

FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF VISUAL INSPECTION ACETIC ACID TEST IN MAGELANG, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Visual inspection acetic acid (VIA) can help detect cervical cancer at an early stage. However, under-utilization of the screening (e.g. rural residence, poor knowledge, low education, acceptability by the healthcare providers, etc.) persists as a major challenge. This study aimed to determine factors affecting the use of VIA test.

Subjects and Method: A cross sectional study was carried out at 25 community health centers (puskesmas) in Magelang, Central Java, from September to October 2019. A sample of 200 women aged 30-50 years old was selected for this study randomly. The dependent variable was VIA test. The independent variables were knowledge, observational learning, reinforcement, cues to action, informational access, attitude, self-efficacy, outcome expectation, and family support. The data were collected by questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*.

Results: VIA use increased with good knowledge (b= 3.97; 95% CI= 0.84 to 7.10; p= 0.013), high observational learning (b= 2.20; 95% CI= -0.09 to 4.49; p= 0.060), strong reinforcement behavior (b= 3.90; 95% CI= 1.02 to 6.77; p= 0.008), strong cues to action (b= 4.87; 95% CI= 1.07 to 8.67; p= 0.012), good information access (b= 3.32; 95% CI= 0.94 to 5.69; p= 0.006), strong family support (b= 3.81; 95% CI= 0.62 to 6.99; p= 0.019), positive attitude (b= 2.91; 95% CI= 0.20 to 5.62; p= 0.035), strong self efficacy (b= 2.71; 95% CI= 0.44 to 4.99; p= 0.019), and high outcome expectation (b= 3.22; 95% CI= 0.72 to 5.73; p= 0.012).

Conclusion: VIA use increases with good knowledge, high observational learning, strong reinforcement behavior, strong cues to action, good information access, strong family support, positive attitude, strong self efficacy, and high outcome expectation.

Keywords: cervical cancer, visual inspection acetic acid, social cognitive theory

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