RELATIONSHIP OF SELF-EFFICACY TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cervical cancer, is well known in the world, and this disease is a malignant disease that attacks the reproductive organs of a woman that can no longer be tolerated and about which all women should be aware. Therefore, female self-efficacy is crucial for women of childbearing age to advance knowledge and particularly maximize the reproductive health of these women.

Aim: Search for data and results from this study, the author wants to determine the significance and the possible correlation between the effectiveness of women of childbearing age and their knowledge of the performance of cervical cancer screening using the VIA method, so that cervical cancer will not be affected.

Method: In this quantitative study, researchers used a correlational descriptive design where the approach used was cross-sectional. In this study, researchers used a sample of 97 respondents in the consultation area of the Harapan Raya Community Health Center in Riau Pekanbaru Province. Sampling is carried out by researchers with the greatest care, following predetermined inclusion criteria and using targeted sampling techniques. Likewise, data analysis is carried out using the chi-square test method.

Results: Demographic data from this study indicate that 53.6% of respondents were young adults. The majority of 43.3% of respondents have a college degree and the highest data, mothers are only housewives, accounting for 82.5% of respondents. Through the process of univariate analysis, it was determined that a majority of respondents, specifically 62.9%, had a significantly low level of self-efficacy. Furthermore, it was found that 55.7% of the respondents had a sufficient level of knowledge. The use of the chi-square test in data analysis revealed a notable association between self-efficacy and knowledge of women of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer screening using the VIA method, which is inexpensive, effective, and immediate results are known. This association was supported by a p-value of 0.002, indicating statistical significance.

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**Conclusion:** Based on the research results, it was found by researchers that there is a remarkable correlation between self-efficacy and the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age regarding cervical cancer screening using the VIA method, which is a good result to recommend.

**Recommendation:** Researchers recommend that this study be used as a method to increase self-efficacy and knowledge of women of childbearing age in cervical cancer screening using the VIA method.

**Keywords:** Early Detection, Cervical Cancer, Knowledge, Self-Efficacy, Women Of Childbearing Age.
Objetivo: En la búsqueda de datos y resultados de este estudio, el autor quiere determinar la importancia y la posible correlación entre la efectividad de las mujeres en edad fértil y su conocimiento sobre la realización del cribado del cáncer de cuello uterino mediante el método VIA, de modo que el cáncer de cuello uterino sea no verse afectado.

Método: En este estudio cuantitativo, los investigadores utilizaron un diseño descriptivo correlacional donde el enfoque utilizado fue transversal. En este estudio, los investigadores utilizaron una muestra de 97 encuestados en el área de consulta del Centro de Salud Comunitario Harapan Raya en la provincia de Riau Pekanbaru. El muestreo lo llevan a cabo investigadores con el mayor cuidado, siguiendo criterios de inclusión predeterminados y utilizando técnicas de muestreo dirigidas. Asimismo, el análisis de los datos se realiza mediante el método de prueba de chi-cuadrado.

Resultados: Los datos demográficos de este estudio indican que el 53,6% de los encuestados eran adultos jóvenes. La mayoría el 43,3% de los encuestados tiene título universitario y el dato más alto, las madres son únicamente amas de casa, representando el 82,5% de los encuestados. Mediante el proceso de análisis univariante se determinó que la mayoría de los encuestados, concretamente el 62,9%, presentaba un nivel de autoeficacia significativamente bajo. Además, se encontró que el 55,7% de los encuestados tenía un nivel de conocimientos suficiente. El uso de la prueba de chi-cuadrado en el análisis de datos reveló una asociación notable entre la autoeficacia y el conocimiento de las mujeres en edad fértil sobre el tamizaje del cáncer de cuello uterino mediante el método VIA, que es económico, eficaz y se conocen resultados inmediatos. Esta asociación fue respaldada por un valor de p de 0,002, lo que indica significación estadística.

Conclusión: Con base en los resultados de la investigación, los investigadores encontraron que existe una correlación notable entre la autoeficacia y el nivel de conocimiento de las mujeres en edad fértil sobre la detección del cáncer de cuello uterino mediante el método IVAA, es un buen resultado para recomendar.

Recomendación: Los investigadores recomiendan que este estudio pueda utilizarse como método para aumentar la autoeficacia y el conocimiento de las mujeres en edad fértil en la detección del cáncer de cuello uterino mediante el método VIA.

Palabras clave: Detección Temprana, Cáncer De Cuello Uterino, Conocimiento, Autoeficacia, Mujeres En Edad Fértil.

1 INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is the main cancer that attacks a woman's reproductive organs, particularly the cervix (Ahmad, M, 2020). The World Health Organization (WHO) Global Burden of Cancer (GLOBOCAN) has obtained terrible data, where the number of women with cervical cancer cases in Indonesia, is very high and scary namely in 2020 data was collected that reached 396,914 cases and from these data emerged the data The mortality rate reached 234,511 cases. The number of cancer-related deaths is expected to rise to over 13.1 million in 2030 and this trend is expected to continue. As a result, the annual growth rate of cancers will continue to increase (Kemenkes, RI, 2021).

The prevalence rate of a woman suffering from cervical cancer in Riau Province, ascertained from patients treated at the Tulip Room of Arifin Achmad Hospital, continues to
rise sharply each year. According to the present results, in 2016 there were 89 cases of cervical cancer, in 2017 there were 109 cases and in the period January-December 2018 there were 209 cases of cervical cancer. From these data, 113 cases of cervical cancer emerged, with 48 patients undergoing treatment with chemotherapy methods (Dewi, N.H., 2019). A primary factor in the rising prevalence of the disease is the delayed detection of cervical cancer, which greatly increases the incidence of advanced cases. Among women who have already received an advanced diagnosis, this trend is especially noticeable. As such, there is a considerable chance that women's life expectancy will decrease. Women's ignorance and lack of awareness regarding cervical cancer screening contribute significantly to the disease's increased prevalence, exacerbating the issue (Islamiyati, N., Utami, S., and Woferst, R., 2022).

Cervical cancer can be avoided if early cancer detection with the VIA (Visual Inspection Acetic Acid) method is one of the preventive strategies. Women of childbearing age undergo the VIA method Examination to detect the presence of malignant cervical cancer, as early as possible, before it is too late. On the cervix, a 3-5 percent acetic acid smear is done. The examiner can see the examination result with the naked eye. The chance of women developing cervical cancer and the frequency of cervical cancer-related deaths are reduced the earlier HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) is detected (Apriliano, Y. Arneliwati, A. and Bayu, Utami, Sdot. (2022).

One detection technique that is practical, affordable, and feasible to use in Indonesia is the Visual Inspection Method with Acetic Acid test (VIA). It's also important to note that the VIA method demonstrates a high degree of sensitivity, indicating that it can quickly and accurately identify abnormalities, even at the stage of cell abnormalities (dysplasia) by giving thickened white swabs on the surface of the cervix or called aceto withe or before precancerous conditions develop. Using this detection method to prevent disease is a practice that promotes health and is an example of leading a healthy lifestyle. For this reason, it is recommended that women who have had sex and who are between the ages of 30 and 50 be given an IVA (IntraVaginal Assessment) test. As stated by Wahyuni (2023).

The percentage of women between the ages of 30 and 50 who had cervical cancer screening using the VIA method in 2020 was only 8.3%, according to data from Indonesia's health profile. But by 2021, this number had significantly dropped to 6.83 percent. Furthermore, it was discovered that only 7.97 percent of women in the Riau Province of childbearing age who used the VIA screening method for cancer detection had undergone screening (Kartikasari, S.P, 2017).
According to the findings of the study, "The Relationship of Knowledge Level about Cervical Cancer with Examination Settings using the VIA Method in Women of Childbearing Age at Panaguan Pamekasan Health Center," women who are childbearing age are more likely to have low knowledge when it comes to examination settings using the VIA method (Darriwen, M. A, 2022). It can be challenging for women who don't know much about cervical cancer to understand the significance of VIA screening for the disease. But this is the biggest obstacle preventing women from taking the VIA exam. Women who are well-informed and intelligent about cervical cancer will undoubtedly be highly conscious of the disease and motivated to improve their health.

The issue of cervical cancer and screening among women of childbearing age remains a significant problem and impacts their behavior toward such screening. Insufficient awareness of cervical cancer affects the willingness of women in this age group to undergo VIA screening, highlighting the importance of education and awareness campaigns. Conversely, women who are well-informed about cervical cancer tend to demonstrate higher self-efficacy and awareness, leading to increased participation in VIA examinations (Orangó et al., 2016).

Puskesmas Harapan Raya has the lowest rate of VIA examinations among women of childbearing age compared to other community health centers in Pekanbaru. According to Alhani (2003) in Wulandari et al (2022), self-efficacy is a belief in individuals' ability to organize and perform an action that is very necessary to achieve the desired performance. Self-efficacy is very important in efforts to check cervical cancer screening and reduce the morbidity and number of cervical cancer deaths among women in Indonesia. Therefore, a woman's efforts in the early detection of cervical cancer are very important. Decision-making (self-efficacy) is strongly influenced from within oneself or even from outside or the environment in which the woman lives (Rusdiana, 2016).

The researcher concluded that based on the above description, it is desirable to research "whether there is a relationship between self-efficacy and knowledge of a woman of childbearing age in performing cervical cancer screening using the VIA method."

Purpose of the study

To find out and identify, whether there is a relationship between self-efficacy and knowledge in women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA method, which is very important.
2 PARTICIPANTS & METHODS

In this quantitative research, a correlational descriptive design was employed, utilizing a cross-sectional study approach. The researchers selected a sample of 97 respondents from the work guidance area of the Harapan Raya community health center in Pekanbaru province. The sample was chosen based on the researchers' inclusion criteria, using purposive sampling techniques. To analyze the data, the researchers employed chi-square test analysis. Ethical Approval Number obtained: 5373/UN19.5.1.1.10/EP/2023.

3 FINDINGS

3.1 UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Late Teenagers (17-25 Years)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Early Adulthood (26-35 Years)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Late Adulthood (36-45 Years)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the results of the study, table 1, has identified the majority data of 53.6% of participants with the age between 26 and 35 years who fall into the category of early adulthood.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not attending school</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elementary school</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High schools</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Undergraduate</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 2, it has been identified, that the presence of participants is the majority of 43.3%, already have a high school education level.
Table 3

*Distribution of Participants' Characteristics based on Employment Status*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Works</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 3, researchers have identified the results, the majority of 82.5% of participants have employment status as a housewife. It has been identified that there is a Level of Self-Efficacy in Knowledge in Women of Childbearing Age who carry out Early Detection of Cervical Cancer examination with the VIA method.

a. Identified Self-Efficacy in Women of Childbearing Age in Early Detection examination Cervical Cancer by VIA method

Table 4

*Researchers have illustrated, that the description of Self-Efficacy in Women of Childbearing Age, in conducting Early Detection of Cervical Cancer examination.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Self-Efficacy</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The researcher explained, from Table 4 of the study results, identified the majority of participants already had low self-efficacy, namely 62.9% of participants

b. The level of knowledge of participants, namely in women of childbearing age, in conducting Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Examination

Table 5

*Shows the results of the dissertation of Knowledge of Women at Childbearing Age in conducting Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Examination*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Knowledge Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Researchers have obtained results, that based on Table 5, it was identified that 55.7% of participants already have a moderate or sufficient level of knowledge.

3.2 BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

The Relationship of Self-Efficacy with Knowledge in Women of Childbearing Age in Conducting Early Erectile Examination of Cervical Cancer

Table 6

Relationship of participants’ self-efficacy with knowledge of women of childbearing age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Knowledge Level</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>97</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Researchers obtained statistical test results using Person Chi-Square with a p-value of 0.002. This result identified a significant relationship between self-efficacy and knowledge in women of childbearing age when conducting an early detection examination of cervical cancer using the VIA method.

The results of the data analysis also indicated that out of 29 participants, in the low knowledge category, 20 people already had low self-efficacy as well, and 9 participants, had been identified in the high category.

In the results, that is, out of 54 participants already know in the medium category, 38 participants already have self-efficacy in the low category, and 16 in the high category. In addition, of the 14 respondents who already know the high category, 3 people have self-efficacy in the low category, and 11 with the high category as well.
4 DISCUSSION

4.1 UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.1.1 Participants Characteristics

a. Age

Based on data from 97 fertile women, researchers found that 53.6% of participants were already between 26 and 35 years old. This suggests that the majority of participants are in this age group. This age is ripe in terms of both mental and physical development. In addition, women between the ages of 26 and 35 who are fertile are more open to learning from others and have a certain level of decision-making ability. As a result, it is expected that participants in this age group will be able to better understand and care about how to prevent cervical cancer by using the VIA method to conduct screening examinations. This research is also consistent with that of Dewi (2019), who found that the majority of respondents (57.7%) were between 26 and 35 years old. According to his research, an individual's ability to think in patterns and acquire new information increases with age, resulting in a better increase in knowledge. In the research of Rita Kurniati (2019), it was found that the majority of respondents, namely 62%, are between 26 and 35 years old. At this age, it already belongs to the category of early adulthood. Whereas early adulthood is a productive age when someone already has a good mindset and the ability to understand at a high level. The respondents considered it very important to carry out an early detection examination using the VIA method to prevent cervical cancer.

According to a policy from the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2019, it has been proclaimed that women from the age of 20 to 50 years are the target group in conducting cervical cancer screening for cervical cancer prevention. Because, at this age, there is a very high increase in hormones in a person's body, which can increase the risk of developing cervical cancer.

b. Education

Based on the study's findings, the researchers discovered that 43.3% of participants had previously graduated from college. As a result, the majority of participants would rather work after high school before getting married. Additionally, the researchers discovered that a higher proportion of participants had simply completed high school. According to research by Islamiyati, N., Utami, S., & Woferst, R. (2022). This produced statistics showing that 59.6% of
participants, the bulk of participants already had a university degree. This research is in line with Purwanti's (2020) findings, which show that 50%25 of the participants in this survey had completed high school. The study's participation revealed that a significant number of people are still unfamiliar with the VIA exam. As a result, it has a significant impact on one's educational background and ignorance of the VIA technique of cervical cancer screening.

According to Hanifah & Sulistyorini's research, (2019), an individual's level of education is correlated with his level of knowledge, which can affect how he makes decisions. Education is one of the key factors that motivate people to participate more and be more motivated to improve their health. As long as someone is enrolled in school, information is readily accessible. More information will make it simpler for someone to understand their health, which might then affect how they behave.

If more information is available, then a person has the opportunity to learn about health more broadly and this can greatly influence behavior. But in fact, someone who has higher education does not necessarily have good behavior in health measures, so this can complicate actions in preventing cervical cancer Notoadmodjo (2018).

c. Occupation

According to research, 80.5% of respondents were housewives, making up the bulk of respondents' job status. Most of the participants were homemakers. Here, the mother is in charge of raising the children at home while the breadwinner has the duty of a lukewarm. The spouse worked primarily as a farmer, handyman, merchant, and worker. Although the majority of participants were housewives with more spare time to utilize the VIA method for cervical cancer screening, the available data was still quite limited.

In Apriliano YB, Utami, S. & Arneliwati's (2022) research, it has been identified that the majority of respondents are not working, as many as 58% of respondents. And working mothers, housewives have more time to take care of their health. Housewives can spend their time, maintaining and monitoring the health of their bodies, especially in the earliest possible examination of the occurrence of malignancy in the cervix of women with early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA method, because early detection is very important to improve the health and quality of life of women of childbearing age.

In the research, Wulandari A, Wahyuningsih S, & Yunita F (2018), identified the majority of respondents, namely housewives, namely 74.7% of respondents. Mothers who earn their daily income outside the home have more contact with many friends and information, so they also have a high opportunity to get information about the importance of early detection of
cervical cancer using the VIA method, which is easily available and efficient. more quickly and accurately, when compared to mothers who are not working.

4.1.2 Description of Cervical Cancer Knowledge Level

According to the findings, of the 97 respondents surveyed, the majority had a moderate level of knowledge (55.7%), indicating that most had enough understanding of cervical cancer as well. According to research by Septianingrum (2017), 47.4% of respondents have adequate knowledge about cervical cancer, and women of childbearing age who have had information about the disease through a VIA examination typically have a greater understanding of both its risks and advantages.

In Susanti's research (2018), that the level of knowledge of 64.9% of respondents, already have sufficient knowledge about cervical cancer, therefore having low knowledge and attitudes about cervical cancer does not support early detection of cervical cancer so mothers can easily get cervical cancer at an advanced stage and difficult to cure, because of ignorance and not caring for the reproductive organs. A woman who has good knowledge and understanding of cervical cancer usually will make efforts for cervical cancer prevention, to maintain healthy conditions in her life, With the amount of information obtained by a woman, about cervical cancer, it is hoped that the better the mother's knowledge for early detection of cervical cancer (Widyastuti et al., 2022).

4.1.3 Overview of Self-efficacy for Women of Childbearing in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

The results showed that 62.9% of respondents already had low self-efficacy and 37.1% of respondents had high self-efficacy. According to the data, the majority of respondents had low self-efficacy in cervical cancer screening. Meanwhile, the majority of women of childbearing age said they lacked confidence in cervical cancer screening using the VIA method. That is, the mother believes that she does not need to undergo cervical cancer screening before she has threatening signs and symptoms of cervical cancer.

A substantial fraction of women in their reproductive years—94.5% of the respondents—show low self-efficacy, according to Angrosowani's 2019 study. This suggests that most of these women as insecure and think that they should be checked out by male healthcare professionals or physicians for reproductive health concerns. This belief stems from
the fact that active women in their reproductive years are less likely than women in other age groups to participate in early cervical cancer screening.

Zuliyanti, (2018) found excellent research results, namely that women of childbearing age who already have high self-efficacy, have ventured also to find means to maintain their reproductive organs, by conducting detection checks as early as possible, to determine the presence of cervical cancer using methods at the nearest community health center. VIA, at least once after marriage self-efficacy refers to confidence and analyzing the ability of women to be able to carry out tasks aimed at maintaining their reproductive organs. Self-efficacy can also influence a woman's decision to undergo early detection of cervical cancer (Annisa, Sari & Priscilla V, 2018).

4.2 BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

4.2.1 Relationship of Self-efficacy to Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

A p-value of 0.002 indicates that there is a significant correlation between women of reproductive age's self-efficacy and their knowledge about cervical cancer screening using the VIA technique. Gaining knowledge about cervical cancer is essential to enhancing the disease's early detection. Additionally, women of reproductive age's engagement in cervical cancer screening is directly impacted by these findings. Unfortunately, there is still a concerning lack of maternal awareness regarding cervical cancer, which delays visits to medical facilities and results in an advanced diagnosis that complicates treatment. Therefore, women of childbearing age need to have good self-efficacy as this encourages them to undergo cervical cancer screening. A study by Septianingrum (2017) found that people who frequently receive information about cervical cancer and the VIA exam tend to have a better understanding of the risks associated with cervical cancer.

Notoadmodjo (2014), argues that health behavior can be influenced by knowledge and education. Knowledge of a person strongly influences the mindset and behavior of the individual, because with knowledge a person will think about good and bad things for himself, thereby correctly determining one's steps. VIA examination is an easy method for early detection of cervical cancer (Andrea, 2021). VIA method examination to identify cervical cancer can be handled as early as possible (Pratiwi, 2021).
Knowledge of women of childbearing age may influence cervical cancer screening behavior (Rochwati S, Jati SP, and Suryoputro A, 2018). However, there are still many women of childbearing age who lack awareness and knowledge about cervical cancer and cervical cancer prevention. Early prevention of cervical cancer is still not widely known among women of childbearing age, and ultimately, there are still many mothers who are unsure whether cervical cancer screening can prevent cervical cancer (Kartikasari, 2017).

Information affects how one forms beliefs, how one behaves, and how women of reproductive age feel about their ability to identify cervical cancer early on. Women of reproductive age have better levels of confidence and self-efficacy in cervical cancer screening about their understanding of the disease (Umriaty & Ningrum, 2019). This is the result of research done by Zuliyanti (2018). The desire of a woman of reproductive age to have a cervical cancer screening is positively correlated with her level of self-efficacy.

A lack of knowledge about cervical cancer can negatively impact women’s self-efficacy in cervical cancer screening. Research by Winarti & Laili (2019) points to the influence of self-efficacy on cervical cancer screening. In the results of the study, 296 respondents (72.3%) were women of childbearing age who already had high self-efficacy in cervical cancer screening and 114 respondents (27.8%) had lower self-efficacy among women of childbearing age lack of knowledge and confidence in the early prevention of cervical cancer using the VIA method.

A woman with strong self-efficacy can handle challenging activities and views them as challenges to be overcome rather than threats to be avoided. High self-efficacy women think they can influence their environment and themselves through their efforts (Shohifatul in Anggraeni S, 2019). According to Utami & Hidayati’s research from 2022, most women of childbearing age are uncomfortable performing early detection exams for cervical cancer because they don't have enough information or support from family members. They also feel ashamed, nervous, or even afraid to use the VIA method for examination.

According to Safitri's study conducted in 2019, it was found that there exists a correlation between the knowledge level and motivation of women in their childbearing years when it comes to undergoing VIA examinations in the Working Area of the Pabelan community health center. The research revealed that women who possess a high level of knowledge (61.2%) are more inclined to be motivated to undergo cervical cancer examinations using the VIA method. On the other hand, Anggraeni's research in 2019 highlights the impact of knowledge and spousal support on the self-efficacy of women in their childbearing years when it comes to conducting VIA examinations.
5 CONCLUSION

Researchers discovered a strong correlation between the self-efficacy of women of reproductive age and their awareness of the early cervical cancer detection capabilities of the VIA method.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All the authors contributed significantly to the conceptualization, analysis, and writing of this paper.

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