

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE WITH PAPSMEAR ACTION

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ABSTRACT

This research is titled Relationship of Knowledge and Relationship of with Papsmear Action This research type is quantitative research, that is descriptive analytic with cross sectional research design. Research Objective: To know relationship of knowledge and attitude of Fertile Age Women with action to do Papsmear in RT 05 RW 04 Kelurahan new triangle of sub-district Pancoran Mas Depok in 2022. The sample is the whole subject under study and is considered to represent the entire population of 75 women of childbearing age. In this research the data is taken directly from the respondents who will be examined by using the interview method, while the tool used to collect the data is a questionnaire in the form of checklist lists prepared by variable research, processing and data analysis done by editing, coding, entry, processing, tabulating . Data analysis includes univariate and bivariate. Chi-square test results show that the variable of knowledge has a significant relationship to the examination of pap smear, the knowledge of respondents with significant value $p\text{-value} = 0.013 < \alpha = 0.05$ then it can be concluded that the existence of the knowledge of fertile women with the act of doing pap smear. Attitudes of respondents with significant value $p\text{-value} = 0,000 < \alpha = 0.05$ then to the node that the relationship of female attitudes of childbearing age with the act of doing pap smear. Characteristics of respondents with significant value $p\text{-value} = 0.096 > \alpha = 0.05$ so it is stated that there is no relationship characteristics of fertile women with the act of doing pap smear.

Keywords: age fertile; female; papsmear

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer or cancer of the cervix is a malignant process that occurs in the cervix, namely the lowest part of the uterus that protrudes into the vaginal canal or vagina so that the surrounding tissue cannot function properly and is usually accompanied by bleeding and abnormal vaginal discharge (Aminati, 2013). Cervical cancer is cancer that occurs in the uterine cervix, an area of the female reproductive organ that is the entrance to the uterus located between the uterus and the vaginal canal. The time required for cervical cancer to develop is quite long, around 10-15 years. This cancer usually occurs in women aged between 30 and 50 years, namely in the reproductive age of women (Smart, 2010). Cancer cases in Indonesia are detected every year at more than 15,000 cases of cervical cancer and approximately 8,000 of them end in death. While every day around 40 - 45 new cases are found and 20 - 25 women die from cervical cancer. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia occurs in 100 per 100,000 women per year, because it is very difficult to detect until the disease reaches an advanced stage (Ministry of Health, 2010).

Several factors that are thought to increase the incidence of cervical cancer include age, socioeconomic status, knowledge, and education. The increased risk of cervical cancer in the elderly is a combination of increased and longer exposure to carcinogens and the weakening of the immune system due to age (Dianada, 2007). Mothers' knowledge and education about cervical cancer will form a positive attitude towards the low early detection of cervical cancer. This is also a dominant factor in early detection of cervical cancer. The knowledge and education possessed by

women of childbearing age will increase mothers' confidence in early detection of cervical cancer (Aziz, 2006).

Pap smear is a microscopic examination of cervical tissue to detect early the presence or absence of cancer cells before they develop into serious cancer cells by inserting a small tool called a speculum into the vagina and taking a sample of cells from the cervical canal. Pap smear examination is very simple, takes less than 10 minutes, is painless and so we can find out the undetected early symptoms of cervical cancer (Evennet, 2009). Sumanti's (2013) study on the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and pap smear examination at Restu Maternity Hospital, Makassar, obtained the result $p = 0.013 < \alpha = 0.10$ stating that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitude with pap smear examination. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that women of childbearing age have less knowledge and attitude towards pap smear examination. The results of a preliminary survey of 75 WUS in RW 04 RT 05, Rangkapan Jaya Baru Village, Pancoran Mas, Depok, showed that 6 people had knowledge about pap smear, so research must be conducted to determine the level of knowledge of WUS about pap smear. Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Women of Childbearing Age Towards Pap Smear Examination in RT 05 RW 04, Rangkapan Jaya Baru Village, Pancoran Mas District, Depok.

METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research, namely analytical descriptive with a cross-sectional research design where the independent variables and dependent variables are studied simultaneously. The independent variable data in this study are knowledge, education, economic status, attitudes, geographical location obtained from WUS as research subjects using a questionnaire by filling out questions in the form of a research questionnaire sheet. The dependent variable in this study is the Pap smear examination obtained from WUS by checking questions in the form of a research questionnaire sheet. The form of analytical research is used to analyze knowledge, education, economic status, attitudes towards Pap smear examinations. This research will be conducted at the location of RT 05 RW 04 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Pancoran Mas Depok and the time of this research was conducted from March to December 2022. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age who were in RT 05 RW 04 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Pancoran Mas Depok. The sampling technique is a sample collection technique in conducting research. In this study, the sampling technique that the researcher applied was Accidental Sampling, namely sampling carried out by taking respondents who happened to be there or available. The number of samples in this study is a minimum of 75 people obtained by taking samples that are coincidentally located at the research location. Bivariate analysis is used to see the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable has meaning or not. Independent variables and dependent variables use the chi square statistical test (X^2) using a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will present the results of the study on the Relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age with pap smear actions in RW 04 RT 05, Rangkapan Jaya Baru District, Pancoran Mas, Depok. The study was conducted on 75 respondents, the results of

this study were obtained by proportional total sampling, the analysis of the research results was carried out using SPSS with the following results:

Univariate Analysis

Table 1
Frequency Distribution of Characteristics Based on Respondent Age, Education, Religion, Occupations, income

Criteria	f	%
Age		
20 - 30 years old	3	4.0
31 - 41 years old	29	38.7
42 - 52 years old	23	30.7
53 - 60 years old	20	26.7
Education		
Junior High School Graduates	6	8.0
Senior High School / SMAN / MAN / SMK Graduates	22	29.3
D-III Graduates	15	20.0
S-1 Graduates	28	37.3
S-2 Graduates	2	2.7
D1 Graduates	1	1.3
D-IV Graduates	1	1.3
Religion		
Islam	65	86.7
Christianity	6	8.0
Catholicism	4	5.3
Occupations		
Not working	49	65.3
Employee	10	13.3
Civil Servant	3	4.0
Self-Employed	6	8.0
Teacher	4	5.3
Retiree	2	2.7
Social Worker	1	1.3
Income		
No income	48	64,0
Rp.1.000.000 - Rp. 3.999.990	5	6,7
Rp.4.000.000 - Rp. 5.999.990	9	12,0
Rp. 6.000.0000 - Rp. 40.000.000	13	17,3

From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok as many as 75 women, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents aged 31 - 41 years amounted to 29 people (38.7%). From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok as many as 75 women of childbearing age, the most education graduates are S1, amounting to 28 people (37.3%). From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok as many as 75 women of childbearing age, the majority are Muslim, amounting to 65 people (86.7%). From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok as many as 75 women of childbearing age, the

majority are not working, amounting to 49 people (65.3%). From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok as many as 75 women of childbearing age, the majority do not have an income (housewives) totaling 48 people (64%)

Table 2.

Frequency distribution of characteristics of women of childbearing age against pap smear character_group * Pap Smear Crosstabulation

	Criteria	Pap Smear		Total
		Lack of action in performing pap smears on fertile women	It is a good idea to take pap smears on women of childbearing age	
Group character	Characteristics of Poor Respondents	26	17	43
	Characteristics of Good Respondents	15	17	32

Of the 75 respondents of RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the majority of respondents had less than good characteristics, as many as 43 people, while those with good characteristics were 32 people.

Table 3.

Distribution of Pap Smear Examination Frequency

Criteria	f	%
Never	39	52.0
Ever	36	48.0

Of the total number of respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, there were 75 women of childbearing age, the majority of whom had never had a pap smear examination, totaling 39 people (52%).

Tabel 4 Frequency distribution of reasons for not having a Pap smear

Criteria	f	%
Expensive	13	33.3
Afraid	20	51.3
Embarrassed	6	15.4

Of the number of respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok who did not undergo a pap smear examination, there were 39 women of childbearing age with the majority reason being afraid of undergoing a pap smear examination, totaling 20 people (51.3%).

Tabel 5.

Frequency distribution of respondents' knowledge

Criteria	f	%
Kurang Pengetahuan Responden Tentang Pap Smear	5	6.7
Cukup Pengetahuan Responden Tentang Pap Smear	31	41.3
Sangat Baik Pengetahuan Responden Tentang Pap Smear	39	52.0

From the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the conclusion is that the majority have very good knowledge about pap smears, as many as 39 women of childbearing age (52%).

Tabel 6.
Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Attitudes About Pap Smears

Criteria	Pap Smear		Total
	Lack of awareness in pap smear procedures in women of childbearing age	Be aware of the pap smear procedure in women of childbearing age	
skp_group2 Poor attitude of respondents	31	9	40
Good Respondent Attitude	10	25	35
Total	41	34	75

Of the 75 respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the number with the most negative attitudes towards pap smear examinations was 40 people.

Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between the dependent variable of pap smear examination with the independent variables, namely knowledge, attitude and characteristics.

Table 7.
Relationship of knowledge and attitude to pap smear procedures in women of childbearing age in RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok

Chi-Square Tests	P-Value
Knowledge of fertile women * the act of doing a pap smear	0,013
Attitude * action of pap smear in women of childbearing age	.000

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the respondents' knowledge with a significant p-value = $0.013 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the knowledge of fertile women and the action of performing pap smears on women of childbearing age in RT 05/RW. 04 Kelurahan Rangkapan Jaya Baru, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the respondents' attitudes with a significant p-value = $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the attitudes of fertile women and the action of performing pap smears on women of childbearing age in RT 05/RW. 04 Kelurahan Rangkapan Jaya Baru, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022.

This univariate analysis is used to determine the characteristics of the subjects of each group, a description of the frequency of respondent characteristics based on age, education, religion, income and occupation of respondents with Pap Smear Examination Actions. Age is something related to the length of a person's life that has been passed from birth until being determined as a respondent for the study. The age of respondents in this study was at least 20 years and at most 60 years. From the tabulation results, it can be seen that the highest proportion of respondents who underwent pap smear examinations were in the 31-41 year age group, totaling 29 people (38.7%), while in the 20-30 year age group who underwent pap smear examinations were 4 people (4%). Education is a formal process that is carried out continuously from higher adjustments for humans who have developed physically and mentally, intellectually, emotionally and humanity". The last formal education ever completed by respondents was at most a bachelor's degree graduate, totaling 28 people (37.3%). Meanwhile, respondents who underwent Pap smear examinations with a junior high school education level were six respondents (8%). Religion is a life value that must be adhered to by humans, sometimes religion is a very important thing in carrying out pap smears because it concerns the shame of the person regarding opening the genitals, but it is recommended for people who are Muslim to check with officers of the same type. The table shows that respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok were 75 women of childbearing age, the majority of whom were Muslim, totaling 65 people (86.7%).

Work and income cannot be separated but greatly determine the decision to carry out pap smears, because the cost of the examination is quite expensive, so some women of childbearing age do not want to do the examination. Of the total respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, 75 women of childbearing age, the majority did not work, totaling 49 people (65.3%), and from the table it can be seen that 75 women of childbearing age, the majority did not have an income (Housewives), totaling 48 people (64%). Knowledge of women of childbearing age is very important, especially knowledge about pap smears, where without sufficient knowledge, actions about pap smears become hesitant and do not consider it important, such as table 4.1.9, the number of respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the majority have very good knowledge about pap smears, as many as 39 women of childbearing age (52%). There are some respondents who have less knowledge, so according to table 4.1.7, women of childbearing age who have never had a pap smear examination are 39 people (52%) because they are afraid of the examination (51.3%). Attitude is a form of evaluation or reaction to an object, taking sides or not taking sides, which is a certain regularity in terms of feelings, thoughts, and predispositions of a person's actions towards aspects in their environment. Of the 75 respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the most with a less good attitude towards pap smear examinations was 40 people.

Bivariate analysis is used to see the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables using the Chi-square test. Hypothesis testing is based on a significance level of 5% ($p > 0.05$) and a Confidence Interval / CI of 95%. Knowledge is the result of information that has been processed and organized to gain understanding, learning and accumulated experience so that it can be applied to certain problems / processes. Information that is processed to extract critical implications and reflect past experiences provides recipients with organized knowledge with high value. Knowledge can also be interpreted as a symptom that is encountered and obtained by humans through observation. When someone uses their mind to recognize a certain event that has never been felt before, it can give rise to Knowledge. Basically, knowledge has the ability to predict/ estimate something as a result of recognizing a form / pattern. Data and information can sometimes

confuse someone, so knowledge directs action. Most human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears, knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of a person's behavior. Behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

Based on the results of univariate analysis that shows the number of respondents RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok, the majority have very good knowledge about pap smears, as many as 39 women of childbearing age (52%). There are some respondents who lack knowledge, so according to table 4.1.7, women of childbearing age who have never had a pap smear examination are 39 people (52%) because they are afraid of the examination (51.3%). The results of the Chi-square test show that the knowledge variable has a significant relationship with pap smear examinations, respondent knowledge with a significant value of $p\text{-value} = 0.013 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge of fertile women and the action of performing pap smears on women of childbearing age in RT 05/RW. 04 Kelurahan Rangkapan Jaya Baru, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022. The results of this study differ from the results of a study conducted by Niketut Martini (2013) at the Sukawati II Denpasar Health Center, with the results obtained that the knowledge variable was not significantly related to pap smear examinations, where the P value was 0.999 ($p > 0.05$). The results of this study are also inconsistent with the results of a study conducted by Marta Juwita Situmorang (2015) at Dr. Kariadi Semarang General Hospital, which stated that knowledge had no significant relationship to pap smear examination behavior for early detection of cervical cancer ($p\text{ value} = 0.054$).

In addition, there is also another study that is different from the results of the study that I made, namely research from Novita Nining Anggraini (2015) in Ketanen Village, Pati Regency, concluded that the level of knowledge is not strongly related to early detection of Cervical Cancer through pap smears, as well as from the research of Puspitasari (2011) that there is no significant relationship between the level of knowledge and pap smear examinations. In addition to the differences in the results of this study with other studies, there are also several other studies that are in line or in accordance with this study. As explained in the study conducted by Yoana Widyasari (2010) in Mander Tambakboyo Village, Tuban, it states that there is a relationship between knowledge and motivation of women of childbearing age in carrying out pap smear examinations with $P = 0.000 > p = 0.05$ meaning H_0 is rejected. According to research by Sinta Oktavyani (2015) at the Semanu Gunung Kidul Health Center, it shows that the knowledge variable has a significant relationship to pap smear examinations with a $p\text{ value} = 0,003 (p < 0,05)$.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Natalia Elok Kusumawardani (2012) at the Semarang Health Office, seeing the results of statistical tests with a significance level of 5% obtained a $p\text{ value} of 0.005 (p < 0.05)$ so that H_0 is rejected H_a is accepted which means there is a relationship between knowledge about pap smears and pap smear examinations. The differences in the various research results above are likely caused by differences in community conditions, especially women of childbearing age, such as the high flow of information received in a place, local community lifestyles, geographical conditions and differences in community characteristics. The low level of public knowledge about the importance of pap smear examinations in Indonesia is still largely due to the lack of public awareness of cervical cancer and information on how to prevent and detect early with pap smears.

Increased knowledge does not always cause changes in the behavior of women of childbearing age, but will show a positive relationship between the two variables so that if the knowledge of women of childbearing age is high, their behavior tends to be good. The knowledge possessed by women of childbearing age regarding pap smear examination to detect cervical cancer, will indirectly influence women of childbearing age to carry out cancer prevention with pap smear, because with the existing knowledge, women of childbearing age will be aware and act to anticipate the occurrence of cervical cancer, and vice versa if the ignorance or low knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer prevention through pap smear can cause early detection of cervical cancer. And if women of childbearing age have extensive knowledge, it will create trust in early detection of cervical cancer. Knowledge is the result of human knowledge.

Attitude is a reaction or process of a person who is still closed to a stimulus or object. Attitude cannot be seen directly but can only be interpreted first from closed behavior. Attitude clearly shows the connotation of the suitability of the reaction to a particular stimulus. In everyday life, it is an emotional reaction to social stimuli (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Attitude measurement can be done directly and indirectly. Directly, respondents can be asked what their opinions or statements are about an object. Attitude is an expression of feelings, thoughts, and tendencies of a person that are more or less permanent in nature regarding certain aspects of their environment. The components of attitude consist of knowledge, feelings, and tendencies to act. In another sense, attitude is an evaluative tendency towards an object or subject that has consequences, namely how a person deals with the object of attitude. The emphasis in most studies today is on feelings or emotions. The attitude that exists in an individual will color or pattern the behavior or actions of the individual concerned. By understanding or knowing the individual's attitude, it can be estimated the response or behavior that will be taken by the individual concerned. Based on the results of univariate analysis, of the 75 respondents from RT 05 RW 04 Pancoran Mas Depok with a less than good attitude towards pap smear examinations, the most were 40 women of childbearing age, the rest showed a good attitude as evidenced by the fact that the women of childbearing age had undergone pap smears. Based on the results of this study, it was obtained that the respondents' attitudes with a significant $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the attitudes of women of childbearing age and the action of performing pap smears in RT 05/ RW. 04 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Village, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022.

The research on attitudes conducted by the author is not in accordance with the research conducted by Novita Nining Angraini (2015) who stated that the results of statistical tests on the relationship between attitudes and early detection of cervical cancer through pap smears showed no significant relationship. Likewise, research conducted by Marta Juwita Situmorang (2015) concluded that the results of statistical tests showed no significant relationship between attitudes and early detection behavior at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital, Semarang. This research is not in line with the research conducted by Suprihatiningsih (2014) who concluded that the results of statistical tests obtained a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.094 ($\alpha = 0.05$) so it is said that attitudes have no relationship with pap smear examinations in mothers in Rowosari Village, Kendal. There are several other studies that are in accordance with the author's research that the attitude of women of childbearing age is also closely related to pap smear examinations, including: Research conducted by Natalia Elok Kusumawardani (2012) at the Semarang Health Office stated that there is a relationship between attitudes about pap smears and pap smear examination practices with a $P\text{-value}$ of 0.010 ($p < 0.05$) H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted.

Research conducted by Niketut Martini (2013) at the Sukawati II Denpasar Health Center is also in accordance with the author's research, namely showing that the attitude variable is significantly related to pap smear examinations with a P-value of 0.003 ($p < 0.05$). This study on attitudes related or not to pap smear examinations is supported by Notoatmodjo's theory which states that an attitude does not necessarily automatically manifest in an action. For an attitude to become a real action, supporting factors or situations are needed that allow it. Attitude also greatly determines women of childbearing age towards a better direction. Efforts that can be made to form this attitude can be realized through empowering health workers to provide an understanding of the importance of regular pap smear examinations to women of childbearing age, especially in RT 05 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Pancoran Mas Depok. A positive attitude will give rise to good behavior of women of childbearing age to carry out pap smear examinations. Respondent characteristics based on age, education, religion, income and occupation of respondents with Pap Smear Examination Actions. Basically, the characteristics of the respondents in the RT 05 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Pancoran Mas Depok area according to age, the majority of women of childbearing age have their own partners, in terms of education, the majority have higher education or equivalent, the majority of religion is Islam so that in pap smear examinations, many health workers are women, the income of almost all women of childbearing age do not work and do not have their own income, but needs including health costs are met by the income of their husbands whose income is above average.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the characteristics of respondents with a significant $p\text{-value} = 0.096 > \alpha = 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the characteristics of fertile women and the action of performing pap smears on women of childbearing age in RT 05/RW. 04 Rangkapan Jaya Baru Village, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022. Research by Darnindro et al. (2006) also stated that there was no significant relationship between age and Pap smear examination. Age is not a benchmark for performing a pap smear examination if it is not based on the attitude of the respondents themselves. In addition, it is also due to the assumption that pap smear examination is not very important, fear of receiving the results of the examination and embarrassment to do the examination.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Cut Nurhazanah (2008), which stated that there was no significant relationship between age group and pap smear examination ($P = 0.92$). The results of the study conducted by the author do not match the research conducted by Ni Ketut Martini (2012) at Sukawati II Health Center, which showed that the age variable did not have a significant relationship with the pap smear examination with $p = 0.296$ where the $p\text{ value} > 0.05$. It can be concluded that the age variable is not related to the Pap Smear examination. This is different from the theory according to Nubeis Aids (1998) which states that age affects the ability to learn to adapt. This can happen because behavior is not only influenced by a person's age, but can also be influenced by environmental factors and daily habits carried out by the person. The characteristics of education and work can affect a person's knowledge in most women of childbearing age who have elementary school education so that it is very difficult to receive information about the importance of conducting a pap smear examination. The higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information so that they have a lot of knowledge. This is in line with the theory of Notoadmojo (2010) explaining that education is a process of knowledge, attitudes and behavior undergoing a teaching & training process. The diverse education in society greatly influences the behavior of people with low education.

CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents in the study were aged 31-41 years, totaling 29 people (38.7%), bachelor's degree graduates totaling 28 people (37.3%), women of childbearing age who were Muslim totaling 65 people (86.7%). The majority were unemployed totaling 49 people (65.3%), had no income (housewives) totaling 48 people (64%), had poor characteristics totaling 43 people, women of childbearing age who had never had a pap smear examination totaling 39 people (52%) with the reason of being afraid of having a pap smear examination totaling 20 people (51.3%), had very good knowledge about pap smears totaling 39 women of childbearing age (52%), and had the most poor attitudes towards pap smear examination totaling 40 people. Based on the results of the Chi-square test on knowledge, it showed that the knowledge variable had a significant relationship with pap smear examination, respondent knowledge with a significant value of $p\text{-value} = 0.013$, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge of childbearing women and the action of having a pap smear on women of childbearing age. The results of the study on respondents' attitudes with a significant $p\text{-value} = 0.000$, which means that there is a relationship between the attitudes of women of childbearing age and the act of performing pap smears in RT 05/ RW. 04, Rangkapan Jaya Baru Village, Pancoran Mas District, Depok in 2022.

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