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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ATTITUDE TOWARDS CERVICITIS PREVENTION AND SCREENING CHECKUP

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervicitis is an infection that is caused by little injury of former childbirth or sexual intercourse. In several venereal diseases like gonorrhea, syphilis, ulcers mole, granuloma inguinal and tuberculosis are found inflammation cervix. Cases of cervicitis according to data result of the number of graphs of sexually transmitted infections patient who got treatment at Semarang city hospital from last recap year 2010 is in the first rank as many as 5111 people. Public Health Center of Lebdosari Semarang City has the highest case of cervicitis, in 2012 the case cervicitis 356 people (66.9%), while in 2013 as many as 129 people (24.24%).

Objective: To prevent cervicitis from the beginning cases researched to know the correlation between women's attitude (age 20 – 35 years) towards cervicitis prevention behavior and screening check-up in Kalibanteng Kulon district Lebdosari Semarang.

Method: This research is analytic research with cross sectional approach. The population is 532 fertile women with sample 84 respondents in Kalibanteng Kulon district Lebdosari Semarang of citizens group number 2, 3 and 4 of the interview questionnaire. Probability sampling is used in this research with simple random sampling by lottery technique sampling. Data analysis uses univariate and bivariate.

Result: Based on the Chi Square test gets score $X^2 19.931$ with p value $(0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$. It means there are relations between women's attitude to cervicitis prevention behavior with screening checkup in Kalibanteng Kulon district Lebdoasari Semarang.

Conclusion: There are relations between fertile women attitude (age 20 – 35 years) to cervicitis prevention behavior with screening check-up in Kalibanteng Kulon District Lebdosari Semarang.

Keyword: Attitude, Prevention behavior, Cervicitis, Fertile women

INTRODUCTION

Cervicitis is an infection of the uterine cervix often due to a minor injury of untreated labor or infection due to sexual intercourse [1]. Infection acquired from sexual activity can cause cervicitis [2]. If the cervix is infected it will also facilitate the occurrence of infection in higher genitalia such as the uterus, tubes or even to the ovaries. Therefore the function of the genitalia as a means of reproduction can be disrupted or even cannot function [3]. Cervicitis is caused by sexually transmitted infections, fungi, and bacteria [4]. In some venereal diseases, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, mole ulcers and inguinal granulomas, and tuberculosis, inflammation of the cervix can be found [5].

The incidence of cervicitis does not yet have a definite number, but there are risk factors for cervicitis for women such as reproductive organ cleanliness, presence of several types of germs, cervical rupture, vaginal douching, multiple sexual partners, human papilloma virus (HPV) or HIV [6, 7]. Diseases of cervicitis are included in the class of sexually transmitted infections.

Sexually transmitted infection is a significant public health problem in most countries around the world. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections is estimated to be quite high in many countries and failure to perform diagnosis and treatment at an early stage can lead to serious complications and sequelae. According to WHO, an estimated 340 million people are infected with it, including gonorrhea (62 million), Chlamydia (92 million), syphilis (12 million), and trichomoniasis (174 million) [5].

According to data from the patients of sexually transmitted infections who seek treatment at Semarang city hospital from last recap year of 2010, the incidence of Cervicitis is in the first rank counted about 5111 people, then it followed by Candidiasis 1147 people, Bacteri vaginalis 1058 people, Condyloma 591 people, Herpes simplex 473 people, Gonore 403 people, Trichomonas vaginalis 112 people, Non Gonococcal Urethritis (NGU) 66 people, Syphilis 29 people, Pelvic inflammatory 24 people, Buboinguinal 10 people, Clamadia 5 people and Cancroid 3 people [8].

Most of the patients with sexually transmitted infections in Semarang city hospital report are female. This is explained by the fact that women have a greater risk than men. Whereas according to the age group, it occurs in most cases at the age of 21-30 years. It is possible because sexual activity in this age group is very high [9]. This is supported in the study that the sexually transmitted infections most often occurs is cervicitis with the number of 200 cases (3.3 %), followed by gonorrhea with 14 cases (2.3%), then syphilis and urethritis respectively with 10 cases (1.7%). Most of the populations are at age 25 to 49 years which is as many as 423 cases (70%). Female patients are counted more than 561 cases (93.3%) and male patients are 40 cases (6.7%) [10].

Based on several kinds of sexually transmitted infections disease found in Semarang City, Lebdosari Health Center has the highest number of cervicitis incidences in KalibantengKulon district. The incidence of cervicitis is generally experienced in fertile age women. In 2012, the incidence of cervicitis in fertile age women (age 20-35 years) is as many as 356 people (66.9%), whereas in 2013 the incidence of cervicitis is increasing. In March to April of 2013, there were 24.24% cases of cervicitis from 532 fertile age women. The increasing trend of cervicitis in KalibantengKulon district in Lebdosari Semarang is due to the influence of individual fertile age women. They assume cervicitis is a common thing that occurs in fertile age woman (ages 20-35 years) [11].

Fertile age woman is a woman of good age for pregnancies ranging from 20 to 35 years old. At that age, the female reproductive apparatus has evolved and functioned optimally, as well as its psychological factors reducing the risks involved when pregnant [12].

The course of the disease can be taken through screening. Screening does not constitute a definitive diagnosis of the disease but as an early detection, so that suffering from the disease can be prevented from appearing on clinical manifestations. Clinical manifestations also can be treated early. The purpose of the screening for early disease states is to improve the prognosis, since treatment is performed before the disease has clinical manifestations [13].

From the results of preliminary studies conducted on 10 women in fertile age (aged 20-35 years), based on the interview on 15 April 2013 in KalibantengKulon district, it was found that the respondents understand about the various sexually transmitted infections. That is because the Lebdosari Health center Semarang often conduct counseling at the Lebdosari Community Health Center clinic. Six of the 10 respondents

understood about the prevention of cervicitis and 4 other respondents did not know how to prevent cervicitis and did not prevent cervicitis because of the lack of awareness of themselves and the absence of complaints on the genitals. In fertile age woman (age 20-35 years old) who understands how to prevent cervicitis, they perform cervicitis prevention behavior by screening. This screening checkup is done based on the will of self or by the invitation of friends. By looking at the description of the above background, the study aims to know the correlation between fertile woman attitude (age 20 – 35 years) about cervicitis prevention behavior and screening checkup in Kalibanteng Kulon district Lebdosari Semarang.

METHODS

This research is analytical research with cross sectional approach. This research uses a design to examine the correlation between the independent variable with the dependent variable without any treatment or intervention. The measurement of independent and dependent variables is done only once and at the same time [14]. Independent variable used is the attitude of fertile women against cervicitis, while the dependent variable is cervicitis prevention behavior in fertile women with screening checkup.

The population in this research is all of the fertile woman (age 20 – 35 years old) as many as 532 fertile women who are in kalibanteng kulon district lebdosari semarang. Samples are part of the population that is expected to represent the population. Probability sampling is used in simple random sampling as much as 84 sample of fertile women with the following inclusion criteria: fertile woman (age 20 – 25 years old) in Kalibanteng kulon district lebdosari semarang and ready to become respondent.

Research instruments used is questionnaire. Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statement to the respondent to be answered [15]. Questionnaire contains a list of questions and statements aimed at identifying attitude and prevention cervicitis behavior in fertile women with screening checkup. Measurement of the research results is done using the measurement of validity and reliability.

Data analysis procedures used are univariate and bivariate analysis using chi square test. This chi square test was performed to see if there was an association between the two variables studied in fertile women attitude and prevention cervicitis behavior with screening checkup [14].

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents by age (20-35 years) and education of fertile age woman in KalibantengKulon District LebdosariSemarang

Characteristics Respondents	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Age category		
Early adulthood	32	38.1 %
Young adults	19	22.6 %
Middle adults	33	39.3%
Total	84	100%
Education category		
Not graduate elementary	2	2.4%
Graduate elementary	16	19.0%
Graduate junior high school	41	48.8%
Graduate high school	23	27.4%

Characteristics Respondents	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Graduate university or bachelor	2	2.4%
Total	84	100%

Based on Table 1, the majority of women aged 31 - 35 years of middle adult category are 33 respondents (39.3%) of the total of 84 respondents. Middle adulthood is the reproductive age that has settled. The reproductive state is the most stable one to the stimuli from the outside and the period of reproduction function is more than the maximum. While at the age of 20-25 years, in the early adult category there are 32 respondents (38.1%) which are the beginning of a good reproductive age. At this age, the early adaptation of adolescence is very effective [16]. However, at the age of 26 - 30 years young adult category as many as 19 respondents (22.6%) is the age of reproduction that is in the middle age of which at this age the reproduction has worked well. Menstruation at this time is the most regular and cycles in the genitalia tool is meaningful to allow for pregnancy [17].

While in the education category that most of the respondents are junior high school graduates there are 41 people (48.8%). While a small percentage of respondents graduated from university is 2 people (2.4%). Respondents who do not graduate from primary school are as many as 2 people (2.4%). Although some respondents are not graduated from high school and university but some fertile women get education outside normal education such as getting education from the counseling around the area of their residence, from the health center or other institutions that conduct counseling and also from media influence. The influence of mass media has a major influence in the formation of opinions and beliefs so that it is a form of information suggestion that can direct one's opinion [16].

The attitude of fertile women to cervicitis

Table 2. Distribution of respondents based on the attitude of fertile age women to cervicitis

Attitudes of respondents	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Support	43	51.2%
Not support	41	48.8%
Total	84	100%

Based on Table 2, the number respondents having an attitude support is as many as 43 respondents (51.2%) while respondents without support is as many as 41 respondents (48.8%). This has an impact on the attitude of response that is still close to someone in the stimulus so that the manifestation of attitude cannot be directly seen. But it can be interpreted first of the close behavior [18].

The behavior of fertile women with screening checkup

Table 3. Distribution of respondents based on cervicitis prevention behavior in fertile age women with screening checkup

Behavior of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	49	58.3%
Negative	35	41.7%
Total	84	100%

Based on Table 3, the number of frequency of respondent behavior in prevention of cervicitis is mostly positive that is 49 people (58.3%) while others get negative behavior that is 35 people (41.7%). Positive prevention behavior can be caused by the response to stimuli or stimuli from the outside, but in responding it highly depends on the characteristics or other factors of the individual [18].

The correlation of fertile woman attitude and cervicitis prevention behavior with screening checkup

Table 4. The correlation between attitudes of fertile age women to cervicitis prevention behavior by screening checkup

Attitude	Preventive behavior				Total	%	X ²	P value
	Negative	%	Positive	%				
Not support	7	17.1	34	82.9	41	100	19.931	0.000
Support	28	65.1	15	34.9	43	100		
Total	35	41.7	49	58.3	84	100		

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the number of women of reproductive age who are respondents is women of reproductive age who have supporting attitude toward positive behavior as many as 15 respondents (34.9%) and who have attitude supporting negative behavior as much 28 respondents (65.1%). Whereas fertile age women who have attitude not supporting positive behavior as many as 34 respondents (82.9%) and who have attitude do not support negative behavior as much as 7 respondents (17.1%). Based on the research conducted, it shows the relationship between the attitude of fertile age woman against cervicitis prevention behavior by screening check up. Chi Square test obtains p value (0.000) < α (0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between fertile woman attitude to behavior of prevention of cervicitis with screening check up in Kalibanteng KulonLebdosari District Semarang.

DISCUSSION

The attitude of women of childbearing age to cervicitis

In this study the highest attitudes of fertile age woman in the statements in the questionnaire of cervical infection are frequent due to untreated labor wounds and infections due to sexual intercourse so that in this statement most fertile woman understand about the cause of cervical infection although there are some fertile women which assume the other way because the basic of human attitude is a closed reaction, not open reaction. But it is ready to react to objects in certain environment as an appreciation of the object [18].

But there are some attitudes of fertile age woman which is the lowest statement on the questionnaire in the form of cervical inflammatory treatment can not be done with the provision of antiseptic fluid in the cervix so that in this statement there are only a small number of respondents who answered correctly and convinced because of the human attitude in reacting to an object has readiness in certain ways or different [19].

The behavior of cervicitis prevention by checkup screening

In this study, fertile women who have very good prevention behavior or highest in question in questionnaire in the form of fertile woman always maintain genital hygiene especially at the time of menstruation and after sexual intercourse because woman of fertile age assume that keep hygiene and care at genital is an initial capital in maintaining genital health in order to stay healthy and supported by screening checks at any time to detect the disease earlier. This screening examination is used as a filter or tracer against cell changes towards malignancy of the genitals [17].

However, some fertile women have the lowest prevention behavior in questionnaires when experiencing symptoms around the genitals, whether to keep having sexual intercourse with a partner or not. There are 2 respondents who answered still having sexual intercourse on the grounds of the desire of individual women of fertile age and the pain can still be overcome. So it can be seen that the human behavior is very diverse starting from the assumption in the self so that human behavior is very complex and has a very broad expanse that is divided into three domains of cognitive, affective and psychomotor [18, 20].

The correlation of fertile women attitude to cervicitis prevention behavior by screening checkup

Based on the results of the study, it can be analyzed that attitudes affect behavior through a careful decision process. Reason and the impact are limited only to subjective norms, intentions or certain intentions to behave and determined by precise site factors. The results of the analysis performed by the researchers show that the women of fertile age have a positive prevention behavior against cervicitis by screening, while unfavorable female attitudes indicate that women of childbearing age negatively behave toward cervicitis by screening.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that attitude greatly affects one's behavior. Attitude is a constellation of cognitive that is effective and cognitive components that interact in understanding, feeling, and behaving towards an object. Attitudes toward a behavior are a function of the belief that behavior will lead to desirable or undesirable outcomes [19].

The behavior of fertile women in the prevention of cervicitis by screening checkup is a self-awareness in doing disease prevention measures on the genitals. Observations have been taken by researchers resulting that women of reproductive age behave in the prevention of cervicitis by screening based on a supportive attitude toward cervicitis. Similarly, fertile age women do not behave in the prevention of cervicitis by screening based on an unfavorable attitude to cervicitis. However, there are a few respondents who have a supportive attitude towards cervicitis and do not behave in the prevention of cervicitis by screening. This may be caused by other supporting factors such as economic limitations in the screening tests, family factors and close people who are less supportive of cervicitis prevention behavior by screening. In addition, there are some fertile women who have an unfavorable but positive attitude toward prevention of cervicitis by screening. This may be explained by influence factors from relatives, friends and neighbors around the dwelling.

The results of previous research that strengthens the research is Menik Purnama Sari in 2011 about the relationship knowledge of fertile couples with self-examination of early detection of cervical cancer with visual inspection method of acetic acid in Kelurahan Penggaron Lor Semarang. The research showed a significant relationship between knowledge with self-examination early detection Cervical cancer by visual inspection method of acetic acid [21]. In addition, other studies reinforce that there is a positive and significant relationship between the frequency factor of sex with the occurrence of cervicitis in women of the family of civil servants in the West Kalimantan Provincial Government [6].

From the results of the study it is found that the attitude that does not support with negative behavior with the prevention of cervicitis cause high incidence of cervicitis on the scope of sexual relations because they do not routinely maintaining the reproductive organ of woman and the lack of participation in the screening check up. This can be generally identified from the various research results that have been done that attitude participation is very supportive in the prevention behavior of cervicitis by screening check up, where attitude is an early preventive measurement to behave positive prevention of cervicitis.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the discussion of the results, it can be concluded that most of the respondent's age are included in the age category of adults aged 31-35 years as many as 33 respondents (39.3%). Respondents in education age, mostly junior high school, is as much as 41 respondents (48.8%). Respondents attitude which are supportive of cervicitis are as much as 43 respondents (51.2%). Whereas prevention behavior of respondents which are mostly positive behavior toward prevention of cervicitis with screening examination were 49 respondents (58.3%). There is correlation between the attitude of fertile age women (age 20 - 35 years old) to cervicitis preventive behavior with screening checkup in Kalibanteng Kulon District Lebdosari Semarang of citizens group number 2. 3 and 4 with p value = 0.000.

For health workers, it is expected that the need to activate health education activities especially on reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections and to increase the socialization of screening checkup to fertile age woman, especially about risk factors for cervicitis and timing of screening checkup. Further researchers are called upon to analyze further until it can find the behavioral factor of cervicitis in fertile age women with the incidence of cervicitis.

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