

Correlation between Perception, Health Promotion and Membership of JKN Insurance with Utilization of Visual Inspection of Acetat Acid

Silvia Laurasati Nailufar¹, Tira Hamdillah Skripsa²

Postgraduate Student at Magister of Health Administration and Policy, Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Airlangga^{1,2}

Email: vienailufar@gmail.com¹, tira.hamdillah@gmail.com²

Abstract- Cancer that suffered by most of women in the world is cervical cancer. The prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia in 2013 were 0.8 ‰. The way to prevent cervical cancer is by doing VIA. The target of VIA are 10% of women population each year. The achievement of VIA examination in Lumajang district in 2015 were 0.84%, in 2016 were 2.96%, and in 2017 were 0.37%. This problem happened because only few women who utilize VIA in primary health care. This study aims to find the factors associated with the utilization of VIA in the Labruk Lor Vilage, Lumajang district East Java. The research method was an analytic observation with cross sectional design. The sample of the study was 34 women aged 30-59 years old that was chosen by simple random sampling method. The results of this study indicate the correlation between health promotion from health workers and the utilization of VIA, and the correlation between JKN insurance membership and the utilization of VIA. The frequency of health promotion by primary health care needs to be improved in order to raise public awareness to utilize VIA.

Keywords : Perception, Health Promotion, JKN Insurance Membership, Utilization of VIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer that suffered by most of women in the world is cervical cancer. In 2003 the prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia were 0.8‰. Cervical cancer disease with the highest prevalence of 1.5 ‰ was found in Riau Islands, North Maluku and Yogyakarta. Based on Globocan estimation, the International Agency of Research on Cancer (IARC), the number of cervical cancer patients in East Java Province in 2013 were 1.1 ‰ or about 21.313 women. The estimation of the absolute number of cervical cancer patients were the highest compared to another provinces in Indonesia.

The way to prevent the development of cervical cancer in women is by performing an early detection screening such as Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA) or Pap smears. The target of early detection screening of cervical cancer is woman who ever have sex and aged 30-59 years old. The VIA in Lumajang Regency can be done in the primary health care. Participants of Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN insurance) can utilize VIA for free in the primary health care. JKN insurance is a social health insurance managed by the government through BPJS (Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial).

Target of VIA are 10% of women population every year. The achievement of VIA examination in Lumajang Regency in 2015 was 0.84%. In 2016 was increase to 2.96%. In 2017 was decrease to 0.37%. This problem happened because only few women who utilize VIA in primary health care.

The low utilization of VIA in primary health care can be caused people knowledge and perception of cervical cancer is still low. The Low of knowledge and perception of cervical cancer can be caused by the lack of information that was obtained by the society. Cost can also be an obstacle in order to conduct VIA. The existence of free inspection facilities for JKN insurance participants, should make women won't experience cost constraints in order to conduct VIA.

There have been many studies conducted to determine the factors associated with VIA. However, there wasn't such research that ever been done in Lumajang district. The aim of this study is to find factors related with utilization of VIA di Labruk Lor village, Lumajang district, East Java.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method was an analytic observation with cross sectional design. The data was collected by the researcher from mom's recitation

group Labruk Lor village in Lumajang district. The research was conducted between February-March 2018. The sample of the study was 34 women aged 30-59 years old that was chosen by simple random sampling method. The inclusion criteria of this study are women aged 30-59 years old, married and residing in Labruk Lor village. The data were collected by interviewing respondents with questionnaire guidance. The exclusion criteria are pregnant women and cervical cancer patients. The sample size of the research is 34 respondents. The independent variables of the research are perception, health promotion of primary health care, and membership of JKN insurance. The dependent variable of the research is the utilization of VIA in primary health care.

3. RESULT

The survey was conducted for 34 women aged 30-59 years who are married. The characteristics of respondents can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1 Characteristics of respondents

Variables	N	%
Age		
30 – 39 years old	17	50.00
40 – 49 years old	13	38.24
50 – 59 years old	4	11.76
Perception		
Good	15	44.1
Moderate	18	52.9
Bad	1	2.9
Got health promotion		
Ever	21	38.2
Never	13	61.8
JKN insurance's membership		
Member	18	52.9
Non member	16	47.1
Utilization of VIA		
Ever	7	20.6
Never	27	79.4

Table 1 above shows that 50% of respondents are between 30-39 years old. About 52.9% of respondents have a good perception VIA. Respondents who have not received health promotion from health workers are 61.8%. Respondents who have been member of JKN insurance are 52.9%. The number of respondents who have utilize VIA in Primary health care are lower than those who have not done the examination.

Table 2 Correlation between perception and utilization of VIA

Perception	Utilization of VIA Services				R	p value
	Never yet		Ever			
	N	%	N	%		
Bad	1	3.7	0	0.0	0.144	0.417
Moderate	15	55.6	3	42.9		
Good	11	40.7	4	57.1		
Total	27	100	7	100		

Bad	1	3.7	0	0.0	0.144	0.417
Moderate	15	55.6	3	42.9		
Good	11	40.7	4	57.1		
Total	27	100	7	100		

Table 2 shows that 57.9% of women who have done VIA have a very good perception of early detection of cervical cancer. The result of statistic test shows that p value = 0.417 ($p > 0.05$), meaning there is no correlation between perception with utilization of VIA.

Table 3 Correlation between health promotion and utilization of VIA

Promotion	Utilization of VIA				r	p value
	Never yet		Ever			
	n	%	n	%		
Never	13	48,1	0	0	0,401	0,019
Ever	14	51,9	7	100		
Total	27	100	7	100		

Table 3 shows that 61,76% of women have received health promotion of cervical cancer and VIA from health workers. All of women who check VIA has received health promotion of cervical cancer. The result of statistic test shows that p value = 0,019 ($p < 0,05$), which means there is correlation between promotion and utilization of VIA.

Table 4 Correlation between JKN insurance's membership and the utilization of VIA

JKN insurance's membership	Utilization of VIA				r	p value
	Never yet		Ever			
	n	%	n	%		
Member	11	59.3	7	100	0.480	0.004
Non member	16	40.7	0	0		
Total	27	100	7	100		

Table 4 shows that all of women who have done VIA are JKN insurance's member. The result of statistic test shows p value = 0.004 ($p < 0.05$), which means there is relationship between JKN insurance's membership with utilization of VIA.

4. DISCUSSION

Correlation between perception and utilization of VIA services

The result of this study showed that women who have done VIA have good and very good perception of the cervical cancer's risk. VIA serves as an early detection of cervical cancer or prevent the severity of cervical cancer. These results are consistent with studies conducted by Selmouni et al (2015), which show that women who utilize VIA have excellent

perceptions. Research conducted by Paul et al (2013) in Peru about women's perception of VIA, shows that woman that have good perception utilize VIA to prevent cervical cancer.

The result of statistical test shows that there is no correlation between perception and utilization of VIA. This result is not in accordance with research conducted by Oktaviana (2015), which indicates a correlation between perception and utilization of VIA. This is happen because a good perception of VIA does not make women perform VIA immediately. Research conducted by Ummiyati (2014), showed a significant influence between perceptions and behavior of cervical examination with VIA method.

The insignificant corelation between perception and utilization of VIA happen beause most of the respondents feel ashamed to show her vagina to strangers. Respondents should be motivated to utilize VIA, so they don't feel ashamed. Perception measurement in this research is only about respondent's point of view about cervical cancer and VIA. Respondents who already have a good perception and have not utilize VIA, always reasoned that they are still ashamed and afraid to do VIA.

Correlation between health promotion and utilization of VIA services

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant correlation between health promotion and utilization of VIA. This result has the same result with research conducted by Pratiwi (2016), there is a significant correlation between the history of getting VIA's counseling and VIA's participation women of childbearing age (WUS) at Sedayu I and Sedayu II primary health care. Research conducted by Antika (2017), shows that the health promotion has the strongest influence on the utilization of VIA.

Health promotion by health workers can improve the knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and VIA. Based on research conducted by Ummiyati (2017), it is known that knowledge of cervical cancer and early cancer detection with VIA method has significant influence on VIA behavior of patient. The same results are also shown in a study conducted by Dewi et al (2016). There is a positive correlation between women knowledge and VIA. Health promotion can increase women awareness to utilize VIA. Women who haven't received health promotion from health worker won't know the benefits of VIA, so they won't perform the examination. Health promotion should be done repeatedly in order to increase knowledge and awareness of women of childbearing age. Health

promotion should be repeated regularly in order to give significant impact.

Correlation between JKN insurance membership and utilization of VIA

The results of statistical tests show that there is significant correlation between JKN insurance membership and the utilization of VIA. It has the same result with research conducted by Mulyadi (2014), it shows that insurance has a significant influence with the selection of treatment in the society.

Table 4 also shows that all of women that utilize VIA already have health insurance by becoming JKN membership. The existence of JKN makes economic factors won't become an obstacle in order to utilize VIA. JKN's member can utilize VIA for free once a year in all primary health care that cooperate with BPJS. Based on research conducted by Antika (2016), it shows that most of women who haven't utilized VIA don't have JKN insurance.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, the following conclusions are obtained: there is a significant correlation between promotion and membership of JKN with the utilization of VIA in primary health care. Meanwhile, perception has no relation with utilization of VIA.

Efforts to increase the utilization of VIA in primary health care can be done by increasing the frequency of health promotion to increase awareness of married women. Health promotion is not only about cervical cancer and the benefits of VIA, but also the procedure to utilize VIA. Most married women don't want to utilize VIA because they are ashamed and scared of the procedure. Inovation of health promotion of VIA can be done by inviting woman who have utilize VIA as the speaker, so she can inform her experience when utilize VIA.

The suggestion for further research is to examine other factors that might be related to the utilization of VIA. Another factors such as social support, demography factors, attitudes and behavior of health workers.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for Rogotrnan primary health care and Health Office of Lumajang district for providing us the data of cervix inspection (VIA). Additionally, the authors also thank the respondent of this research for their time and contributions.

REFERENCES

1. Antika, C.S., 2017. Effort to improve Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA) as Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Based on Access Theory, Thesis. Faculty of Public Health Airlangga University Surabaya, Department of Health Policy Administration
2. Dewi, NMS, Suryani, N. & Murdani, P., 2013. Correlation between Knowledge and Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) Attitude with Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA) in Primary health care Buleleng I. *Journal of Masters of Family Medicine*, 1 (1), pp.57-66.
3. Health Office of Lumajang, 2016. Health Profile 2015, Lumajang : Dinkes Lumajang.
4. Health Office of Lumajang, 2017. Health Profile 2016, Lumajang : Dinkes Lumajang.
5. Health Office of Lumajang, 2018. Health Profile 2017, Lumajang : Dinkes Lumajang
6. Ministry of Health RI, 2015. Guideline on Program National Movement of Prevention and Early Detection of Cancer Cerviks and Breast Cancer. Jakarta : MOH RI.
7. Mulyadi, 2013. Efforts to Increase Utilization of Primary Health Care Services in Madiun District with Health Seeking Behavior Analysis, Thesis. Faculty of Public Health Airlangga University Surabaya, Department of Health Policy Administration.
8. Paul, P. et al., 2013. Screen-and-Treat Approach to Cervical Cancer Prevention Using Visual Inspection With Acetic Acid and Cryotherapy : Experiences, Perceptions, and Beliefs From Demonstration Projects in Peru, Uganda, and Vietnam. *The Oncologist*, 18(5), pp.1279-84.
9. Selmouni, F., Zidouh, A., Plaza, C.A. & Rhazi, K.E., 2015. Perception and satisfaction of cervical cancer screening by Visual Inspection with Acetat acid (VIA) at Meknes-Tafilalet Region, Morocco: a population-based cross-sectional study. *BMC Women's Health*, 15(106), pp.1-6.
10. Ummiyati, M., 2017. Determinant Behavior Early Cervical Cancer Detection with VIA (Visual Inspection Acetic Acid) In Women of Childbearing Age in Jatikalen primary health care Nganjuk District. Thesis. Surabaya: Faculty of Public Health Airlangga University Surabaya, Department of Public Health Science.
11. WHO, 2012. *Prevention of cervical cancer through screening using visual inspection with acetat acid (VIA) and treatment with cryotherapy*. Research Report. Switzerland: World Health Organization World Health Organization.
12. Yuliwati, 2012. Factors Associated with WUS Behavior in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with VIA in the Primary Health care Prembun Kebumen District. Jakarta: Faculty of Public Health University of Indonesia.