. Ikhsan Suriah	Epidemiology and Society Health Review Vol 1 No1 2019	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	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 IVA test method.	Meanwhile, there was no relation between education and early detection behaviour by using IVA test method. There should be proactive and creative actions from health workers in improving the knowledge of the targets and their husbands about early detection of cervical cancer.	Pubmed
18	Sari Wulandari	Jurnal Maternity and Neonatal vol 2 no 6 2019	Fertile knowledge about the women participation in cervical cancer with do iva test at puskesmas kabupaten tambusai rokan the 2018 year	Cervical cancer is a type of cancer occurring in areas, 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 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	Google Scholar
19	Sri Handayani, Viantika, Kusumasari	Journal of Health Polytechnic of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Pangkalpinag Vol. 8, No.1, June 2020	Relationship of Knowledge Level About VIA Sari Purwanti With VIA Examination Behavior	This research is descriptive analytic with cross sectional design. The study population of all women of childbearing age in the village of Selo, Sidomulyo Bambanglipuro Village, Bantul of 82 r women of childbearing. Samples were taken by purposive sampling of 50 women of childbearing age. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data analysis using the Kendall-Tau correlation test.	he level of knowledge of the majority of women of childbearing age were sufficient (29.0%) and the majority of VIA examinations were 30 (60.0%). Kendall-tau correlation test results obtained sig value of 0,000 ( $<0.01$ )	on: There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about VIA with VIA examination behavior in WUS Sidomulyo Village Bambanglipuro Bantul.	Microsoft Academic
20	Riri Maharan dan Chikma Vitria Syah	Vol. 14, No. 1, April 2019 : 1 - 59	Early detection behavior of cervical cancer with IVA examination by women of childbearing age (WUS) in Sorek 1 village in the working area of the Pangkalan Kuras district health center, Pelalwan patent	The type of this research is quantitative analytics, with cross sectional design. The population 2960 with the sample 156 is by using random sampling technique. The analysis used is 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 (66.0%) (POR = 3,039; 95% CI 1,401-6,590) respondents with negative attitude as much as 88 (56.4%) (POR = 2,362; 95% CI 1,095-5,094). respondents who did not act as much as 118 (75.6%)(POR = 2,694; 95% CI 1,198-6,060), respondents who never received information as much as 79 (50.6%) (POR = 2,378; 95% CI 1,085 - 5,212). 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 $<0.05$ , there is correlation between knowledge, attitude, action, information media, family support toward behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with IVA test. The suggestion expected for woman of childbearing age increase awareness to do IVA for early detection of cervical cancer.	Microsoft Academic

## 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

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 in doing IVA examination.

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