RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE OF PUSH MOTHER WITH EXAMINATION PAP SMEAR AT SITI AMINAH LUBIS MEDAN CLINIC

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ABSTRACT

PAP smear aims to detect early the possibility of cervical cancer (cervical), cervical cancer usually affects women aged between 25-60 years who are sexually active. If Pap smear routinely done, the chance of getting cervical cancer decreases by 10-20% compared to women who have never had the examination. This study is an analytic survey with a type of explanatory research, which is to explain the relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers and pap smear examinations at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic, Medan. The research design used is cross sectional. The population in this study were all EFA mothers who came to the Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic for a check-up in Medan. Accidental sampling technique, namely the PUS mother who came to check herself at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan at the time of the research. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers with Pap smear examination. Of the 8 respondents who have good knowledge, the majority do pap smears as many as 7 respondents (20.6%), minority do not do pap smears as much as 1 respondent (2.9%) and of 26 respondents with poor knowledge the majority do not do pap smears as many as 25 respondents (73,6%), minority did pap smear as much as 1 respondent (2,9%). The results of the study using SPSS with = 0.05 obtained p = 0.001. So 0.000 < = 0.05 (p < 0.05) means that there is a relationship between knowledge and pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan. The results of this study are input for research sites so that they can continue to provide knowledge to puss women about the importance of pap smears as early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Pap Smear Examination, Knowledge

INTRODUKCTION

Pap Smear simply is the examination of mucus in the cervix. PAP smear aims to detect early the possibility of cervical cancer (cervical), Cervical cancer usually affects women aged between 25-60 years who are sexually active. If Pap smear routinely carried out, the possibility of cervical cancer decreases by 10-20% compared to women who have never had the examination, due to ignorance of the importance Pap smear, every year the number of new patients suffering from cervical cancer is increasing and the majority are in the last stage (Kurniawan, 2015).

World Health Organization (WHO) states, currently cervical cancer is at the top rank among various types of cancer that cause death in women in the world. According to data from the World Health Organization, it is known that there are 493,243 people per year with new cervical cancer in the world with a death rate due to this cancer as many as 273,505 people per year (Ayu, 2017).

The incidence of cervical cancer in developed countries in 2015 was around 4 % of all cancer incidences in women, while in developing countries, for example in South Asia and Southeast Asia, the figure reached above 15% (Novita, 2015) .

Paviloma Virus (HPV) infections in developing countries are common, mostly (80%), meaning that the incidence of new infections in developing countries is on average 61 per 100,000 women. This figure is almost six times the incidence of cervical cancer in women in developing countries (11 per 100,000 women) (Damanik, 2016).

Since 2001 4 -201 5 no less than 15,000 cases of cervical cancer have occurred in Indonesia, that makes cervical cancer called the most common killer of women in Indonesia. This is not an exaggeration because every day in Indonesia, out of 40 women diagnosed with cervical cancer, 20 of them die from cervical cancer. The high number of cervical cancer cases in Indonesia has made WHO place Indonesia as the country with the highest number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world (Arisandi, 2016).

According to research conducted by Damanik at Adam Malik General Hospital, Medan, it was found that there were 121 people with cervical cancer in 20-18. Most patients domiciled in the Deli Serdang area (23.1%), and Medan (22.3%). Meanwhile, according to age, the most frequent is the age group 40 years (82.6%).

The results of the research by Lubis (201 7), with the title the relationship of predisposing factors of cervical cancer patients to the pattern of seeking treatment at dr. Pirngadi Medan, in 2017 there were 70 cases of cervical cancer with the majority occurring at the age of 20-34 years as many as 30 cases (42.9%) and the majority of marital status occurring in married women as many as 50 cases (71.4%)

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan on 12 EFA mothers, 2 of whom knew about the Pap smear but never had the Pap smear, and 10 of them did not know about the Pap smear and had never done the Pap smear.

Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting research on "the relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers with pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan ".

1. Formulation of the problem

Is there a relationship between the knowledge of PUS and the Pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan?
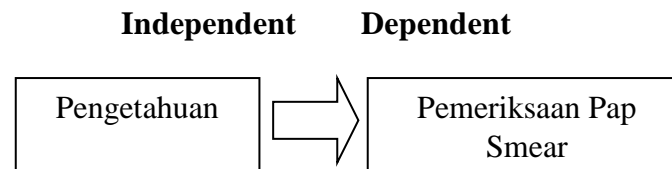
2. Research purposes

To determine the relationship between knowledge of PUS and Pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan.

3. Hypothesis is Research

There is a relationship between the knowledge of PUS and the Pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan.

RESEARCH METHODS

1 Concept Framework

Independent **Dependent**

Pengetahuan → Pemeriksaan Pap Smear

2 Types of Research

Analytical survey research with t i pe explanatory research that is explaining the relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers with pap smear examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan.

3 Research Place and Time

The place of research was carried out in Siti Aminah Lubis Medan. The time of the research was carried out from April to July 20 21.

4 Population and Sample

The population in this study were all EFA mothers who came to check themselves at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan. The sampling technique in this study was accidental sampling, namely PUS mothers who came to check themselves at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan when the research was conducted as many as 34 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at Siti Aminah Lubis Medan which is located at Jalan Kawat III Lingk 18 Kel. Tanjung Mulia Hilir , Kec. Medan Deli, Medan City, led by Mrs. Aminah Lubis, SST., M.Kes .

The geographic data and demographic data are:

1. Univariate Analysis

a. Characteristics

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of the Characteristics of EFA Mothers with Pap Smear Examination at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic Medan

No	Characteristics	f	%
1	**Age**		
	a. < 20 years	3	8.8
	b. 20-35 years old	26	76.5
	c. > 35 years old	5	14.7
Total		**34**	**100**
2	**Education**		
	a. Basic (elementary/junior high)	9	26.5
	b. Intermediate (high school)	22	64.7
	c. High (Diploma, PT)	3	8.8
Total		**34**	**100**
3	**Work**		
	a. Working	6	17.6
	b. Doesn't work	28	82.4
Total		**34**	**100**
4	**parity**		
	a. Primipara	5	14.7
	b. Skundipara	21	61.8
	c. Multipara	8	23.5
Total		**34**	**100**
5	**Resources**		
	a. Mass media	13	38.2
	b. Health workers	7	20.6
	c. Family	14	41.2
Total		**34**	**100**

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that from 34 respondents the majority aged 20-35 years were 26 respondents (76.5%) and the minority aged <20 years were 3 respondents (8.8%), the majority of respondents had secondary education as many as 22 respondents (64.7%) and the minority with higher education were 3 respondents (8.8%), the majority of respondents did not work as many as 28 respondents (82.4%) and the minority worked as many as 6 respondents (17.6%), the majority of respondents with skundipara parity as many as 21 respondents (61.8%) and a minority with primiparous parity as many as 5 respondents (14.7%), the majority of respondents received information from families as many as 14 respondents (41.2%) and a minority received information from health workers as many as 7 respondents (20.6%).

b. Knowledge

Table 2: Frequency Distribution Knowledge of Pussy Mother With Pap Smear Examination Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic Medan

No	Knowledge	Frequency	%
1	Well	8	23.5
2	Not good	26	76.5
Total		34	100

Based on table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents have poor knowledge as many as 26 respondents (76.5%) and the minority with good knowledge are 8 respondents (23.5%).

c. Implementation of Pap Smear

Table 3: Distribution of the Frequency of Pap Smears for PUS Women at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic Medan

No	PAP smear	Frequency	%
1	To do	8	23.5
2	Not	26	76.5
Total		34	100

Based on table 4.3 above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents did not have a pap smear as many as 26 respondents (76.5%) and a minority did a pap smear as many as 8 respondents (23.5%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 : Relationship of Knowledge with Pap Smear

On EFA at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic Medan

No.	Knowledge	PAP smear				Amount		Sig	X^2	95%CI	
		To do		Not						Lower	Upper
		F	%	F	%	F	%				
1	Well	7	20.6	1	2.9	8	23.5	0.001	23.79	3.27	158.26
2	Not good	1	2.9	25	73.6	26	76.5				

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that of the 8 respondents who have good knowledge, the majority do Pap smears as many as 7 respondents (20.6%), the minority do not do Pap smears as much as 1 respondent (2.9%) and of 26 respondents with poor knowledge the majority 25 respondents did not do pap smears (73.6%), minority did pap smears as many as 1 respondent (2.9%).

The results of the Chi-square statistical test obtained a value of P = 0.001 <0.05 X^2 23.79, this means that there is a relationship between the knowledge of pus mothers about the

implementation of the pap smear. At the level of 95% CI 3.27 − 158.26, it means that the probability of having poor knowledge of pus is 3 − 158 times less likely to do a pap smear than mothers who have good knowledge. This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of pap smears at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic, Medan.

DISCUSSION

Based on table 4.4 above, it can be seen that of the 8 respondents who have good knowledge, the majority do Pap smears as many as 7 respondents (20.6%), the minority do not do Pap smears as much as 1 respondent (2.9%) and of 26 respondents with poor knowledge the majority 25 respondents did not do pap smears (73.6%), minority did pap smears as many as 1 respondent (2.9%).

The results of the Chi-square statistical test obtained P value = 0.001 <0.05 X ^{2} 23.79, this means that there is a relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers and the implementation of pap smears. At the level of 95% CI 3.27 − 158.26, it means that there is a 3-158 times probability of having poor knowledge of EFA mothers who do not do pap smears compared to well-informed EFA mothers, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the implementation of pap smears at Siti Aminah Lubis Clinic, Medan.

According to Notoatmodjo (2010) Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after the one doing the sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained from the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions.

The results of Andriani's research (2013) stated that 34 women with less knowledge about PUS, the majority had never had a Pap smear examination, as many as 30 people (58.8%). And the minority of mothers who have good knowledge are 21 people (41.2 %) with 17 people who do pap smears. This can be caused by several factors such as family support, attitude, economic status and level of confidence in the Pap smear examination.

According to the researcher, knowledge is closely related to the implementation of Pap smears on EFA mothers , because the better one's knowledge, the better one's actions, especially in improving their health level. The high level of mother's knowledge is also influenced by several factors, such as age, where the higher a person's age, the more experience he will have.

The results showed that of the 8 respondents who had good knowledge, there was 1 respondent who had never done a Pap smear , according to the researcher this happened because the respondents had basic education, where with basic education a person was less able to develop his mindset and insight into a better direction, Besides that, respondents are also of high parity. With this parity, respondents are busy taking care of their children and families, so they don't have time and forget to do a Pap smear . It was also found that from 26 respondents with poor knowledge, 1 person did a Pap smear , according to the researcher, this happened because respondents with secondary education were expected to have higher education, their mindset and insight would also develop. with health workers, and respondents also get information from families, where the family may be a cadre or come from health workers so that respondents are

willing to do pap smears , even though respondents basically do not have knowledge about pap smears .

CONCLUSION

Mothers who have poor knowledge as many as 26 people, the majority do not do pap smears as many as 25 people (73, 6 %) This is because mothers do not understand the meaning, benefits and objectives of the Pap smear. And the minority of mothers who have good knowledge are 8 people with 7 people doing pap smears. This can be caused by several factors such as family support, attitude, economic status and level of trust in Pap smears.

SUGGESTION

1. Promotion of pap smears will be increased at Ananda's clinic in collaboration with the health office to get free checkups

2. The results of this study are expected to add reading references regarding the relationship between knowledge of EFA mothers about pap smears in the library and as an insight for further research.

3. Research result It is hoped that it will increase knowledge and be useful in training students in the application of midwifery science and can provide input on what things have been researched so that they can be used as references for further research.

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