

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEVELS OF ADOLESCENT KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTION OF CLASS X CERVIC CANCER AT TAMAN SISWA PEMATANGSIANTAR HIGH SCHOOL 2019

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is cancer that appears in cells in the cervix. Cervical cancer in Indonesia ranks second in the order of malignancy in women. The incidence of cervical cancer was 5,786 cases or 10.3% of other malignancies. In fact, around 500,000 women worldwide are diagnosed with cervical cancer and an average of 270,000 people die each year. The purpose of this study was to determine the level of knowledge of tenth grade girls at Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar High School, prevention of cervical cancer in tenth grade at Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar High School, and the relationship between the level of knowledge of young women and prevention of cervical cancer for class X at Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar High School. This research method is descriptive correlation through cross sectional approach, with a population of 100 and obtained 50 samples selected by purposive sampling and data collection for the dependent variable and independent variable was carried out simultaneously through a questionnaire instrument. The results showed that there were 36 respondents (72%) with good knowledge and 14 respondents (28%) with poor knowledge. Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, a value of $p = 0.01$ was obtained, which means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and prevention of cervical cancer.

Keywords: *Knowledge, and Prevention of Cervical Cancer*

1. INTRODUCTION

One disease that is quite common in women is cervical cancer. According to WHO, women in the world every year there are hundreds of thousands of cases due to infection with cervical cancer and thousands of them die each year (WHO 2014).

Cervical cancer in Indonesia occupies the second place in the order of malignancy in women, namely 16 people per 100,000 women according to hospital information system data (SIRS 2007), the incidence of cervical cancer is 5,786 cases or 10.3% of other malignancies. In fact, around 500,000 women worldwide are diagnosed with cervical cancer and an average of 270,000 people die each year (Ministry of Health, 2009).

Cancer is one of the biggest causes of death in this century. In general, cancer can attack almost every part of the human body, among the most likely to be affected by cancer is the female reproductive system, one of which is the cervix. Cervical cancer (cervical cancer) is a gynecological malignancy that causes health problems for women, especially in developing countries. Cancer begins to be found at the age of 25-34 years and peaks at the age of 45-54 years (Kusuma, 2004).

The cause of cervical cancer is a virus known as the human papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is a type of virus that attacks humans and 95% of cervical cancer is caused by this virus. There are more than 100 types of HPV, most of which are harmless, cause no visible symptoms and will go away on their own. HPV infection most often occurs among young adults (18-28 years). Cervical cancer tends to appear in women aged 35-53 years but can also appear in women at younger ages. Hurlock (1999) says that early adulthood begins at the age of 18 years until the age of 40 years, when physical and psychological changes take place. accompanies reduced reproductive capacity.

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Young adults' lifestyles can put them at risk for disease or disability during middle or late adulthood (Potter &

Knowledge about cervical cancer in adolescents is very important because young women are the next generation who may later get cervical cancer plus if they have a bad sexual history, for example by changing partners, therefore the knowledge of young women with cervical cancer prevention is needed. known early on in order to prevent cervical cancer and find out how to prevent it one of them by doing the HPV vaccine.

In young women, there will be no significant symptoms due to the long incubation period of cervical cancer which can be up to tens of years. To overcome this problem, namely by carrying out the HPV vaccination because this vaccine is very safe and has almost no side effects and by avoiding the causative factors, including avoiding smoking, washing the vagina incorrectly, having sex with multiple partners and a dirty environment. and not using towels that are used interchangeably (Wijaya, 2010).

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in knowing "The Correlation of Knowledge Level of Young Girls with Cervical Cancer Prevention at Taman Siswa Pematang Siantar High School".

1.1. Formulation of the problem

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is "Is there a relationship between the level of knowledge of young women and the prevention of cervical cancer at Taman High School Pematangsiantar students.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

2.1. Research design

This type of research is descriptive correlation through a cross sectional approach, where data collection for the dependent variable and independent variables is carried out simultaneously through a questionnaire instrument.

2.2. Population

The population is the entire object of research or objects studied and determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2012). And the population of young women in SMA Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar totaled 100 respondents. The sampling technique is by accidental sampling, namely by taking respondents who are willing at the time of the study. The number of research samples is determined using the Slovin formula (Umar, 2003)

2.3. Research Place

The location of this research was conducted at Taman Siswa High School, Jalan Kartini No. 18, Banjar Village, West Siantar District, Pematangsiantar City, North Sumatra Province.

2.4. Research time

The time for the research was carried out in July where preparations began with the preparation of proposals in June. August 2019,

2.5. Data analysis

Univariate analysis

This analysis has the goal of describing each of the variables studied. The analysis for this data is categorically presented in the form of a frequency distribution table. Testing each variable using tables and interpreting according to the results obtained

Bivariate Analysis

This analysis was carried out to determine the comparison between the variables that have been selected from the sample group so that the differences and similarities are known. This analysis was carried out using statistical procedures and hypothesis testing. Where the principle of the hypothesis is to make comparisons between sample values (data obtained from research) with

the proposed hypothesis values. The variables in this study are ordinal (categorical) so the test uses chi square.

3.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1.Knowledge Distribution

Of the 50 respondents at SMA Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar, 39 respondents (78%) had good knowledge and 11 respondents (22%) had poor knowledge, this means that the respondent's knowledge was good regarding definition, causes, ways of transmission, symptoms, development, examination cervical cancer treatment and prevention.

Knowledge is information and new experience is a creative process to maintain new experience (Potter and Perry, 2005). So someone to have new knowledge must be exposed to information and have experienced something (experience). The higher the level of one's knowledge, the easier it will be to receive information about objects or related to knowledge. (Notoadmodjo 2010).

As we know that knowledge can not only be obtained through formal education, but can also be obtained through sensing a particular object through the media or experience. Where the internet is one of the media that is most in demand by teenagers now to obtain various information including cervical cancer.

3.2.Prevention Distribution

Based on the research of 50 respondents, it was found that most of them had prevented as many as 42 respondents (84%) and those who had not prevented were as many as 8 respondents (16%). In this study, it can be seen that the good knowledge possessed by respondents greatly influences the prevention of cervical cancer and there are also other factors that affect cervical cancer prevention such as irregular eating patterns, lifestyle, irregular exercise and others.

This research is similar to that conducted by Anty, a student from a university in Surabaya. The samples taken were 70 young girls in class X.XI.XII at a SMK in Surabaya as an instrument for data collection. get the conclusion that there is a relationship between students' knowledge about cervical cancer with cervical cancer prevention behavior carried out by students of SMK Kartika Surabaya. Febriyanti (2010).

3.3.Knowledge Level Relationship with Cervical Cancer Prevention

The results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and prevention of cervical cancer found that out of 39 respondents who had good knowledge, 37 respondents (94.9%) prevented and 2 respondents (5.1%) did not prevent. Then from 11 respondents who were not good enough, namely 5 respondents (45.5%) who prevented and 6 respondents (54.5%) who were not good.

The results of the chi square analysis obtained a significance value (p-value) of 0.01. The test results show a significance value of less than 0.05 ($0.01 < 0.05$) then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and prevention of cervical cancer class X at Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar High School in 2019. Based on the test results the chi-square statistic with a significance level of $\alpha=0.05$ obtained a p-value of 0.01 which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and prevention of cervical cancer.

4.CONCLUSION

From the results of research on the relationship between the level of knowledge of young women and the prevention of cervical cancer in SMA Taman Pematangsiantar students, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Respondents based on knowledge

1. Young women in SMA Taman Pematangsiantar students have a good level of knowledge, this is indicated by the frequency distribution of the level of knowledge of young women

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about cervical cancer as many as 39 respondents (78%) who know the causes, ways of transmission, symptoms, development, examination, treatment and prevention of cervical cancer while the level of knowledge of young women who are not good about cervical cancer prevention is as many as 2 respondents (22%).

2. Young women at Taman Siswa Pematangsiantar High School were able to know how to prevent cervical cancer, this was shown by 42 respondents (84%) trying to stay away from the causes of cervical cancer and were able to prevent it but there were still 8 respondents (16%) who did not prevent cervical cancer.
3. There is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of female adolescents and prevention of cervical cancer for class X at Taman SMA Pematangsiantar in 2019 where there is a chi-square test result, namely $p < 0.05$ (0.01).

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