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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Improving The Knowledge of Health Cadre on The Early Detection of Cervic Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Background: One of the efforts to prevent cervical cancer is through The Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) test the health cadre is an extension of health workers in conducting socialization regarding VIA test. The purpose of this study was to look at the differences in the knowledge of health cadres before and after being given training. **Methods:** The study conducted at 2018. The study design was a non randomized pre-test post-test design. The sample in the study were all cadres who followed the pretest and posttest as many as 35 respondents. The data were analyzed by using Wilcoxon test. **Result:** The results showed there were differences in knowledge before and after training ($p=0.000$). **Conclusion:** There is a significant difference in knowledge among health cadres at Taman Public Health Center before and after get training.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, VIA test, Cadre, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION**Background**

Indonesia is a country contributing to the second largest case of death due to cancer in Southeast Asia⁽¹⁾. Cervical cancer is the highest type of cancer in Indonesia besides breast cancer. East Java Province is one of the provinces with a high number of cervical cancer cases⁽²⁾. Total cervical cancer cases up to May 2017 numbered 12929 cases⁽³⁾. One of the prevention efforts carried out to overcome the increase in cases is to conduct early detection of cervical cancer through IVA test. The achievement of early detection of IVA test in East Java Province in 2017 was 3.8%. This shows that the achievement of the IVA examination did not reach the set target of 30%⁽⁴⁾. Sidoarjo Regency is one of the regencies in East Java where the IVA examination coverage in 2017 does not meet the target. The target that must be achieved is 30% of the total target population but the achievement is only 3%. This shows that community participation is still low in conducting IVA tests. Research shows that maternal participation in early detection activities is closely related to the knowledge possessed about the dangers of cervical cancer and early detection efforts that can be done⁽⁵⁾. Assistance to health workers has a major influence on increasing knowledge⁽⁶⁾. However, due to the limited number of health workers, health cadres are needed as an extension of health workers. A preliminary study conducted at the Taman Public Health Center, one of the working areas of the Sidoarjo District Health Office shows that the performance of health cadres in conducting socialization to the community have not run optimally. This is because the cadres do not have adequate knowledge about cervical cancer. As the front guard in educating the community, cadres must be equipped with sufficient knowledge. Research shows that VIA cadre training is effective in increasing knowledge $p = 0.0001$ ⁽⁷⁾. Taking this into account, it is necessary to conduct training on Posbindu cadres regarding cervical cancer and the importance of early detection.

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to look at the differences in the knowledge of health cadres before and after being given training.

METHODS

This research was a quasi-experimental research with non randomized pre-post-test design, that aimed to measure the knowledge of cadres before and after the intervention. The study was conducted in March 2018. The population in this study were all health cadres at the Taman Public Health Center, Sidoarjo, Indonesia. The sample of this study were 35 cadres who took the pretest and post test during the training. The main instruments used in this study include material on early detection of cervical cancer, training evaluation sheets (pretest and posttest), collected data were primary data. The data was collected through assessment of trainees' pre-test and post-test on the causes, stages, risk factors and precautions. Descriptive analysis was conducted to determine the characteristic frequency distribution as well as the pretest and post-test scores of participants. Hypothesis testing analysis was used to find out the differences in knowledge of leprosy officers at the Public Health Center before and after being given training using the Paired-T Test

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1. Description of characteristics of respondents

Characteristics	n = 35 (%)
1. Age	
31-40 years	5 (14.3%)
41-50 years	20 (57. %)
51-60 years	10 (28.6%)
2. Level of education	
Junior High School	6 (17.1%)
Senior High School	26 (74.3%)
College	2 (5.7%)

Based on table 1 it can be seen that in this study most of the respondents were in the age range of 41-50 years and almost three quarters of the respondents group had a high school education level.

Participant Knowledge Levels Based on Characteristics

Table 2. Distribution of Knowledge Levels

Knowledge Levels	Pretest		Posttest	
	f	%	f	%
Less	5	14.3	-	-
Medium	25	71.4	-	-
High	5	14.3	35	100

Table 2 shows that there was a change in the level of knowledge before and after training. Before the training, most respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge and after receiving training, all respondents had a high level of knowledge.

Table 3. Distribution of knowledge levels of respondents based on age groups at pretest and posttest

Age group	High Category				Medium Category				Less Category			
	Pretest		Posttest		Pretest		Posttest		Pretest		Posttest	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
31-40 years	1	20	5	14.3	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50 years	4	80	20	57.1	13	52	0	0	3	60	0	0
51-60 years	0	0	10	28.6	8	32	0	0	2	40	0	0
Total	5	100	35	100	25	100	0	0	5	100	0	0

Table 3 shows that prior to training, knowledge was less dominated by respondents with the age group 41-50 years, amounting to 60%. After receiving high knowledge training, it was dominated by the 41-50 years age group, which amounted to 57.1%.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents' level of knowledge based on education level at pretest and posttest

Education level	High category				Medium category				Less category			
	Pretes		Posttes		Pretes		Posttes		Pretes		Posttes	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elementary School	0	0	1	2.9	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0
Junior High School	0	0	6	17.1	3	12	0	0	3	60	0	0
Senior High School	4	80	26	74.3	21	84	0	0	1	20	0	0
College	1	20	2	5.7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	100	35	100	25	100	0	0	5	100	0	0

Table 4 shows that prior to receiving knowledge training was less dominated by respondents with a junior high school level of 60% and after receiving training, high knowledge was dominated by respondents with a high school education level of 74.3%.

Table 5. Results of descriptive analysis and Wilcoxon test on participant Knowledge before and after training early detection of cervical cancer in the Public Health Center

Tes Type	N	Mean	Min.	Max.	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pretest	35	65.7	52.9	88.23	0.000
Posttest	35	95.45	94.11	100	

Table 5 shows that there were differences in the mean, minimum values and maximum values in the pretest and posttest scores of participants. The minimum value at the participant pretest was 52.9 and the maximum value was 88.23 with a mean of 65.7. While the minimum value in posttest was 94.11 and the maximum value was 100 with a mean value of 95.45.

The difference in the level of knowledge is also supported by the results of the Wilcoxon test. Based on table 5, it shows that the p-value = 0.000, meaning that there was a difference in the level of knowledge before and after training in early detection of cervical cancer in the Public Health Center

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research in table 4.3 shows that all age ranges of training participants experience increased knowledge after receiving training. Variations in the age of trainees are 30-60 years. According to Abu Ahmadi (2001) a person's memory can be influenced by age, but at certain ages or towards old age the ability to receive or remember a knowledge will decrease⁽⁸⁾. but there is no visible influence of age range on the level of knowledge. In table 4.4 shows that, all participants with education levels spread between elementary schools to universities experience increased knowledge after training. This shows that there is no age range and a certain level of education that dominates in increasing knowledge. The level of knowledge can be influenced by many factors. Research conducted in Cianjur shows motivational factors to improve both science and work performance encourage a person to keep learning⁽⁹⁾.

The results of the training were significantly different between pretest and post test about knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer (p-value = 0.00). This shows that training, counseling or other forms of refreshment are needed for cadres to update their knowledge. This training is certainly not only limited to the material for early detection of cervical cancer, but for other things where the need for increased knowledge is needed in various aspects because all this time they are faced with problems that they themselves need help. This result is consistent with research conducted in Cianjur which says that there is an increase in knowledge of health cadres after training in early detection of breast cancer⁽⁹⁾. Also in accordance with research in Jatinegara which shows that training affects the level of knowledge of health cadres in detecting toddler growth and development⁽¹⁰⁾. Health education in the short term can produce changes and increase knowledge of individuals, groups, and society. Increasing knowledge of health cadres through training is needed so that health cadres are able to detect growth and development of children under five in their working areas according to their abilities, because knowledge is a very important domain in the formation of one's actions⁽⁹⁾.

CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of the study it was found that 35 participants were mostly distributed in the age range of 31-40 years (14.3%), 41-50 years (57.1%), and 51-60 years (28.6%) with elementary education level of 2.9%, junior high school at 17.1%, high school at 74.3%, and college at 5.7%.

2. Before the training was conducted, most of the participants had less knowledge, namely 5 people (14.3%), while the participants who had sufficient knowledge were 25 people (71.4%) and had a high level of knowledge of 5 people (14, 3%), while after the training was conducted all participants had a high level of knowledge that is equal to 100%.
3. There is a significant difference in the level of knowledge of participants before and after training in early detection of cervical cancer in the public health center

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