Description of Adolescents' Knowledge about Cervical Cancer Prevention at SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok

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ABSTRACT

Background: Prevalence of cervical cancer in DIY ranks highest in Indonesia. Riskesdas (2013). The major risk factor is a having sex at a young age. The number of cervical cancers in Indonesia is caused by lack of knowledge about cervical cancer so that public awareness for early detection is still low.

Aim: To describe adolescents' knowledge about cervical cancer prevention and the relation between age, tribe, residence, source of information and knowledge about cervical cancer at SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok.

Method: Quantitative descriptive method, used cross sectional design. The research was conducted at SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok which consisted of 60 students. The sampling technique which is used was total sampling and the instrument which is used was questionnaire. Data analysis was conducted by Chi Square analysis.

Result: Some of the respondents have a good knowledge that was 53.3%. From the item aspect of the respondents answer showed that some of the adolescents knowledge about symptom and management were still less that was 47.3%. There was a relation between tribe, residence, and source of information with the knowledge (p= <0.05). There was no relation between age and knowledge.

Conclusion: Some of the respondents have a good knowledge. There was a relation between tribe, residence, and source of information with the knowledge. There was no relation between age and knowledge.

Keyword: Knowledge, adolescent, cervical cancer prevention

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is cancer that attacks the cervical area or cervix which is the lower area of the uterus that connects the uterus and vagina. Cervical cancer grows when abnormal cells in the cervix multiply out of control and form precancerous lesions. If the lesion continues to turn into a tumor and spread to surrounding tissues even to the pelvic wall (Rozi, 2013). Cervical cancer caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) where is one of the forms of sexually transmitted infections (Andrijono, 2007). HPV is a group of more than 100 viruses that can infect cells on the surface of the skin transmitted through skin contact such as vaginal, anal, or oral sex. HPV virus infections can occur within the first 2-3 years they are sexually active. In adolescence (12-20 years) the female reproductive organs are actively developing. Stimulation of the penis / sperm can trigger changes in cell properties to be abnormal, especially if there are injuries during intercourse and then infection with the HPV virus (Ketut, 2006).

Risk factors for HPV are sexual intercourse at a young age (12-20), changing partners, low socioeconomic status, use of oral contraceptives, smoking, high parity and a history of sexually transmitted diseases. The results of cervical cancer research conducted in Jakarta show that women who have more than 1 sex partner have a higher risk of cervical cancer, while women who have sex for the first time with an older age (> 20 years) have a risk of developing cervical cancer lower (Boer, 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

This research is quantitative descriptive using cross sectional design. In the study conducted at SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok, amounting to 60 people. The sampling technique used was total sampling and the instrument used was a questionnaire. Data analysis was performed using Chi Square analysis. Respondents is student in SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok, while the characteristics of respondents consisted of: age, class, ethnicity, residence, history of STIs and sources of information about cervical cancer.

RESULTS

Table 1 results show that the age of female students at SMK PI Ambarrukmo 1 Depok is 15-16 years with 31 respondents (51.7). Most of the respondents came from the Javanese tribe as many as 50 respondents (83.3). Most respondents lived with parents in their own home, 50 respondents (83.3). There were no respondents who had a history of STIs, information sources were obtained from Radio / Tv / Electronic Media, 19 respondents (31.7).Knowledge categories in this case are distinguished by good respondent knowledge, lacking as follows:

Table 1: Cross Tabulation of the Relationship of Characteristics with Respondents' Knowledge (n=60)

Characteristics	Knowledge					
	Category	Well		Less		P
		F	%	f	%	
age	12-14 years old	5	8,3	2	3,3	
	15-16 years old	16	26,7	15	25,0	0,550
	17-18 years old	10	16,7	11	18,3	
	19-20 years old	1	1,7	0	0.0	
tribes	Batak	1	1,7	0	0.0	
	Jawa	30	50,0	20	33,3	0,008
	Sunda	1	1,7	0	0,0	
	other	0	0,0	8	13,3	
Residence	Boarding house	3	5,0	0	0,0	
	rented house	7	11,7	0	0,0	0,005
	Own house	22	36,7	28	46,7	
STI's History	No	32	53,3	28	46,7	-
	yes	0	0,0	0	0,0	
Resources	Family/teacher	9	15,0	9	15,0	
	Mass media	7	11,7	10	16,7	0,025
	M. Elektronik	15	25,0	4	6,7	
	other	1	1,7	5	8,3	

Source: primary data 2018

DISCUSSION

The results showed that there was no relationship between age and adolescent knowledge about prevention of cervical cancer in SMP P1 Ambarukom 1 Depok, with a significance value on the results showing p = 0.550> 0.05. Most of the adolescents showed the nature of thinking that was ripe and had a mental needed to learn and adapt to new situations, for example remembering things that were studied, analogy reasoning and creative thinking. Age is the age of an individual that is counted from birth to the time of several years. The more old enough, the more mature level someone will be more mature in thinking and working. In terms of community trust, someone who is more mature will be more trusted than someone who is not yet mature enough (Nursalam, 2008).

The results showed that there was a relationship between ethnicity and adolescent knowledge about the prevention of cervical cancer in SMK P1 Ambarrukmo 1 Depok, with a significance value on the results showing that p = 0.008 <0.05. Which where these results indicate that there is a relationship between ethnicity and knowledge, because the ethnicity of the respondents more come from Javanese, this is because the location of SMK P1 Ambarrukmo 1 Depok is in DIY. With the condition of the customs of the parents who are still thick with regional culture that has been trusted for a long time then this will affect the parenting style of the child because the average parent still applies authoritarian parenting and power assertion of the child. Causing children to have broad insights because children are accustomed to learning so much that children's knowledge will increase every day.

The results showed that there was a relationship between residence with adolescent knowledge about prevention of cervical cancer in SMK P1 Ambarrukmo 1 Depok, with a significance value on the results showed that p = 0.005 <0.05 which results indicated that there was a relationship between residence and knowledge , because there were more respondents living in their own homes in the amount of 50 people (83.3%). This shows that the majority of respondents are the most who live in their own

homes with parents. This study is supported by sustainable research (2017), which explains that environmental influences show a significance value of less than 0.05 (0.00 <0.05).

The results showed that there was a relationship between information sources with adolescent knowledge about cervical cancer prevention at SMK P1 Ambarrukmo 1 Depok, with a significance value on the results showing p = 0.025 <0.05. This research is supported by Dinengsih (2018), that there is a relationship of knowledge with the source of information there are results p value = 0,000. Then strengthened by the theory of Kadir (2008) which explains that the source of information is a person or institution that has information material (reporting) to be distributed to many people Information is data that has been processed into a form that is meaningful or accurate for the recipient and useful in making decisions when this or in the future because accurate information will facilitate communication.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been stated in chapter IV, it can be concluded that: Some teenagers have good knowledge about cervical cancer prevention. There is a characteristic relationship between adolescents, ethnicity, residence and sources of information with knowledge about cervical cancer prevention. There is no relationship between age and knowledge about cervical cancer prevention.

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