

Research Article

Analysis of Public Participation in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer and Breast Cancer in 2019-2021 in Badung Regency

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Abstract: *In carrying out the task of facilitating family empowerment and welfare activities, there are several activities carried out by the Badung Regency PKK Team in an effort to improve family welfare, one of which is carrying out the IVA test examination activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the implementation of the expansion of information about cancer, cancer risk factors and control efforts. This study uses a quantitative approach. The method used in data collection is the secondary data collection method. In this case by utilizing the report on Early Detection of Uterine Cancer with the IVA Method and Breast Cancer with Clinical Examination (Sadanis) of Health Centers throughout Badung Regency from the Badung Regency Health Office. Data processing is carried out using the MS Excel application to produce a line graph to illustrate the development of community response to the implementation of the IVA Test examination. The results of the analysis show that the IVA Examination needs to be carried out at least once when a woman enters the age of 35-40 years. After this test can be repeated every one or five years in the age range of 35-55 years. To check the cervix and breasts This is a concern for us to further increase induction to the community about the importance of maintaining women's reproductive and physical health to always live healthily. It is necessary to hold routine checks and provide information about the importance of IVA tests.*

Keywords: *Public Participation, Women, Cervical and Breast Examination, positive IVA, Tumors/lumps.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The Village Community Empowerment Service of Badung Regency is one of the regional apparatuses that carry out Mission 2, namely "Improving the quality of governance based on the principles of good governance and clean government based on information and communication technology". To support the achievement of Mission 2 of the Badung Regency Government, DPMD has set goals and targets for the medium term in the implementation of Public Services, namely as follows.

Based on Badung Regency Government Regulation Number 73 of 2021 concerning the position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of Regional Apparatus and Regent Regulation Number 1 of 2019 concerning amendments to Badung Regent Regulation Number 84 of 2016 concerning Description of Regional Service Duties. The service is the Badung Regency Regional Service. The Service has the task of carrying out government affairs that are the authority of the region and assistance tasks. The Badung Regency Community and Village Empowerment Service in carrying out government affairs that are the authority of the Region, namely carrying out the following functions: (1) Formulation of technical policies in accordance with the scope of his duties. (2) Implementation of policies in accordance with the scope of his duties. (3) Implementation of government affairs and public services in accordance with the scope of his duties. (4) Implementation of coaching, evaluation and reporting in accordance with the scope of his duties. (5) Implementation of Office Administration in accordance with the scope of his duties. (6) Implementation of other functions assigned by the Regent related to his duties and functions.

In carrying out its duties and functions, the Village Community Empowerment Service has the following duties: (1) Determining the Service's work program/plan based on needs in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; (2) Coordinating between related agencies/institutions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; (3) Leading the preparation and formulation of strategic and operational steps for the Service together with the Secretary and Heads of Divisions within the Service for the smooth implementation of tasks in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; (4) Formulating operational policies in its field of duties based on the provisions of laws and regulations; (5) Empowering the community and Village in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; (6) Organizing coaching, facilitation and evaluation of community and village empowerment; (7) Distributing and coordinating tasks to subordinates in accordance with their respective fields of duty; (8) Providing guidance and instructions to subordinates in their fields of duty in order to achieve the appropriateness and correctness of the implementation of tasks in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;



(9) Organize coaching and supervision of the implementation of subordinates' tasks to ensure that they are in accordance with the work plan and provisions of laws and regulations; (10) Conduct assessments of the implementation of subordinates' tasks in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations as a consideration in improving subordinates' careers; (11) Conduct evaluations of all implementation of activities in their field of work in accordance with applicable laws and regulations; (12) Report on the implementation of activities in their field of work as information and accountability to superiors; (13) Improve the quality of village government and society through coaching, training and outreach; (14) Carry out other tasks assigned by superiors.

The author is assigned in the field of Empowerment of Self-Reliance and Institutions/Community as a Functional Officer for the Movement of Community Self-Reliance/Sub Coordinator for Family Welfare Empowerment Facilitation. Where in this task, he often provides guidance and facilitation on family welfare empowerment. Where National Development is an effort carried out by all components of the nation in order to achieve the goals of society, nation and state, development can be successful effectively if, on the one hand, there are facilities, conveniences and service systems provided by the government, and on the other hand, there is participation or active participation of the entire community. The family, as the smallest unit in society, has a major role in the development process because the condition of a family can be used as a benchmark for society's general welfare. In order to be able to directly foster and reach as many targets as possible, the Family Empowerment and Welfare Movement (PKK) was formed, the movement mechanism managed and implemented by the PKK Movement Team at each regional level.

In carrying out the task of facilitating family empowerment and welfare activities, there are several activities carried out by the Badung Regency PKK Team in an effort to improve family welfare, one of which is carrying out the IVA test. Where cervical cancer is the number one cause of death for women in Indonesia. It is estimated that every day, there are 41 cases of cervical cancer, and 20 of them die from the cancer. Cancer is not a disease that can be transmitted from one sufferer to another and is not an infectious disease, so this disease is not experienced by someone from another cancer sufferer (Nurwijaya et al., 2010; Aminati, 2013).

The lack of information about the type of cancer, especially cervical cancer, is not widely known, especially regarding the symptoms, signs and early detection, even though many health promotion activities have been carried out. Health promotion, especially about cervical cancer, can increase women's knowledge about it (Nurwijaya et al., 2010; Saraswati, 2011).

In addition to the lack of information, awareness of Indonesian women to carry out regular IVA tests is still low in Indonesia; the coverage of early detection of cancer cases, cancer is still at a position of less than 5 percent, so many cases of cervical cancer are found that have entered an advanced stage. The incidence of cervical cancer does not actually appear suddenly; it is a collection of various risk factors, but these risk factors are not understood by women as signs or symptoms of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer in women who have a risk of 2 to 3 times greater than women who do not have a history of cervical cancer in their family.

Cervical cancer can be detected early, one of which is by using the IVA method (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid). The IVA method or screening is called the IVA test is an easy and inexpensive method, with a simple method, but effective in detecting cervical cancer as early as possible. The IVA test is done by applying 3-5 percent acetic acid to the surface of the cervix. The results can be known immediately during the examination.

Based on data from the last 3 (three) years from the Badung Regency Health Office, PKK mothers who should have checked themselves for the IVA Test have decreased and even said to be very low community participation/response, in addition to being caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

One of the efforts of the Badung Regency government to reduce the rate of cervical cancer in the community through the PKK Task Force activity program with a sub-activity of facilitating family welfare empowerment where this activity is to facilitate PKK mothers to carry out early detection, one of which is by holding an IVA Test examination.

The purpose of the IVA test is to reduce morbidity and mortality from the disease with early treatment of the disease in cases found and to identify abnormalities that occur in the cervix. In addition, it also increases public awareness of the importance of early prevention of Cervical Cancer, improving clean and healthy lifestyles. Increasing the number of women who do early detection of cervical cancer and breast cancer. Implementation of the expansion of information about cancer, cancer risk factors and control efforts.

The advantages of the IVA test are easy, practical, and can be carried out by all Health Workers. The tools needed are simple, suitable for simple service centers, the test performance is the same as other early detection tests for cervical cancer

and provides results, decisions can be made immediately regarding its management.

The requirements for taking the IVA test include women of childbearing age who have had sexual intercourse, are not pregnant 24 hours before the test is carried out do not have sexual intercourse. The IVA test can be carried out at any time, including when the woman is menstruating, during the postpartum period or after a miscarriage. IVA tests can also be performed on women who are suspected or known to have sexually transmitted infections or HIV/AIDS (Indonesian Ministry of Health, 2015).

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in data collection is a secondary data collection method, in this case by utilizing the report of Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with the IVA Method and Breast Cancer with Clinical Examination (Sadanis) of Health Centers throughout Badung Regency from the Badung Regency Health Office. The problem faced is the lack of motivation, information and awareness of women of childbearing age towards early detection of Cervical Cancer, especially the IVA test. There is an assumption that the IVA test is still a taboo examination to be carried out and makes women of childbearing age embarrassed to participate in checking their reproductive health through the IVA test. The variety of data collected from the Badung Regency Health Office to analyze the level of responsiveness of the sub-district community to early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method and breast cancer with clinical examination are as follows. (1) Women aged 30-50 years, (2) Number of Participants who participated in the Cervical and Breast Examination, (3) positive IVA, (4) Tumors/lumps. Data processing is carried out using the MS Excel application to produce a line graph to illustrate the development of community response to the implementation of the IVA Test.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A) Data Analysis of Women Aged 30-50 Years Who Are Targeted for Examination

Based on Table 1 above, data on women aged 30-50 years is a productive age where it is recommended to undergo IVA and breast cancer examinations, for IVA especially those who have had sexual intercourse. IVA examination needs to be done at least once when a woman enters the age of 35-40 years; after this test can be repeated every one or five years in the age range of 35-55 years.

Table 1: Women Aged 30-50 Years in Each District in Badung Regency (Souls)

No	Subdistrict	2019	2020	2021
1	Petang	6503	5405	2411
2	Abiansemal	17347	15646	7713
3	Mengwi	24919	22330	9456
4	Kuta	11237	9319	4197
5	Kuta Selatan	33248	23116	9457
6	Kuta Utara	15886	14784	6504

Source: Health Department

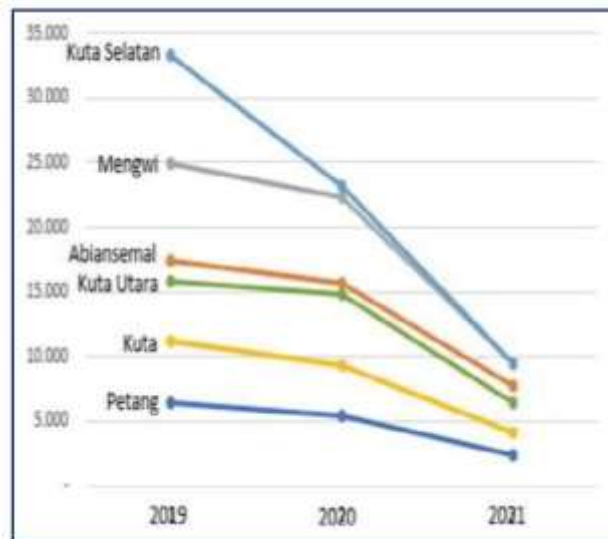


Figure 1: Data on Women Aged 30 – 50 Years per Sub-district in Badung Regency (Women Who Are Still Productive)

Based on the data in Table 1, recorded in each sub-district, namely Petang, Abiansema, Mengwi, Kuta, South Kuta and North Kuta. The sub-district with the highest number of women aged 30-50 years is South Kuta because in 2019, there were 6,503, and in 2021, it became 9,457, still the highest among the 6 (six) sub-districts in Badung Regency. This indicates that the number of women who will be detected with cervical cancer and breast cancer has a very high possibility, as shown in Figure 1, which clarifies the level of the number of productive women aged 30-50 years among the 6 sub-districts in Badung Regency.

B) Analysis of the Number of Participants Who Underwent Cervical and Breast Examination

Table 2 lists the number of participants in cervical and breast examinations, where the results of this examination are 2 (two) examinations carried out, namely cervical examination and early detection of breast cancer. And in Figure 2 it is emphasized a graph of the level of the number of participants who checked cervical and breast cancer examinations per sub-district in Badung Regency, where the blue color was detected in 2019, the red color was detected in 2020, and the green color was detected in 2021.

Table 2: Number of Participants Undergoing Cervical and Breast Examination

No	Subdistrict	Year		
		2019	2020	2021
1	Petang	1949	1030	543
2	Abiansema	4499	1948	2168
3	Mengwi	2253	885	912
4	Kuta	1433	1201	689
5	Kuta Selatan	907	194	207
6	Kuta Utara	1645	325	593

Source: Health Department

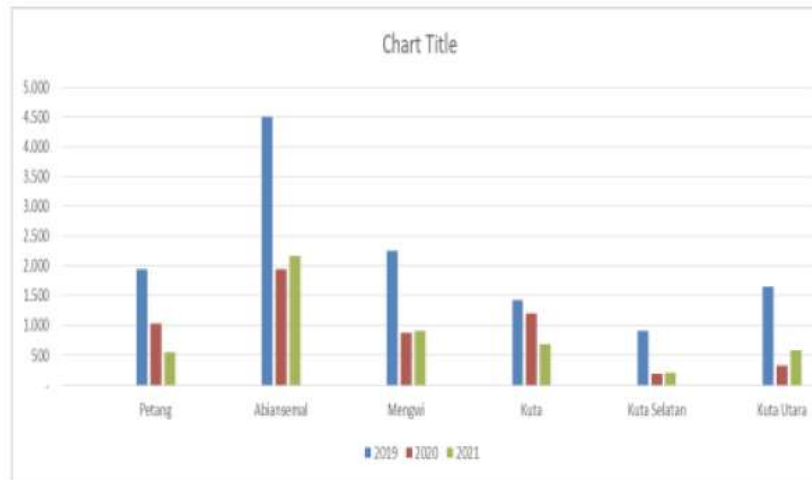


Figure 2. Number of Participants Undergoing Cervical and Breast Examination

Where Abiansema District has the highest level of community response to participate in cervical and breast cancer examinations, namely 4,499 people in 2019 from 17,347 people, which is 26 percent and in 2021, the community response became 2,168 people from a productive age of 7,713 around 28 percent. And the lowest in South Kuta, which is 207 people from a target of 9,457 people. This indicates a decrease in the response of women aged 30-50 years (fertile age). To check the cervix and breasts This is a concern for us to further increase induction to the community about the importance of maintaining women's reproductive and physical health to always live healthily. As shown in Figure 2 shows the level of community response to participate in cervical and breast cancer examinations in Badung Regency in the period 2019 - 2021.

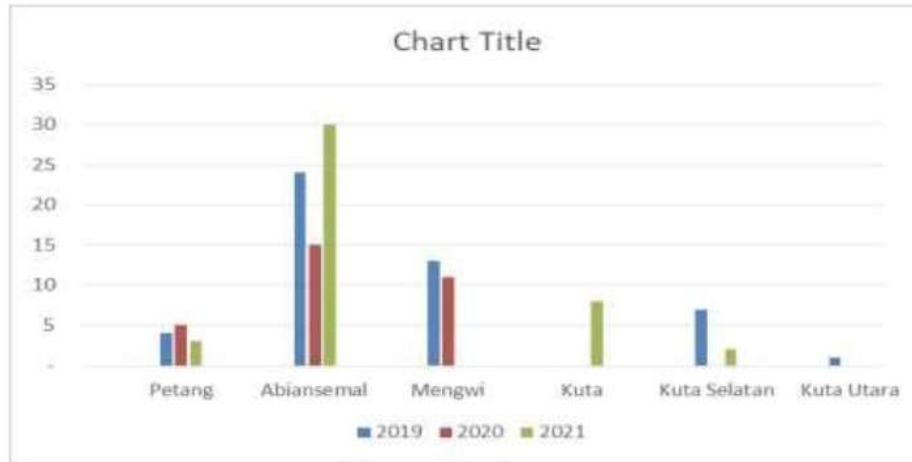
C) Analysis of Positive IVA Test Results

Based on Table 3 below, it can be seen that the results of the examination using Acetic Acid applied to healthy cervical tissue will not change color. However, if there are abnormal cells in the cervix, white spots will appear on the surface of the cervix. This can indicate the presence of tumor cells or cervical cancer cells. And Figure 3 confirms the detection of Positive IVA in each sub-district where the Blue color is the number of sufferers in 2019, the Red color in 2020, and the Green color is positive for IVA sufferers in 2021.

Table 3. Positive IVA Examination Results

No	Subdistrict	Year		
		2019	2020	2021
1	Petang	4	5	3
2	Abiansemal	24	15	30
3	Mengwi	13	11	-
4	Kuta	-	-	8
5	Kuta Selatan	7	-	2
6	Kuta Utara	1	-	-

Source: Health Department

**Figure 3. Positive IVA Examination Results**

It can be seen from the Table and Figure above that the highest number of all sub-districts is Abiansemal Sub-district, wherein 2019, 24 people were detected as positive IVA out of 17,347 people of childbearing age recorded, so 0.13 percent of the risk of being infected with cervical cancer is still low. And in 2021 30 people were detected out of 7,713 female participants of childbearing age 30-50 years old, which is 0.39 percent. There has been an increase so that routine examinations and socialization are needed about the importance of the IVA test. In Figure 3, the increase in those infected with the IVA test can be clearly seen.

D) Analysis of Tumor/Lump Examination Results

Based on Table 4, the results of early detection of breast cancer can be seen, where Mengwi District ranks at the top consecutively from 2019 to 2021 for detected tumors/lumps in the breast, with the number of cases being 11 in 2019, 16 cases in 2020, and increasing to 21 cases in 2021.

Table 4. Tumor/Lump Examination Results

No	Subdistrict	Year		
		2019	2020	2021
1	Petang	2	8	2
2	Abiansemal	10	13	2
3	Mengwi	11	16	21
4	Kuta	5	-	-
5	Kuta Selatan	1	-	-
6	Kuta Utara	2	-	-

Source: Health Department

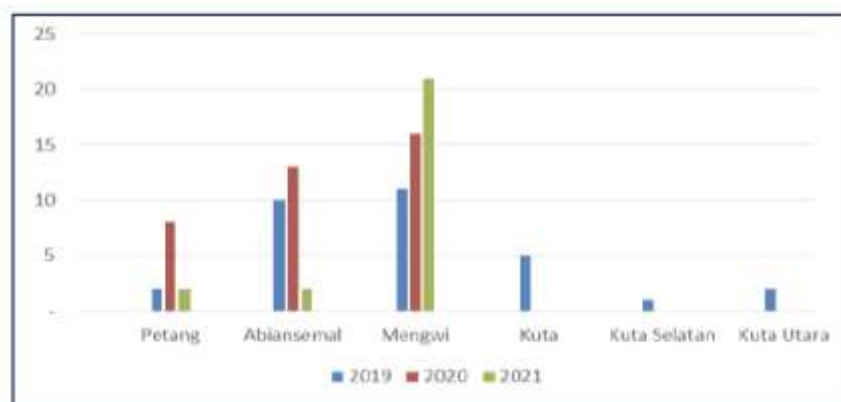


Figure 4. Results of Tumor/Lump Examination

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the highest number was in Mengwi District in 2019; 11 people out of 24,919 productive age were detected, and in 2021, 21 people out of 9,456 productive age were detected so 0.22 percent. This can be seen from Figure 4, which explains that the examination of tumors and lumps in all sub-districts that were sampled for examination still had a low level of infection. However, conditions like this need to be watched out for because cervical cancer and breast cancer do not immediately show their impact, so the disease is discovered at an advanced stage so that treatment is too late.

Early detection activities for cervical cancer with the IVA method and breast cancer are very necessary during the end of COVID-19. Because during the pandemic, gathering and conducting socialization is not easy. So the activities need to be continued because we can see from the number of participants who attended and participated in the examination. So the proposed recommendations are:

With complete infrastructure, such as cars for IVA and breast cancer examination tools, it is easier for people in Badung Regency to carry out examinations by going out. Where people gather in designated places such as Balai Banjar, officers will come to provide IVA examination services and early detection of breast cancer.

The problem is that the public's desire to have themselves examined and information about cervical cancer and breast cancer is not yet clearly known, especially regarding symptoms, signs and early detection. So, it is necessary to conduct socialization about the dangers of cervical cancer and breast cancer as well as early detection methods to prevent it from spreading to an advanced stage.

There needs to be attention from community leaders to focus more on women's health problems.

If possible, in terms of funding, the government provides free vaccination to the public to prevent cervical cancer, where at the time of contracting this disease, it is often known that it is already in an advanced stage and treatment will be difficult to recover.

IV. CONCLUSION

The problem faced is the lack of motivation, information and awareness of fertile age towards early detection of cervical cancer, especially the IVA test. There is an assumption that the IVA test is still a taboo examination to be carried out and makes women of fertile age embarrassed to participate in checking the health of their reproductive organs through the IVA test. Increasing the participation of women of fertile age who have had sexual intercourse in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA test and increasing knowledge about the IVA test. With the increasing awareness of women of fertile age in carrying out the IVA test, it is hoped that it can reduce the incidence of cervical cancer risk and detect cervical cancer as early as possible so that its treatment is not too late. In addition, increasing the knowledge of women of fertile age can also make women of fertile age a role model in conveying information in the community.

The follow-up plan of the analysis and recommendations proposed to implement activities, where the stages of activity implementation are as follows. Promotion and education to the community through various media. Since the public is required to be aware of, comprehend, and engage with the actions of this nationwide movement, print and electronic media must provide information about the significance of early detection exams for women. The materials include information on how to lead a clean, healthy, and intelligent lifestyle, which risk factors one should avoid in order to prevent cancer, which should be investigated for early detection, and the tests that will be performed on women. Religious and community leaders use local and national print and electronic mass media to promote and educate their followers. It is anticipated that the media will broaden

the community's access to information. Examples of media that can be utilized for community education and promotion include banners and brief messages sent via mobile phones, newspapers, radio, television, and social media platforms. In order to give the population comprehensive knowledge about early detection tests for breast and cervical cancer and to help them comprehend the advantages of these tests, socialization is required. The PKK movement team and medical personnel can do socialization. Socialization is carried out before early examination and is carried out in a place that is adequate to convey clearly, such as early examination, integrated health post activities, and other activities. Counseling is provided so that clients are willing to undergo early detection of cervical and breast cancer. Counseling on early detection of cervical cancer and breast cancer is provided by Health Cadres or Health Workers. If the budget is sufficient, the Badung Regency Government allows providing a Cervical Cancer Vaccine to prevent cervical cancer in the Badung Regency community in productive-age women.

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