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Research Article

The Effects of Husband Support, Motivation, and Self-Efficacy on the Examination of Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) in Karawang Village, Karawang Health Center, and Sukabumi Regency in Women of Childbearing Age (PUS)

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Abstract

Aims: Cervical cancer can be prevented with vaccination and early detection, which can halt the progression of the disease. The IVA test is one of the most effective cervical cancer screening procedures available. Several factors influence IVA examination target attainment, including husband support, motivation, and self-efficacy in the IVA examination. The goal of this study was to discover what factors influence the visual inspection of acetic acid by women of childbearing age (PUS) (IVA).
Methods: This is a cross-sectional approach to correlational research. With a sample size of 318 people, the population is all women of childbearing age (PUS) in Karawang Village, Karawang Working Area of Karawang Health Center, Sukabumi Regency. Cluster random sampling is used for sampling. Questionnaires were used to collect data, and Chi-square was used for statistical analysis.
Results: The findings revealed that husband support influenced the visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) (p-value 0.001), there was no motivational influence on the visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) (p-value 0.218), and there was no effect of self-efficacy on the visual inspection examination of acetic acid (IVA) (p-value 0.393).
Conclusions: The visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of childbearing age (PUS) partners is influenced by husband support.

Keywords
Husband Support, Motivation, *Self Efficacy*, Visual Inspection Examination of Acetic Acid (IVA)

INTRODUCTION

Many issues arise with PUS, one of which is a reproductive health issue. Reproductive health is an important component of both men's and women's health, but it affects women more severely (1).

Women have unique needs in terms of sexual and reproductive function. Women's reproductive systems are vulnerable to damage caused by malfunction or disease (1). According to Wijaya, the reproductive health issue that women are currently facing is an increase in infections of the reproductive organs, which

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eventually lead to cancer, one of which is cervical cancer (2).

Cervical cancer, also known as vaginal cancer, is a malignant tumor that forms inside the cervix at the bottom of the uterus and adheres to the top of the vagina, preventing the surrounding tissues from performing their normal duties. The most common cause of cervical cancer is human papypilomavirus (HPV) infection, which is spread through sexual contact. Typically, the illness is accompanied by bleeding and atypical vaginal fluid flow. This condition has the potential to reoccur (3,4)

Cancer is one of the major causes of death worldwide, according to the World Health Organization. It discovered that the global cancer patient population is growing every year, and that some cases of cancer in women, particularly cervical cancer, are the second leading cause of mortality worldwide and in many nations, behind breast cancer. Meanwhile, according to Harlinda, cervical cancer is still the leading cause of death in developing countries (5,6)

The Ministry of Health stated, the number of cervical cancer in Indonesia reached 23.4 people per 100 thousand population. The average death from cervical cancer reached 13.9 people per 100 thousand population (7). Data sourced from Dharmais Cancer Hospital in 2018 showed that cervical cancer was ranked second as the second most cancer case in women at 10.69% (8)

Age, women aged 35–50 years who are still actively having sexual intercourse and are prone to cervical cancer, are some risk factors that can enhance the risks of developing cervical cancer. However, statistics show that cervical cancer can strike women between the ages of 20 and 30. The age at which the first sexual encounter occurs is also a risk factor for cervical cancer. Women who are sexually active before the age of 16 account for around 20% of cervical cancer incidences (9,10).

Prevention of cervical cancer can be done with vaccination and early detection that can inhibit the development of cervical cancer (11). According to Anggraeni & Benedikta (2016), cervical cancer develops due to low cervical cancer *screening* coverage. Cervical cancer patients in general will come when it is an advanced stage, this happens because cervical cancer usually does not cause clear early symptoms, but can be cured if found early by screening or early detection (12). The government program on cervical cancer screening is listed in The Ministry of Health No. 796 / Menkes / SK / VII / 2010 on technical guidelines for breast cancer control and cervical cancer.

IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) is a cervix examination that involves looking directly (with the naked eye) at the cervix after dabbing it with a 3–5 percent acetic acid solution for 1 minute. Abnormal regions will change color, with firm borders that turn white, indicating the presence of precancerous lesions in the cervix. (6)

Nationally, 12.2% of women aged 30-50 have undergone early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA method. According to the Ministry of Health (2020), the scope of IVA examination as early detection of cervical cancer in Indonesia until 2019 was only 12.2%. Whereas the scope of effective early detection in reducing the number of pain and death rates due to cervical cancer is 85% (6). There are several factors that affect the achievement of IVA examination targets , among others, husband support, motivation and self efficacy in IVA examination (6,13).

Husband support is an effort made by the husband to provide comfort and emotional calm, including listening to concerns, demonstrating empathy, affection, and motivation to the mother in performing IVA assessments (14). More than 70% of patients initiate medical treatment when they are in a serious and difficult-to-cure illness due to a lack of husband support and a reluctance to

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undertake early screening (12). Husband assistance in cervical cancer prevention efforts can be realized through a variety of acts, such as delivering information to his wife based on what he knows. Because the wife usually trusts and obeys her husband (15). A husband who encourages his wife to complete an IVA can be a motivator for her.

The second element influencing women of reproductive age to take the IVA exam is motivation. According to Robbins, motivation is directly tied to how behavior begins, empties, is strengthened, directed, and terminated, as well as the type of subjective reaction that occurs in the organization when all is said and done. Motivation is the desire to accomplish something and the ability to act in order to meet individual requirements (6)

If the motivation of a woman of a partner of high childbearing age will consciously do early detection of cervical cancer, but conversely if the motivation is lacking then the woman will not do early detection of cervical cancer, which is feared the incidence of cervical cancer can not be detected in the beginning. The relationship of maternal motivation with early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection methods of acetic acid (IVA) is very close, mothers with productive age if they know the dangers of cervical cancer will do an early examination. (16) The lack of motivation of fertile women towards the implementation of the IVA method is because women assume what to do IVA on the matter they never change partners and smoke and the age when married is classified as productive age then it is impossible to get cervical cancer (6).

The final component influencing IVA examination is self efficacy. Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in his or her ability to complete a task or responsibility aimed at reaching a specific outcome. A person's self-efficacy can be used to predict healthy behaviors and to aid behavior adjustment. People are more likely to engage in healthy practices if they believe they will be successful. The more a woman believes she is capable of performing an IVA examination, the more likely she is to perform an early detection examination of cervical cancer using the IVA method (13)

Sukabumi Regency has 397,503 childbearing couples, according to BKKBN data from West Java Province (Central Statistics Agency of West Java Province, 2017). According to data from the Sukabumi District Health Office in 2019, the number of positive IVA from 58 health centers in Sukabumi Regency is 47, based on the aim of women aged 30–50 years. The Karawang Health Center is one of the puskesmas in Sukabumi Regency. According to UPT-BKKBD Sukabumi District data, there were 8,684 PUS in the operating area of Karawang Health Center in Sukabumi Regency in 2016. Karawang Village is one of the villages in the Karawang Health Center's operational area (17).

Based on information obtained by researchers from the Karawang Health Center's obstetrics section Although the early detection program of cervical cancer using the IVA method has been running in Karawang Health Center, and the puskesmas have facilitated IVA test examinations, there are still many PUS women in the Karawang Health Center Work Area who do not perform IVA tests. There are several reasons for this, including the feeling that he is fine, a lack of time, the relatively long distance from the house to the health facility, a lack of motivation to complete the examination, and a lack of support from the husband and family.

From various research results that have been done before, showed that the low factor of IVA examination achievement, caused by women of childbearing age (PUS) did not know that there was an IVA examination conducted by the health center and only this time heard there was an IVA examination, others said that they did not have time to check themselves because they were busy with work. No one who looks after children is also a reason not to check

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themselves, besides that there are no complaints of pain that require to go get checked out, the public is more concerned with diseases that have been suffered such as rheumatism, diabetes and others than doing IVA examinations that serve as early detection. Public concern that is still lacking to cervical cancer and still low awareness and public knowledge is considered to be one of the factors of low achievement of IVA test examination.

According to the description, researchers are interested in carrying out a study titled "Influence of Husband Support, Motivation, and Self-Efficacy on Visual Inspection Examination of Acetic Acid (IVA) in Women of Childbearing Age (PUS) in Karawang Village, Karawang Health Center, Sukabumi Regency."

METHODS

Study design: In this study, correlational research utilizing a cross-sectional technique was performed.

Sample: The study's population consisted of 318 women of childbearing age (PUS) from Karawang Village, Working Area of Karawang Health Center, Sukabumi Regency. Cluster random sampling is used in sampling procedures.

Instrument: The study used questionnaire instruments that refer to the Guttman scale for husband support variables and IVA test examinations, and Likert for motivational variables and self efficacy. The validity test uses person product momment which shows that all instruments are declared valid (p value <0.05), and reliability test results show that variables have strong reliability according to Guilford's Emprical Rule.

Data collection: This study used questionnaires to collect data.

Data analysis: the statistical analysis used was descriptive data analysis of respondent characteristics, univariate analysis of each variable, and bivariate analysis using Chi-square.

RESULTS

Table 1.
Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	Average	
Age	33 years	
	f	**%**
The Last Education		
SD	46	14,5
SMP	123	38,7
SMA	134	42,1
PT	15	4,7
Employment Status		
Work	50	15,7
Not Working	268	84,3
Income		
> UMK	28	8,8
≤ UMK	27	8,5
Have No Income	263	82,7
Distance From Home to Health Center		
≤ 3 KM	181	56,9
> 3KM	137	43,1
Living with your husband		
Already	303	95,3
Do not	15	4,7

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According to table 1, the average age of respondents is 33 years, the majority of high school educated responses are as many as 134 people (42.1 percent), non-working status is as many as 268 people (84.3 percent), do not have income is as many as 263 people (82.7 percent), and the distance between the house and the health center is less than 3 kilometers for as many as 181 people (56.9 percent), and the majority of the respondents live with their husbands. 303 individuals (95.3 percent).

Table 2.
Univariate Analysis

Variable	f	%
Husband Support		
Support	125	39,3
Tidak Mendukunng	193	60,7
Motivation		
Low	79	24,8
Tall	239	75,2
Self Efficacy		
Low	56	17,6
Tall	262	82,4
IVA examination		
From the	8	2,5
Not doing	310	97,5

According to Table 2, the majority of respondents have unsupportive husband support as many as 193 people (60.7 percent), high motivation as many as 239 people (75.2 percent), high self efficacy as many as 262 people (82.45), and the majority of respondents do not do IVA examination as many as 310 people (97.5 percent).

Table 3.
Bivariate Analysis

Husband Support	IVA examination				Total		*P-value*
	Do		Not doing				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Support	8	6,4	117	93,6	125	100	**0,001**
Not supportive	0	0,0	193	100,0	193	100	
	Total				**318**	**100**	

Motivation	IVA examination				Total		*P-value*
	Do		Not doing				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Low	0	0,0	79	100,0	79	100	**0,218**
Tall	8	3,3	231	96,7	239	100	
	Total				**318**	**100**	

Self Efficacy	IVA examination				Total		*P-value*
	Do		Not doing				
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Low	0	0,0	56	100,0	56	100	**0,393**
Tall	8	3,1	254	96,9	262	100	
	Total				**318**	**100**	

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Table 3 demonstrates that husband support has an effect on IVA examination (p=0.001), motivation has no effect on IVA examination (p=0.218), and self efficacy has no effect on IVA examination (p=0).

DISCUSSION

Effect of Husband Support on Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA): The findings revealed a strong relationship between spouse support for visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of reproductive age (PUS). The findings of this study are consistent with the findings of Simanjuntak et al. (2021), who discovered a link between husband support and the involvement of women of childbearing age (WUS) in IVA examinations. According to the findings of fathurrohim (18), husband support influences the visual inspection examination of acetic acid as an early detection examination of cervical cancer pre-cancer lesions, and the husband as a strong motivator for mothers to follow the IVA examination, so that if the husband can prepare to accompany, escort, or remind the mother to do an IVA examination, the mother's health can be maintained.

The IVA examination is a very significant and uncomplicated examination that may be completed by trained health practitioners, particularly doctors, nurses, and midwives. IVA tests are used in primary and secondary health care settings to prevent cervical cancer (19). Husband support is one of the elements that can influence the visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of reproductive age (PUS) (20).

Husband support is a mental, physical, and social effort made by the husband (10). Husband support becomes the deciding factor because spousal support reinforces the urge to utilize the IVA method for early diagnosis of cervical cancer (21). In the household, the spouse is involved in decision-making and cost-cutting (22).

Furthermore, the intended husband's support can take the form of supplying information on cervical cancer or IVA examinations, or it can take the shape of a positive response if the wife initiates discussion about women's health issues such as cervical cancer and IVA examinations. Husbands who respond well are frequently followed by the provision of support in the form of IVA examination fees, and the husband has no issue if the wife requests that she be escorted to the IVA examination location. As a result, the role of the spouse is critical to individual acts, particularly in the act of early diagnosis of cervical cancer (23).

To boost husband support, provide pamphlets or flyers to WUS so that they can subsequently be distributed to men/husbands and make WUS husbands the target of counseling about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA test method (24).

Effect of Motivation on Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (IVA) in Women of Childbearing Age (PUS): The findings revealed that there was no effect of motivation on the investigation of visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of reproductive age (PUS) (25). Motivation can be defined as a desire within a person that encourages him to perform actions, actions, behaviors, or behaviors (6,26).

Motivation becomes a key aspect that encourages a person to be more worried about his health condition by engaging in health programs such as cervical cancer early detection programs using acetic acid visual examination procedures (IVA). The higher the motivation value of women of childbearing age, the better the behavior of women of childbearing age in IVA examinations, and vice versa, the lower the motivation value of women of childbearing age, the worse the behavior of women of childbearing age on IVA examinations (27). This is consistent with the findings of Karyus (28), who found that pus women with high motivation are more likely to

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undergo IVA examinations than pus women with low motivation.

There was no motivational influence on the investigation of visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in Karawang Village women of reproductive age (PUS) in this study. According to field data, most PUS women are highly motivated, yet there are still a large number of PUS women who do not take IVA exams, totaling 231 people (96.7 percent). As a result, while the majority of PUS women are highly motivated, it is not a given that they will take IVA exams.

Purnamasari (29) claims that there are various reasons why women of childbearing age (PUS) have high motivation yet do not take IVA exams. This can happen because PUS women are still thinking about many things when it comes to IVA exams, such as expense, time, and support from others. Furthermore, there are PUS women who believe that the IVA examination is still unnecessary for her, because PUS women believe that her health is fine at this moment and that there is no need to conduct an IVA examination.

Furthermore, PUS women who are highly motivated but have not used the IVA approach to detect cervical cancer early. This is due to a lack of confidence after hearing explanations from health workers about the importance of IVA examination, as well as a lack of fear stemming from stories of friends or neighbors about the dangers of cervical cancer, which leads PUS women to choose not to do early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method, despite many free detection programs (30).

Self-Efficacy Effect on Acetic Acid (IVA) Visual Inspection Examination in Women of Childbearing Age (PUS): The findings revealed no relationship between self-efficacy and visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of reproductive age (PUS). Self efficacy is described as a person's belief in their own power to control their level of influence in their life. Furthermore, self efficacy influences a person's sentiments, attitudes, self-motivation, and conduct (31).

According to Ma et al. (2013), a woman with high self efficacy can plan preventive actions and be confident in her ability to manage emotional distress upon early identification of cervical cancer. If a woman does not believe in the benefits of early detection of cervical cancer and believes she is unable to carry it out, she will not attempt to undergo early detection of cervical cancer, such as IVA examination (8).

There was no influence of self-efficacy on the IVA examination in this study of PUS women in Karawang Village. According to field data, most women have high self-efficacy, yet there are still many PUS women who do not take IVA exams, as many as 254 people (96.9 percent), implying that while the majority of PUS women have high self-efficacy, it is not a guarantee that PUS women will take IVA exams. In theory, if PUS women have a high level of self-efficacy, they should take the IVA exam. This is reinforced by Winarti and Laili's (13) research, which found a link between self-efficacy and the use of the IVA method for early diagnosis of cervical cancer (32).

According to Armini (33), there are various explanations of PUS among women who have a high sense of self-efficacy but do not undergo an IVA examination. PUS women believe that, while they are capable of taking the examination, difficulties such as busyness, dread of the examination process, fear of poor results, and a lack of understanding about the entire IVA examination make PUS women hesitant to take it. Furthermore, PUS women with high self-efficacy who do not participate in cervical cancer preventive initiatives such as IVA examinations or pap smears due to a lack of comprehension of the approach as part of prevention efforts (30). Low PUS women in doing IVA examinations are also due to a lack of interest and awareness in health issues, particularly reproductive health (34).

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CONCLUSION

The visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) in women of childbearing age is influenced by husband support (PUS).

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