

The Follow Up Taken by Women Who Have Undergone “Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) Test” with Positive Results

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is one of the cancers that threaten women all over the world. The purpose of this study was to determine the follow up taken by women who have undergone VIA Test with positive result, based on the motivation and economic status. The subjects of this descriptive study were 34 women who had undergone the VIA test, with positive results in Puskesmas Jogorogo, Ngawi Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The results showed that, 50% had positive and negative motivation, 59% had a low economic status, 59% carried out follow-up.

Key words: *economic status, follow up, motivation, VIA test.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is a malignant disease of the cervix. in countries that are developing, there are 200,000 to 300,000 women have died from this disease (Putra, 2014). One of the causes of this condition is the lack of public awareness for the consult. They asked for medical help, when their disease has become more severe. If they seek medical help early, then there is a greater opportunity to cure their disease.

Results of preliminary studies through interviews with 10 women who had undergone VIA test with positive results, 50% of them undergo once cryotherapy and routine checkups every 6 months, 30% of them do not undergo the examination due to shame and are not allowed by their husbands, and 20 % of them do not undergo the examination because it has no cost.

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia has estimated that there are about 100 cases of cervical cancer per 100 000 population in each year. Every day, it is estimated that there are 40 women diagnosed and 20 women die from cervical cancer (Handayani, 2009). Ngawi District Health Office has recorded that in 2010, there were 8565 women who had undergone tests VIA, and 371 (4.3%) of them have stated positive of cervical cancer.

Communication, support from public health centers, and the attitude of person in charge of the program, directly affect the VIA program implementation, while the availability of resources and understanding of the standard target indirectly affect VIA program implementation. In this case, the communication role as the major determinant (Anggraini, 2015).

Cervical cancer can be prevented by avoiding risk factors, such as changing partners in sexual intercourse, having sex at the time were aged less than 20 years. For women who are sexually active, or have ever been sexual intercourse, it is recommended to undergo HPV testing, Pap Smear, or VIA test. For women who have never undergo sexual intercourse or for girls, they can undergo HPV vaccination. in this regard, it takes continuous socialization so that people understand the importance of primary prevention of cervical cancer through vaccination (Putra, 2015).

Although cervical cancer still can not be eliminated, but the incidence of this disease can be reduced by doing various checks as early detection. In general, cervical cancer can be detected by knowing the changes in the cervical region by means of cytology using VIA and pap smear tests (Anggraini, 2015).

II. METHODS

The purpose of this descriptive study was to describe the motivations and actions taken by women who have undergone VIA test with positive results. This research was conducted in the Work Area of the Jogorogo Public Health Center, Ngawi Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The population of this study were 32 women who had undergone VIA test with positive results. All members of the population involved as a research subject, so it does not require the sampling process. The variables in this study were the motivation, economic status, and follow up taken by women who have undergone VIA test with positive results. The collected data were analyzed descriptively in the form of a frequency distribution

III. RESULTS

Information about the results of the study are presented in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 as follows:

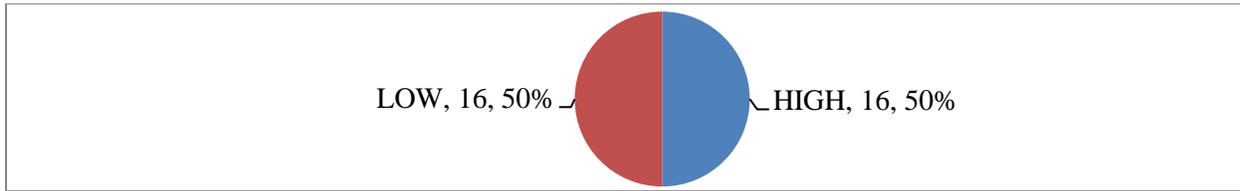


Figure 1. The motivation to follow up

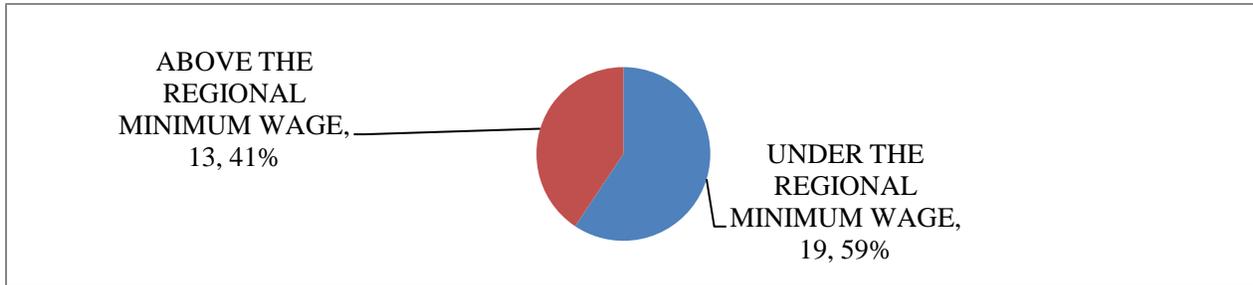


Figure 2. The economic status of women

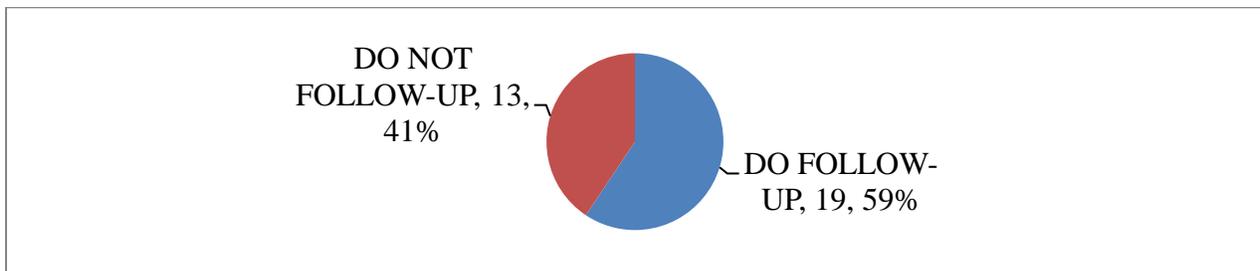


Figure 3. The follow up taken by women who have undergone VIA test with positive results

IV. DISCUSSION

The results showed that 50% of women who had undergone VIA test with a positive result, have a high motivation to undergo follow-up. Motivation has a very important role to establish real action. An activity or acts that are not based on a high motivation cannot be done in earnest, undirected, and little chance to succeed. Conversely, high motivation, will cause the seriousness in acting, focused, and passionate, making it more likely to succeed (Oemiyati, 1996).

The results showed that 59% of the women had incomes below the regional minimum wage (low economic status), and the rest (41%) have incomes above the regional minimum wage (high economic status). Income can affect a person's lifestyle. According to WHO, health includes three aspects: physical health, spiritual health, and social health. VIA test with positive results indicate the presence of pre-cancerous lesions. If the lesion is not treated promptly or not acted upon, will more quickly develop into cancer in 3-17 years to come? Health Department should pay more attention to the health of women who have undergone VIA test with positive results, so that they get the ease or free of charge.

The results showed that 59% of women who had undergone VIA test with a positive result had undergone follow up. The results of the VIA test was divided into several categories: normal, inflammation / atypical / cervicitis, VIA positive / discovered white patches, and cervical cancer. This is in line with the categories in the reference, namely: VIA negative (normal cervix); VIA inflammation (inflammation of the cervix with / cervicitis), or other benign disorders (cervical polyps); VIA positive: found white patches (aceto white epithelium) (Prasetyo, 2011).

This group was subjected to the findings of cervical cancer screening using VIA, because these findings lead to the diagnosis of pre-cancerous cervical (mild dysplasia, moderate dysplasia, severe dysplasia or cervical cancer). This

was beneficial in efforts to reduce deaths from cervical cancer, when the cancer is found still in the early invasive stage (Karneli, 2013).

Follow-up to do is act colposcopy (see the cervix). From the results of colposcopy, it is known negative or positive lesions. If the results obtained negative lesions, need to proceed with a routine examination (pap smear); and if the results obtained positive lesions, need to proceed with biopsy. Furthermore, it can be treated with cryotherapy (Prasetyo, 2011).

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results, it can be concluded that:

1. Only 50% of women who had undergone VIA test with positive results, which motivated to undergo follow-up
2. The majority (59%) of women who had undergone VIA test with a positive result, have low economic status, so need to be given the ease to undergo follow-up
3. Only 59% of women who had undergone VIA test with positive results, which have continued to undergo follow-up

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