

The Effectiveness of Counseling on Husband's Support in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method IVA

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ABSTRACT

Low support from husbands to mothers for early detection of cervical cancer using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method makes mothers not motivated to carry out early detection of cervical cancer. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effectiveness of counseling methods on husband's support in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method at PMB Ardiniwati Tarik Sidoarjo. The research design is research *quasi experimental* with approach *one group pretest-posttest design*. Population and samples are all husbands of couples of childbearing age as many as 30 respondents. The sampling technique is total sampling, using the Wilcoxon test. Prior to counseling, the majority of respondents rarely provided support to their wives, as many as 21 (70%) of respondents. Most of the respondents often provide support to their wives as many as 17 (57%) of respondents. Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, the p-value is 0.000, which means that the p-value is less than α 0.05, meaning that there is a difference between husband's support and in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method before and after counseling. The importance of husband's support for his wife so that the wife is motivated to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method.

Keywords: Cancer, Counseling, Early Detection, IVA, Support

INTRODUCTION

The incidence of increasing the number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world is increasing, including in this case also experienced by women of childbearing age in Indonesia. The world health organization WHO (World Health Organization) reported that until 2018 the number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world was 570,834 cases. RISKESDAS RI data (2019) states that during 2018 in Indonesia there were 32,469 cases of cervical cancer. Of these, 18,279 women with cervical cancer died. An increase in the incidence of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age has the potential to increase the financial burden in the health sector and threaten the achievement of national development targets adopted in *nawa cita*. And the results of a preliminary study conducted by researchers at PMB Ardiniwati Tarik Sidoarjo showed that 70% of husbands of couples of childbearing age did not provide support for their wives to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method and 30% of husbands of couples of childbearing age said they were ashamed to have their wife's IVA checked for fear of the high costs that must be incurred.

Lack of information owned by women of childbearing age makes problems related to cervical cancer even more difficult to overcome. In addition, the low support from husbands for mothers to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method makes mothers

not motivated to carry out early detection of cervical cancer. Husband's support in question includes moral support by motivating or advising mothers to carry out early detection and support to assist wives in obtaining information about the importance of doing IVA as a preventive effort and early detection of the risk of cervical cancer as well as moral support in the form of additional financing that must be provided by husband to his wife and the husband's unpreparedness to take his wife for an IVA examination

Midwives as educated health workers have a responsibility to provide health education to the community, especially couples of childbearing age to start early detection of cervical cancer. Health education efforts that are carried out only for women of childbearing age (mothers) often experience various obstacles in their application because in order to be able to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method, it requires support from men of childbearing age (husband). Provision of health education to men of childbearing age that is done properly will make the transfer of information carried out to men of childbearing age (husbands) achievable and will eventually become a stimulus for men of childbearing age (husbands) to be able to provide full support both morally and materially to women. Childbearing age (mother).Based on the data above, researchers are interested in researching about “The Effectiveness of Counseling on Husband's Support in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Method (IVA)”

METHOD

The research design is *quasy experiment* with approach *one group pretest-posttest design* The variables used are the independent variable (effectiveness of counseling about early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method) and the dependent variable (husband's support for early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method).Population and samples are all husbands of couples of childbearing age as many as 30 respondents. The sampling technique is total sampling, using the Wilcoxon test.

RESULTS

Table 1: Characteristics of respondents

	Characteristics	Amount	Presentase (%)
Age	< 20 Years	0	0
	20 – 35 Years	16	53,3
	> 35 Years	14	46,7
	Amount	30	100
Education	Elementary (SD)	9	30
	Intermediate (middle/high school)	13	43,3
	Height (Academy/College)	8	26,7
	Amount	30	100
Work	Housewife	0	0
	Self-employed	13	43,3
	Private	14	46,7
	civil servant	3	10
Income	Amount	30	100
	< 1 million	0	0
	1-2 million	8	26,7
	2-3 million	15	50
	> 3 million	7	23,3
	Amount	30	100

Based on the table above, the age characteristics show that most of the respondents were aged 20-35 years, namely 16 respondents (53.3%), almost half of the respondents had secondary education (junior high/high school), as many as 13 respondents (43, 3%), almost half of the respondents have private jobs as many as 14 respondents (46.7%), most of the respondents have income as many as 15 respondents (53.3%).

Table 2: Characteristics of respondents before and after counseling

	Characteristics	Amount	Presentase (%)
Pretest	Strongly agree	1	3
	Agree	7	24
	Don't agree	21	70
	Strongly Disagree	1	3
	Amount	30	100
Positions	Strongly agree	11	37
	Agree	17	57
	Don't agree	2	6
	Strongly Disagree	0	0
	Amount	30	100

Based on the table above, before counseling was carried out, most respondents rarely provided support to their wives, namely as many as 21 respondents (70%), most respondents often provided support to their wives, namely as many as 17 respondents (57%).Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that the p-value was 0.000 which was less than α 0.05, so that there was a difference between husband's support for his wife to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method before and after counseling.

DISCUSSION

Most of the respondents were aged 20-35 years, as many as 16 respondents (53.3%), almost half of the respondents had secondary education (middle/high school), as many as 13 respondents (43.3%), almost half of the respondents had jobs private sector as many as 14 respondents (46.7%), most of the respondents have income as many as 15 respondents (53.3%).

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Based on the results of the study, the number of respondents to husbands of reproductive age couples experienced increased emotional support, informational support, instrumental support, and appreciation support at PMB Ardiniwati Tarik Sidoarjo, this is in accordance with the theory of aspects of husband support put forward (house in Smet, 1994) which states there are aspects including husband's social support.

Based on the research above, the researcher can draw an opinion that the effectiveness of the counseling method on husband's support will affect the wife to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method. This is different from the scientific health journal Nasuwakes (2017) with the title "Effectiveness of Health Education with Lecture Methods on attitudes about Cervical Cancer Screening with Visual Acetate Inspection (IVA) in married women" which states that researchers measure changes in attitudes of women aged fertility in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method, but in this study the researchers focused on research studies on husband support using the IVA method, and the research conducted by researchers focused on husband's support so that there was a difference

with previous researchers. This is also different from the Placentum Journal (2017) with the title "The Importance Of Healed Education Of IVA Examination (Visual Acetic Inspection) in Improving Mother Knowledge Detecting Early Cancer Services In The Tuminting Health Center" which states that researchers conduct studies on the knowledge possessed by mothers about early detection of cervical cancer, whereas in research conducted by researchers currently focusing on husband support and conducting studies on husbands about the importance of husband support for wives to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method so that husbands provide support to their wives and there appears to be a difference with previous researchers. This is also different from the scientific journal Nurses Manado (2016) with the title "Differences in Participation of Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) Examination in WUS before and after counseling" which states that measurements have been made regarding the participation of women of childbearing age in carrying out early detection cervical cancer, whereas in research conducted by researchers currently focusing on the effectiveness of counseling methods for husbands' support for wives so that it involves husbands of couples of childbearing age providing motivation or support to wives to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method.

CONCLUSION

Before counseling was carried out, most respondents rarely provided support to their wives as many as 21 respondents (70%), after being given counseling, most respondents often provided support to their wives as many as 17 respondents (57%). Based on the results of the Wilcoxon test, it was found that the p-value was 0.000 which was less than α 0.05, so that there was a difference between husband's support for his wife to carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method before and after counseling.

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