THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION AVAILABILITY ON CERVICAL CANCER EARLY DETECTION IN CHILDBEARING AGE COUPLES WITH VIA METHOD IN TAKALAR

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ABSTRACT

There are two types of cancer that attack women in the world, namely breast cancer and cervical cancer, which is the highest type of cancer prevalence in women in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze factors related to early detection of cervical cancer through VIA methods in couples of childbearing age in the Community Health Centre (Puskesmas) work area North Galesong Takalar Regency. The study was an observational study using the Cross Sectional method. Interviews were conducted on 350 women of childbearing age at the North Galesong Health Center in Takalar Regency to analyze factors related to early detection of cervical cancer by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) method. the data were analyzed using the chi square test and multiple logistic regression. The results showed the factors associated with the participation of couples of reproductive age in early detection of cervical cancer with the VIA method, namely Knowledge Value p = 0.015 and Information Availability Value p = 0.023. To the North Galesong Community Health Center Takalar Regency urged to provide counseling to improve insights and knowledge about the importance of cervical cancer early detection using the VIA method.

Keywords: Knowledge, Information Availability, Early Detection, Cervical Cancer.