

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

*by* Tini Jufri, Katmini

---

**Submission date:** 06-Jan-2023 03:38AM (UTC-0800)

**Submission ID:** 1989167648

**File name:** document\_2.pdf (254.7K)

**Word count:** 7971

**Character count:** 41879

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

Tini Jufri, Katmini

<sup>1</sup> Master of Public Health  
Faculty of Health Sciences,  
STRADA Indonesia

Email:  
tinitasunadctasu@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

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.

Received : October 4<sup>th</sup> 2021

Accepted : October 15<sup>th</sup> 2021

Published : November 27<sup>th</sup> 2021

**Keywords:** IVA test, theory of planned behavior, HPV, literature review

Copyright © 2021 IK STRADA Indonesia  
All right reserved,



This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

## 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 (Pasdatin, 2015).

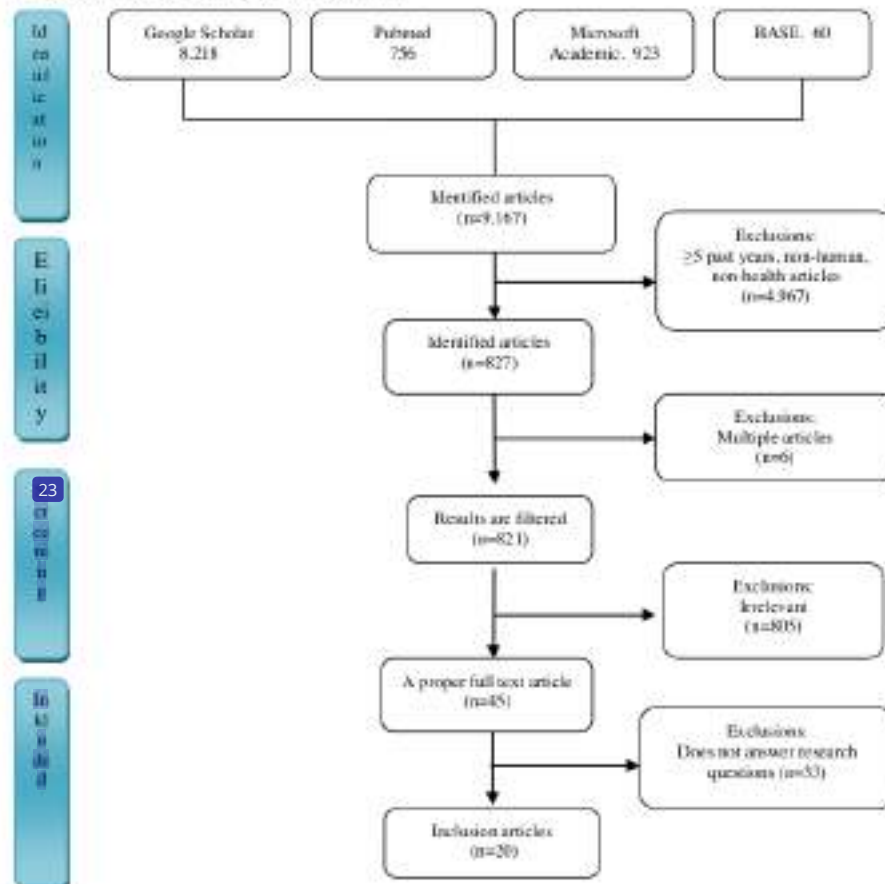
To prevent cervical cancer this prevention can be done by providing education to increase knowledge of conducting counseling and health education regarding early detection of cervical cancer, especially IVA test, not only for the mother group, but also for husbands, so that they understand the importance 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  $p < 0.05$  ( $0.003 < 0.05$  X2 count> X2 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).

Ummal 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 <math>< 0.05</math>, 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 instrument)	Research result	Conclusion	Database
1	Dwi Mei Widayanti, Mochamad Rizki Qomariella, Devi Pratiwi	Journal of Public Health Research, DOI:10.30605/jph.v2i2.1111	Wife's knowledge and attitude towards Visual Acute Acid Inspection with Saizhaya Indonesia	This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of wives with IVA test, using the analytical and cross-sectional study. Data were obtained from subjects that visited the health planning section of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Center. Out of a total of 104 women, 120 samples were chosen by purposive sampling.	The results showed that 59.3% of respondents had correct knowledge on IVA tests, 66.7% had appropriate attitudes towards it, and 54.8% were not willing to carry out the test. This study explains that there is an important relationship between knowledge and attitude with a P-value of 0.000.	It is recommended various factors influence the participation of IVA examination, namely lack of knowledge, inability to access information, and fear.	RAM
2	Fahmi Dewi, Aggiani, Dita Purandari	Midwifery Journal, Vol. X, No.02, 2018	Analysis of factors related to screening behavior of diabetic disease detection based on awareness (KAT) in pregnant women.	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 5000 people who lived in the Wilayah of 11 Kecamatan Public Health Center Bantul. The sampling technique used purposive sampling is study in 80 women of childbearing age. The data collection used questionnaires, and data the analysis used logistic regression analysis.	The result shows respondents who did not do IVA test as much as 70.7% (51 women) and conducted IVA test as much as 29.3% (21 women). Respondents had low intention of 51.5% (41 women) and some high intention was 48.5% (37 women). Respondents had a negative attitude of 51.7% (41 women) and positive attitude as much as 48.3% (39 women). Respondents had low subjective norms of 41.7% (31 women) and had high subjective norms of 49.3% (39 women). There was a relationship between intention and IVA test (p value = 0.000 and odds ratio = 0.03). There was a relationship between attitude and IVA test (p value = 0.033, and odds ratio = 0.11). There is a relationship between subjective norms and IVA test (p value = 0.048, and odds ratio = 0.11).	There is a relationship between intention, attitude, and subjective norms with IVA test.	Google Scholar
3	Sari Nurjanah, Anwar Ibrahim, Tugyan Sidiq	Journal of Health Research, Vol. 3 No. 3 2020 : 116-124	Factors Affecting Behavior of Women of Childbearing Age to Have a Visual Inspection Test for Acute Acid (IVA)	of Visual Acute Acid Inspection (IVA). The scope of implementation of Suparhealth Center IVA is 2019 for women of childbearing age aged 20-50 years. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence women of childbearing age in conducting Acute Acid Visual Inspection test. This type of research is quantitative both cross-sectional approach. The population is all women of childbearing age aged 20-50 years as many as 3146 people. The sample of this research is respondents with purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used statistical technique (Chi-Square test, and multivariate analysis (multiple logistic regression test).	The results showed that factors influencing women of childbearing age in conducting IVA were attitude (p value 0.000, odds ratio 0.001), and intention of information (p value 0.078). While the factors that have an effect are knowledge, husband's support, and perception. The most dominant factor of affecting was attitude support with an OR value of 11.14 (95% CI = 1.00-133.296). The conclusion of this study is that women of childbearing age conducting IVA tests are influenced by attitude, odds support, and information.	It is recommended that Puskesmas, especially health workers, be able to work closely with women and access centers in developing centers as an effort to support IVA health promotion to facilitate coverage of IVA tests in the area of Puskesmas. Supportive policies can be carried out thoroughly.	Google Scholar

4	Haitian Kochman Vol. 25, 2019 156-164	Investigating factor in the reproduction	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 Koko community health center with a probability sampling technique used proportional random sampling. This research was conducted on 9 to 28 January 2019. Data collection is carried out by interview and observation and analysis with the chi-square test.	The results of multivariate analysis shows that 20.4% are positive, 61.9% husband support, 54.5 % good health, women and 33.3% there is no sexual satisfaction in the working area of community health center Koko.	It can be concluded that role of health workers having influence towards encouraging inspection visit, sexual satisfaction in the working area of community health center Koko.	Microsoft Academic	
5	Filia Ra Wulandari, Mulyana, F Neswanardi a	International Biopack Health Classrooms (IBHC) [285]	Relationship Of Reproductive Women Knowledge On Visiting/Inspection Of Antenatal (P/A Tari) With P/A and Behavior	The method in this study using Quotastrata Analytical, where the population is all reproductive women age in the Gunung village Mawas Klaten district with 80 of sample reproductive women with probability sampling technique by means of proportional stratified random sampling, research instruments using the structured questionnaire using interview and biostatistic analysis.	Based on this analysis of reproductive rates are knowledge about antenatal visits in 32 people (24.4%) and the majority of respondents did not do as many as 81 people (60.6%). In this study there is a relationship of fertile women age knowledge on sexual inspection of antenatal (P/A Tari) with P/A behavioral test.	The analysis results obtained a significant results p < 0.05 (0.000 < 0.005 < 0.000) with confidence interval (CI) 95% (1.151) (3.990) with coefficient contingency is 0.377 it means that there is a relation.	Google Scholar
6	Triana Jatijaya S, TM Koc, No, Nivich, S, So, M Key Beharwan	IAJRHJ Vol. 4, No. 1, 2018	The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Fertile Age Women Against the Intention of Conducting a Test at the Jatijaya 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 Jatijaya District Health Center who were married. Data collection was carried out at the Jatijaya District Puskesmas used a questionnaire.	39 respondents who had a good level of knowledge were 29 respondents (21.4%) who had a high attitude in P/A p value = 0.001 (p < 0.05), of the 41 respondents who had a positive attitude, 27 respondents (22.9%) who have high P/A interest p value = 0.004 (p < 0.05).	There is a relationship between knowledge and attitude of women of childbearing age towards intention perform an P/A. It is hoped that this research can increase interest in doing P/A in women of age fertility that was previously less because high, for example by providing education/training to improve P/A examination.	Google Scholar
7	Miftah Fauzi, Agriani, Azzamulha a	Indonesian Journal of Health Promotion Vol. 14 / No. 1 / January 2019	Factors Associated with Cervical Cancer Early Detection Matsigah P/A a Puskesmas Kuta Karang	This research is an explanatory research method descriptive type conducted from February (October) 2018. The population of this study were fertile age women who visited the Health Center and Population Health Center with the sample of 130 respondents. Convenience sampling method was employed to select the respondents. Data collection was conducted by interview using a questionnaire. Data were processed by Chi-square statistical method and logistic regression with a confidence level of 95%.	The results of the study showed that 80% of respondents had good knowledge level. The results of statistical test showed that there was a significant relationship between a level of knowledge with p value 0.000, attitude with p value 0.004, access to information with p value 0.000 and husband support with p value 0.000 and the P/A test. The results of multivariate analysis showed that the most dominant variables affected the participation of women in cervical cancer detection through P/A test, was husband's support with p value 0.000 and Odds Ratio: 46.693, which means respondents who supported by husbands more likely to do P/A 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 to P/A test.	Cervical cancer, P/A test, knowledge, attitude, fertile age women, husband support	Google Scholar
8	Wahid, Nurrah Baiti Sholih, Nurbayana	Eastern Medicine Journal Vol 2, No. 1 2019	13 The Behavioral Intention of Fertile Age (Wahid) [218] Detection Cervical Cancer Using the P/A Method in 2018	22 Cross-sectional study design of 212 people using sampling procedure proportional random sampling method, data collection used a questionnaire and data analysis was carried out by statistical analysis with	The results showed the acceptance of women who did early detection of cervical cancer using the P/A method was 42.2% (value 0.000 < 0.001 < 2.894), and support by health workers with p value 0.002 < 0.001 < 2.424) and not	It is hoped the next will be collaboration between Puskesmas and Cross Sectional Women, Organizations, and professional organizations within increase knowledge	Google Scholar



				all squares and multivariate tests. This analysis was performed by multivariate. Variables with all square test and multivariate with multiple logistic regression tests.	dependent on confounding variables, it can be concluded that sources of childbearing age whose knowledge are approximately 4 months later will not emerge IVA examinations than mothers with good knowledge.	about IVA examinations is that mothers want to do IVA examinations. To reduce mothers and community leaders together to provide support for the husband to provide support to his wife to do IVA examination.	
8	Apa Widyadiri, Sri Mukaromah, R. Firdaus Yanti	TK, Uda 1 Volume 2 Nomor 2 (Juli) 2018	Factors Related to Behavior of Visual Inspection of Cervix Acid (IVA) of Childbearing Women in Puskesmas Subanajaya 2018	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 levels, pushing factor (information access, distance, affordability, expense, affordability), and enabling factor (family support, health worker's support, health center's support, counseling) as an independent variable.	Logistic regression analysis showed that dominant factor determining VIA behavior was education level (OR=0.03), while the other as protective factors such as information access (OR=0.27), health worker's support (OR=0.15), attitude (OR =0.19) and income of childbearing women (OR=0.04).	health worker's support (OR=0.15), attitude (OR =0.19) and income of childbearing women (OR=0.04). An enhancement of health promotion program is needed, including counseling and socialization for high educated women.	Google Scholar
9	Taty Yumart, Murni Livi Didi	Journal Between Midwifery Vol. 1 No.4 2018	Factors Related to Women's Behavior Age of 50 Years Willing to Do IVA Examinations	Research methodology used is quantitative. Population in this research is the women of the health center Puskesmas Teluk Pandak, which located in the city of Banyuwangi (the sample of this study is 50 people).	Of the results of the analysis inivariate obtained the majority of respondents not know to do IVA, just education 18.5%, work 14.5%, knowledge good and quite 36.5%, a source of information from the media 58.5% and socioeconomic & 71.5%.	Analysis inivariate obtained the connection between education, work, knowledge, a source of information and social/economic by women who perform examination IVA.	Google Scholar
10	Lily Purno Manik, Marni Uli	Journal of Nurses and Midwifery DOI: 10.26400/j.nm.v1i1.171 ARTID: 044-049 2020	The Correlation of the Perception of Early Detection Cervical Cancer with Attitude 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 women about cervical cancer and the attitude of women to early IVA and Visual Inspection with Acid Acetic solution (OR=0.000, <math>p</math>-value <math>< 0.000, <math>< 0.000</math> with <math&gt;\alpha 0.05&lt;="" =="" math&gt;).<="" td=""> <td>The relationship of perception with attitude shows that more than half of the respondents have a positive perception in early detection of cervical cancer and they are positive about IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid).</td> <td>Microsoft Academic</td> </math&gt;\alpha>	The relationship of perception with attitude shows that more than half of the respondents have a positive perception in early detection of cervical cancer and they are positive about IVA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid).	Microsoft Academic
11	Pita Indah Saryo Dewi	Journal for Quality in Public Health Vol. 3, No. 2, May 2020, pp. 575-583 DOI:10.30604/jqh.v3i2.117	The Study of Factors Affecting Interest in Public Age Women in Performing Early Detection of Cervical Cancer at Community Health Center Kabanaruban 1, Bolebeg Regency-Roh	This study aimed to analyze the influence of the characteristics of FAW, attitude and subjective norms of FAW on the interest of early detection of cervical cancer at Community Health Center Kabanaruban 1. The type of research was an observational and cross-sectional design study. The population in this study FAW who visited at Community Health Center Kabanaruban 1 with a sample of 134 FAW sampling technique that was simple random sampling. Research data analysis used the square statistical tests and multivariate analysis and logistic regression.	The results of this study that there is a knowledge factor influencing interest with a $p$ -value of 0.023 <math>< 0.05</math>, attitude factor influencing interest with a $p$ -value of 0.021 <math>< 0.05</math>, there are subjective norms factor influencing FAW interest in detecting cervical cancer with a $p$ -value 0.016 <math>< 0.05</math> 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, attitude and subjective norms are factors that influence significantly with a $p$ -value <math>< 0.05</math>.	The dominant factor influencing FAW's interest in early detection of cervical cancer is subjective norms.	IASI
12	Kusni	HEP: Health Information Journal of research Vol.9, No.1, 2017	The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitude of Mother about Visual Inspection of Cervix Acid at Puskesmas Pania, Kendal City	This is a cross-sectional analysis for sample of research was in PUS, 72 in the Center for Health Pania, Kendal Region. The data collection method was an information and attitude 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 Pania in Kendal District. The key findings of the VIA test were in the negative category at the Pania Health Center, so	In Puskesmas Pania, City of Kendal, there is a connection between mother's information about cervix inspection with cervix acid.	Microsoft Academic

					<p>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 51.7% (38 respondents), health support mother IVA test that is 64% (48 respondents), respondents get access to information 55.5% (41 respondents), respondents' wives are willing to follow the IVA test is 62.7% (47 respondents). In Spousal Risk test that is a relationship between knowledge level with IVA test participation, <math>r = 0.648</math>. There is no relationship between attitude with IVA test participation, <math>r = 0.140</math>. There is a relationship between the support of the husband with the participation of the IVA test <math>r = 0.006</math>. There is no correlation between the support of health personnel with the participation of the IVA test, <math>r = 0.007</math>.</p>		
14	Lisli Wulandari Longgips	<p>Asian Midwifery Journal, Vol. 1 No. 3, August 2019, 133-138</p>	<p>Determinants of Participation of Postpartum Women in IVA Examination in Ponorogo District</p>	<p>The design of this study was cross-sectional. The samples were taken from women who received counseling about cervical cancer during 2008 at Jember Health Center by using proportional random sampling. Overall respondents were 398 women.</p>	<p>Based on the results of research, enough knowledge of their positive attitudes, while the majority of reproductive-age women have low knowledge of cervical cancer.</p> <p>Based on the results of research, enough knowledge of their positive attitudes, while the majority of reproductive-age women have low knowledge of cervical cancer.</p> <p>Based on the results of research, enough knowledge of their positive attitudes, while the majority of reproductive-age women have low knowledge of cervical cancer.</p>	<p>The conclusions that can be taken in this study include socio-demographic factors were associated with women's participation in IVA except parity, cost free weak relationship with women's participation in IVA. Knowledge has a strong relationship with women's participation in IVA test, attitude has a strong relationship with women's participation in IVA test and attitude is the most dominant factor related with women's participation in IVA test.</p>	<p>Google Scholar</p>
15	Nurik Ayu Winanti, Novi Indrayanti	<p>Journal of Nurses and Midwifery, Volume 6, Number 1, April 2019, 7-12</p>	<p>15                  Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VISA)</p>	<p>18                  Until 2016, the coverage of VIA in Indonesia was 4.16% which was still far from the national target of 18% at the end of 2019. The design used a qualitative survey research with cross-sectional design. The research was conducted on March 18 to May 1 2018. The sample was of women aged 19-49 years who visited Kalsum Public Health Center, level II Kalsum Sub-District, and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.</p>	<p>The sample was 290 people selected by consecutive sampling technique. The instruments used questionnaires and data collection techniques with interviews. The data analysis used inferential test. Knowledge of cervical cancer was mostly in the low category (97.4%). A positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer was 96.1% (87.7% believed that cervical cancer would heal if it was found early, 92.7% respondents didn't do VIA test in the last 3 years. Factors related to early detection of cervical cancer are knowledge (<math>p &lt; 0.001</math>).</p>	<p>There isn't any correlation between attitude, beliefs and early detection of cervical cancer because there are other factors that are more influential. According to the results of the study, 85.5% didn't do VIA because they didn't know about VIA.</p>	<p>Google Scholar</p>
18	put watiyuni Chelita, HiyunTengga Dewi, put watiyuni Rikmatulhikmahani	<p>Midwifery And Nursing Research (MANR) Journal, Vol.1 No.1 March 2019</p>	<p>2                  Determinant Factors Correlation with IVA Test Among Sample of Childbearing Age</p>	<p>26                  Type of research used in this research is a cross-sectional design. Cross-sectional design is used. Univariate analysis is used to know the frequency distribution of each variable. Bivariate and multivariate analysis using Spousal Risk test. The population of 500 women, demonstrating the respondents, with 260 to 75 respondents. The sampling technique used the proportion of stratified random sampling, and the way sampling by convenience.</p>	<p>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 51.7% (38 respondents), health support mother IVA test that is 64% (48 respondents), respondents get access to information 55.5% (41 respondents), respondents' wives are willing to follow the IVA test is 62.7% (47 respondents). In Spousal Risk test that is a relationship between knowledge level with IVA test participation, <math>r = 0.648</math>. There is no relationship between attitude with IVA test participation, <math>r = 0.140</math>. There is a relationship between the support of the husband with the participation of the IVA test <math>r = 0.006</math>. There is no correlation between the support of health personnel with the participation of the IVA test, <math>r = 0.007</math>.</p>	<p>Based on the results of the study is expected. However, support and improve counseling about the IVA test, respondents can increase knowledge about IVA test information and husband always support the wife.</p>	<p>Pubmed</p>

17	Linnari Qina , Jamara Anwar, Dian Satri Azyad, Izza Derrisli, Mita Hrisat Sariati	<b>27</b> <b>4</b> Epidemiology and Infection (2018) 146(2)	The Dissemination and Early Detection Behaviour with VIA Test Method in University of Pahlawan "MAKA" in Karama Koral Public Health Centre of Kota Makassar, Indonesia	<b>17</b> <b>4</b> The main aim of this research was to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and beliefs of the study population of health workers about early detection behaviour. The sample was collected by using a random sampling technique.	The results showed that there was a relation between knowledge, attitude and beliefs, as well as health workers' support (p<0.001) and early detection behaviour by using VIA test method.	Statistical data was an relation between education and early detection behaviour by using VIA test method. There should be practical and strategy action from health workers in increasing the knowledge of the important their husbands about early detection of cervical cancer.	Putriati
18	Sari Wulandari	Local Majority and National vol 2 no 5 2015	Early knowledge about the women participation in cervical cancer with the survey of patients laboratory laboratory related to the 2014 year	<b>11</b> Cervical cancer is a type of cancer occurring in areas, cervical and it remains cause of death among women around the world. 274,000 women die due to cervical cancer each year in a world of this disease with an estimated annual percent of new cases 8% in developing countries.	The main aim of cervical cancer is human population (1) here as the main cause of death among women worldwide in Papua New Guinea that the victim, cervical cancer rate of them is by either in early detection methods used inspect with acetic acid (Ira), a method of Ira is practical, knowing method simple, and cheap.	High interest. The purpose of this research is to know the early women knowledge of cervical cancer with participation in doing test and assess test result (test specimen year 2014). The methodology quantitative research survey design analytical.	Geoffy Schuler
19	Soi Hastiana, Yonita, Koesmasari	Journal of Health Politics of the Indonesian Ministry of Health, Pangkajeneung Vol. 3, No. 1, June 2021	Knowledge of Knowledge Level About VIA Test Among Women With VIA Examination Behavior	This research describes analytic with cross sectional design. This study population of 88 women of childbearing age in the village of Seke, Sub-districts Harauhampango Village, District of Tasikmalaya. Data in 162 responses of childbearing samples were taken by purposive sampling of 30 women of childbearing age. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data analysis using the SPSS 20.0 version for	In level of knowledge of the majority of women of childbearing age were medium (79.5%) and the majority of VIA examination were 30 women (34.3%) obtained significance of 0.000 (p<0.05).	con There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge about VIA with VIA examination behavior in MHS Sidamulyo Village, Pangkajeneung-Bontol.	Murnoni Andarini
20	Rizka Mahanida Chibrita Vania Setya	Vol. 14, No. 1, April 2018 : 1- 50	Early detection behavioral cervical cancer with PVA examination by women of childbearing age (2018) in working area of the Panggulaha Koro district health center, Palangka Raya	The type of this research is quantitative analysis with cross-sectional design. The population is the sample 30 is by using random sampling technique. The sample used is interview (interview guide) by the Respondent.	Based on the result of the research, most of the respondents do the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with PVA test as much as 29 (77.0%) respondents with knowledge as low as 103 (66.25%) (POR = 3,015, 95% CI 1,43-6,598) respondents with higher think as much as 80 (56,42%) (POR = 1,362, 95% CI 1,005-5,094), respondents who did not do as much as 118 (73,61%) (POR = 1,294, 95% CI 1,185-6,688), respondents who never received information as much as 79 (50.6%) (POR = 2,378, 85% CI 1,085-5,312), and respondents who did not get directly support as much as 55 (39.6%) (POR = 2,419, 95% CI 1,124-5,203).	Based on statistical test were obtained P value of the variables < 0.005, there is correlation between knowledge, attitude, action, information media, finally support toward behavior of early detection of cervical cancer with PVA test. The organizational for women of childbearing age increase awareness to do PVA for early detection of cervical cancer.	Murnoni Andarini

## 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), Patu 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 Patu 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.

## REFERENCES

- Nonik Ayu Wantini, Novi Indrayani (2018). Jurnal Neri dan Kebidanan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks dengan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA). <http://jnk.phh.ac.id/index.php/jnk>. DOI:10.26699/jnk.v6i1.ART.p027-034
- Horisma. (2019). the contributing factor in iva examination *Jurnal Kesehatan* 2019 156 160. Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International. <http://dx.doi.org/10.35730/jk.v6i0.440>
- Laily Prima Monical, Maria Uffa. (2020). The Correlation of the Perception of Early Detection Cervical Cancer with Attitude to do Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid DOI:10.26699/jnk.v7i1.ART.p044-049
- Riri Maharan & Chikma Virria Syah. (2019). Perilaku deteksi dini kanker Serviks dengan pemeriksaan IVA oleh wanita usia subur (WUS) dikesa sorek satu diwilaya kerja puskesmas pangkalan kurus kabu paten Pelalwan Vol. 14, No. 1. April 2019 : 1 – 59.
- Dini Mei Widayanti, Mochammad Bagus Qomaruddin, Dedi Irawandi. (2020). Mother's knowledge and attitudes towards Visual Acetate Acid Inspection test in Surabaya *Journal of Public Health Research* 2020; 9:1815
- Mifahil Fauza, Aprianti, Azrimaidaliza. (2019). Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Metode IVA di Puskesmas Kota Padang *Jurnal Promosi Kesehatan Indonesia Vol. 14 / No. 1 / Januari 2019*
- Puji Wahyuni, Christin HiyanaTunggaDewi, Ribkhalhaldhayanti. (2019). Determinat Factors Corellated with IVA Test Among Couple of Childbearing Age. *MIDWIFERY AND NURSING RESEARCH (MANR) JOURNAL* Vol.1 No.1 March 2019 <http://ejournal.poltekkes-sng.ac.id/ojs/index.php/MANR>
- Wulandari, Wahyuningsih, Yunita I (2016). Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan IVA JK Unila | Volume 2 | Nomor 2 | Juli 2018 | 94

- Sri Wulandari (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur Tentang Kanker Serviks Dengan Keikutsertaan Dalam Melakukan IVA Test Di Puskesmas Tambusai Kabupaten Rokan Hulu Tahun 2018 *Jurnal Maternity and Neonatal* vol 2 no 6.
- Ummul Qura, Jumriani Ansar, Dian Sidik Arsyad, Indra Dwinata, Mah, Ikhsan Suriah. (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. *Epidemiology and Society Health Review Vol 1 No1 2019*
- Suci Nurjanah, Asriwati, Jitasari Tarigan Sibero. (2020). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Usia Subur Dalam Melakukan Tes Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) *Window of Health : Jurnal Kesehatan*, Vol. 3 No. 3 (Juli, 2020) : 218-226
- Fatimah Dewi Anggraeni, Eva Putriaingrum (2018). Analysis of factors related to screening behavior of dynamic cancer detection based on reasoned action teory RAT) in uskesmas sewon, Bantul , yogyakarta. *Jurnal Kebidanan* 10 (02) 103 – 205 [http : /www.journal.stikesub.ac.id](http://www.journal.stikesub.ac.id)
- Lisda Widiyanti Longgaps. (2019). Determinan Keikutsertaan Wanita Usia Subur dalam Pemeriksaan IVA di Kabupaten Poso. *Jurnal Bidan Cerdas* <http://jurnal.poltekkespalu.ac.id/index.php/JBC/>. 151 – 158
- Sari Purwanti, Sei Handayani, dan RR Viantika Kusumasari. (2020). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan Tentang IVA Dengan Perilaku Pemeriksaan IVA .Vol. 8, No.1, Juni 2020 : 63. 2620-6234
- Fitria Ika Wulandari, M Angelina, F Nuwzaridya, H Desti, T M Sudiro.(2019). Relasihsih Of Reproductive Womens Knowledge On Visual Inspection Of Aceticacid (IVA Test) With IVA test Behavior. *International Respati Health Conference (IRHC) [Juli 2019]*
- Pute Indah Sintya Dewi. (2020). 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. *Journal for Quality in Public Health*, DOI: 10.30994/jqph.v3i2.107
- Kartini. (2017). Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu tentang Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat di Puskesmas Posing Kota Kendari [https://myjurnal.poltekkes\\_kdi.ac.id/index.php/HJIP](https://myjurnal.poltekkes_kdi.ac.id/index.php/HJIP) p-ISSN: 2083-0840e-ISSN: 2622-5905 Volume 9, Nomor 2, Desember 2017
- Maeni, Syaiful Bahri Riva'i, Nurhapita.(2019). Perilaku Wanita Usia Subur (Wus) Dalam Melakukan Deteksi Dini Kanker Leher Rahim Dengan Metode IVA Tahun 2018 *Excellent Midwifery jurnal* Vol 2, No. 2 2019
- Triana Indrayani S ST.MKes., Ni Naziyah S.Kep., M.Kep.Rahmawati. (2018). Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Wanita Usia Subur Terhadap niat Melakukan test di Puskesmas Kecamatan Jatinegara JAKHKJ Vol. 4, No. 2. 2018 -ISSN: 2442-501x, e-ISSN: 2541-2892
- Tuty Yanaarti, Mareta Evi Dela.(2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Wanita Usia Subur Mau Melakukan Pemeriksaan IVA *Jurnal Antara Kebidanan* Vol. 1 No. 4. 2018 ISSN : 2656-9167
- Ajzen I. 1991. *The Teory of Planned Behavior*. University of Massachusetts at Amherst: Academic Press. Inc. Fishbein M, Ajzen I. 1975. *Dan 2010 Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior*: New York:
- WHO. 2014.dan 2018 *Comprehensive Cervical Cancer Control A guide to essential practice*. Australia:WHO Library Cataloguing in Publication Data.

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

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

8%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://ojs.abdinusantara.ac.id">ojs.abdinusantara.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
2	<a href="http://ejournal.poltekkes-smg.ac.id">ejournal.poltekkes-smg.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Middle East Technical University Student Paper	1%
4	<a href="http://repository.unair.ac.id">repository.unair.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
5	<a href="http://jurnal.umsb.ac.id">jurnal.umsb.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
6	Submitted to University of Southampton Student Paper	<1%
7	<a href="http://ejournal.unimugo.ac.id">ejournal.unimugo.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
8	<a href="http://repositori.usu.ac.id">repositori.usu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
9	Alexandra Phelan, Jacqui True. "Navigating gender in elite bargains: Women's	<1%

movements and the quest for inclusive peace  
in Colombia", Review of International Studies,  
2021

Publication

10

Submitted to Universitas Airlangga

Student Paper

<1 %

11

www.researchgate.net

Internet Source

<1 %

12

Andi Nurfaidah, Ansariadi, Suriah. "The  
Quality of Antenatal Care in Integrated  
Service Post of Urban and Rural Areas of  
Jeneponto Regency in 2016", Proceedings of  
the International Conference on Healthcare  
Service Management 2018 - ICHSM '18, 2018

Publication

<1 %

13

Submitted to Universitas Nasional

Student Paper

<1 %

14

Submitted to Forum Perpustakaan Perguruan  
Tinggi Indonesia Jawa Timur II

Student Paper

<1 %

15

Submitted to Universitas Islam Lamongan

Student Paper

<1 %

16

publichealthinafrica.org

Internet Source

<1 %

17

Astika Putri, Arsunan Arsin, Indra Dwinata.  
"Behavioral Prevention of Family Toward

<1 %



Typhoid FEVER Among Children in Kassi-Kassi Public Health Center Working Area at Makassar City 2014-2015", Proceedings of the International Conference on Healthcare Service Management 2018 - ICHSM '18, 2018

Publication

18

[r2kn.litbang.kemkes.go.id](http://r2kn.litbang.kemkes.go.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

19

B. Owildan Wisudawan, Anwar Daud, Atjo Wahyu. "Relationship Analysis Between Staphylococcus and Pseudomonas Bacteria in Air and Nosocomial Infection Incident Potential in Intensive Care Unit Room of Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Central General Hospital", Proceedings of the International Conference on Healthcare Service Management 2018 - ICHSM '18, 2018

Publication

<1 %

20

Nana Fitriana. "Perubahan Kualitas Tidur Ibu Hamil Trimester III Melalui Pregnancy Massage", Jurnal Keperawatan Silampari, 2021

Publication

<1 %

21

[ejournal.stikesabdurahman.ac.id](http://ejournal.stikesabdurahman.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

22

[www.neliti.com](http://www.neliti.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

23

Bruno Rodrigues, Jorge Encantado, Eliana Carraça, João Martins et al. "Questionnaires Measuring 24-Hour Movement Behaviors in Childhood and Adolescence: Content Description and Measurement Properties—A Systematic Review", *Journal of Physical Activity and Health*, 2022

Publication

<1 %

24

Shufia Aulia Citra, Ismarwati Ismarwati. "HUBUNGAN DUKUNGAN PETUGAS KESEHATAN DENGAN PERILAKU WUS (WANITA USIA SUBUR) DALAM PEMERIKSAAN IVA", *Midwifery Journal: Jurnal Kebidanan UM. Mataram*, 2019

Publication

<1 %

25

[etd.umy.ac.id](http://etd.umy.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

26

[www.jurnal.stikespasapua.ac.id](http://www.jurnal.stikespasapua.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

27

[eprints.uad.ac.id](http://eprints.uad.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  Off

Exclude bibliography  On