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Factors Affecting Wus' Interest In Iva Examination At Uptd Sukatani Puskesmas

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ABSTRAK

Kesehatan reproduksi adalah keadaan sejahtera fisik, mental, dan sosial secara utuh dan bukan hanya sekedar terbebas dari penyakit atau kecacatan dalam segala hal yang berkaitan dengan sistem, fungsi, dan proses reproduksi. Kanker Serviks adalah tumor ganas yang tumbuh di serviks (bagian terbawah rahim yang menempel pada bagian atas vagina). IVA adalah pemeriksaan visual dengan menggunakan larutan asam asetat (asam asetat 2%) dan larutan iodin lugol pada serviks dan mengamati perubahan warna yang terjadi setelah pemasangan. Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat wanita dalam pemeriksaan IVA di UPTD Puskesmas Sukatani Tahun 2023. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian analitik dengan rancangan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah wanita usia subur usia 30-50 tahun periode Juli di UPTD Puskesmas Sukatani yang berjumlah 482 orang, jumlah sampel sebanyak 83 responden. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square. Hampir seluruh wanita usia subur memiliki minat sedang terhadap pemeriksaan IVA dengan presentase sebesar 81,9%. Sebagian besar wanita usia subur memiliki sikap negatif terhadap pemeriksaan IVA dengan presentase sebesar 62,7%. Sebagian besar wanita usia subur memiliki presentase sebesar 65,1%. Sebagian besar wanita usia subur memiliki dukungan suami yang mendukung pemeriksaan IVA dengan presentase sebesar 53,0%. Sebagian besar wanita usia subur memiliki dukungan dari tenaga kesehatan yang mendukung pemeriksaan IVA dengan presentase sebesar 55,4%. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan antara sikap, dukungan suami, dukungan tenaga kesehatan dengan minat wanita usia subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA di UPTD Puskesmas Sukatani tahun 2023 dengan P = < 0,05. Tidak ada hubungan antara pendidikan dengan minat wanita usia subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA di UPTD Puskesmas Sukatani tahun 2023 dengan P = > 0,05.

Kata Kunci: Sikap, Dukungan Suami, Pendidikan, Dukungan Tenaga Kesehatan, Wanita Usia Subur, Pemeriksaan IVA

ABSTRACT

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or disability in all matters relating to the reproductive system, functions and processes. Cervical Cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in the cervix (the lowest part of the uterus attached to the top of the vagina). IVA is a visual test using a solution of acetic acid (2% acetic acid) and lugol's iodine solution on the cervix and observing the color changes that occur after the application. determine the factors that influence women's interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023. This type of research uses an analytical research method using a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were 482 women of childbearing age aged 30-50 years in the July period at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD, the number of samples was 83 respondents. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test. Almost all women of childbearing age have moderate interest in IVA examination with a percentage of 81.9%. Most women of childbearing age have a negative attitude towards IVA examination with a percentage of 62.7%. Most women of childbearing age have a percentage of 65.1%. Most women of childbearing age have husband support that supports IVA examination with a percentage of 53.0%. Most women of childbearing age have support from health workers that supports IVA examination with a percentage of 55.4%. It can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes, husband's support, support from health workers with the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = < 0.05. There is no relationship between education and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = > 0.05.

Keywords: Attitude, Husband's Support, Education, Health Worker Support, Women of Childbearing Age, IVA Examination

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INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity in all matters relating to the reproductive system, functions, and processes. The World Health Organization (WHO) in Nikmah states that poor women's reproductive health problems have reached 33% of the total burden of disease affecting women worldwide. One of the reproductive health problems that has long been a problem for women is cervical cancer (World Health Organization, 2021).

Cervical Cancer (Cervical Cancer) is a malignant tumor that grows in the cervix (the lowest part of the uterus attached to the top of the vagina). Cervical cancer usually attacks women aged 35-55 years. 90% of cervical cancers originate from squamous cells lining the cervix and the remaining 10% originate from mucus-producing glandular cells in the cervical canal leading to the uterus. Cervical carcinoma usually occurs in the transitional zone located between the squamous cell epithelium and the columnar cell epithelium. Cases of cervical cancer, or cervical cancer, are caused by HPV (Human Papillomavirus) infection and around 70% of cervical cancer cases worldwide are caused by HPV types 16 and 18 (Eva Ellya Sibaragariang S, 2016).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of death among women worldwide. In 2019, cervical cancer was the fourth most common cancer in women, causing around 530,000 new cases each year with 270,000 deaths. Around 85% of deaths worldwide from cervical cancer occur in developing countries, and the death rate is 18 times higher in low- and middle-income countries compared to rich countries. The highest incidence rates occur in Central and South America, the Caribbean.

According to data from the Global Cancer Observatory, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 2018), the global cancer burden is estimated to have increased to 18.1 million new cases and 9.6 million deaths in 2018. In women, the incidence rate for breast cancer far exceeds other cancers in developed and developing countries, followed by colorectal cancer in developed countries and cervical cancer in developing countries. Breast cancer is also the leading cause of cancer death in women (15.0%), followed by lung cancer (13.8%), and colorectal cancer (9.5%). Cervical cancer ranks fourth, with an incidence (6.6%) and mortality (7.5%) (Global Cancer Observatory, 2018). In 2021, there were 604,127 cases of cervical cancer, where globally cervical cancer ranks 4th and 5th as cancers that cause morbidity and mortality in women (Global Cancer Observatory, 2021).

The incidence of cancer in Indonesia (136.2/100,000 population) is ranked 8th in Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, the highest incidence for women is breast cancer, which is 42.1 per 100,000 population with an average mortality rate of 17 per 100,000 population, followed by cervical cancer at 23.4 per 100,000 population with an average mortality rate of 13.9 per 100,000 population. In 2020, cervical cancer was ranked 2nd with 36,633 (17%) cases, it is estimated that every day there are 40-45 cases of cervical cancer

with a mortality rate of 20-25 people dying, meaning that every month Indonesia loses 600-750 women due to cervical cancer (Global Cancer Observatory, 2021).

IVA examination in Indonesia in 2021 was 611,645 (7.34%) women of childbearing age far from the Indonesian government's target of 70%, in 2019 as many as 1,170,353 (12.2%) women of childbearing age far from the Indonesian government's target of 80%, in 2020 as many as 686,370 (8.3%) far from the Indonesian government's target of 80% (Ministry of Health, 2021). IVA test examination in West Java in 2019 was 128,161 women of childbearing age (1.84%), in 2020 as many as 123,092 women of childbearing age (2.6%), in 2021 as many as 80,238 women of childbearing age (1.4%) (West Java Health Office, 2021).

Karawang District Health Office in 2021, the target for IVA Test examination in 5 years is 388,872 people and the target in 1 year is 77,774 people. While the current coverage of IVA examination is 1109 people, only 1.4% of the 1 year target.

Nowadays, several screening and early detection methods for cervical cancer are known, namely pap smear test, IVA, IVA examination with gynecoscopy, colposcopy, cervicography, thin prep and HPV test (Wilgin, et al., 2011). However, what is appropriate for conditions in developing countries including Indonesia is to use the IVA method because the technique is easy/simple, low cost/cheap and has a high level of sensitivity, fast and accurate enough to find abnormalities at the stage of cell abnormalities (dysplasia) or before pre-cancer. The coverage of early detection of cervical cancer both through the pap smear method and IVA (Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid) is still less than 5%, even though the government is targeting the coverage of early detection of cervical cancer to be 85% (Samadi, 2018).

IVA is a visual test using acetic acid solution (2% acetic acid) and lugol's iodine solution on the cervix and observing the color changes that occur after the application. IVA is a direct examination of the cervix (with the naked eye) after administration of 3-5% acetic acid (vinegar). Administration of acetic acid will affect the abnormal epithelium where there will be an increase in the osmolarity of the extracellular fluid, which is hypertonic, this will draw fluid from the intracellular so that the cell membrane will collapse and the distance between cells will be closer. As a result, the reddish shadow of the blood vessels in the stroma will be closed and the cervix will appear whiter (Dewi, 2019).

Factors that influence the behavior of women of childbearing age in conducting IVA examinations are education, employment, income, husband's support, health worker support, access to information and Affordability of Health Service Access (Notoatmodjo, 2018). The causes that become obstacles for women in conducting early detection of cervical cancer are doubts about the importance of examination, lack of knowledge, and fear of pain and reluctance due to embarrassment during the examination (Maharsie & Indarwati, 2018). Low awareness in the community is one of the factors that contribute to the high incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia.

A person's interest is influenced by attitude, education, husband's support and support from health workers (Notoatmodjo, 2018). Interest is seen as a determining variable for actual behavior (Basu and

Handoko, 2019). The attitude held will form a belief to carry out certain behaviors, one of which is cervical cancer prevention behavior using the IVA method (Azwar, 2018). Education is one of the factors that greatly influences people's behavior, if people's education is high, they will understand and understand the importance of conducting IVA examinations and vice versa if people's education is low, they will ignore and not understand the importance of health services, especially in IVA examinations Notoatmodjo (2018). Husband's support can bring a sense of pleasure, security, satisfaction, comfort and make the individual concerned feel that they have emotional support that can affect human mental well-being (Hasanah, 2019). The support of a husband for women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA method will affect the mother's interest. Health workers as one of the influential people and considered important by the community play a very important role in the occurrence of health behavior in the community. The role of health workers here is to provide knowledge about cervical cancer and the importance of early detection, as well as provide motivation to married women to carry out early detection of cervical cancer by conducting IVA examinations (Yuliwati, 2019).

Based on research conducted by Sapriyani Nasution (2019) with the title factors related to the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examinations at the Sipori-pori Tanjungbalai inpatient health center in 2019, it showed that out of 98 women of childbearing age, there was a relationship between attitudes and interest in undergoing IVA examinations with a p-value = 0.023.

Based on research conducted by (Kurniawati, 2017) there is an influence of husband's support in IVA examination behavior with a p-value = 0.002. In addition, research conducted by (Ika Widayanti, 2018) explained that the lack of interest and willingness to do IVA causes the need for the importance of health to maintain reproductive organs to be lacking.

Based on the study above, the researcher is interested and formulated to take a title "Factors influencing the interest of women in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023".

METHODS

This type of research uses an analytical research method using a cross-sectional design. The population in this study was 482 women of childbearing age aged 30-50 years in the July period at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD, the number of samples was 83 respondents. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test

Table 1. Relationship between attitudes and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examinations

Sikap	Minat Wanita Usia Subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA						Total		P Value
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Positif	9	29,0	20	64,5	2	6,5	31	100	0,001
Negatif	1	1,9	48	92,3	3	5,8	52	100	

From table 1. shows that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have a negative attitude of 92.3%, while a small proportion of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have a positive attitude of 6.5%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.001 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between attitude and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Table 2. Relationship between education and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examinations

Pendidikan	Minat Wanita Usia Subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA						Total		P Value
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Tinggi	3	10,3	25	86,2	1	3,4	29	100	0,705
Rendah	7	13,0	43	79,6	4	7,4	54	100	

From table 2. it can be seen that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have high education of 86.2%, while a small proportion of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have low education of 7.4%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.705> 0.05, meaning that there is no relationship between education and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Table 3. Relationship between husband's support and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination

Dukungan Suami	Minat Wanita Usia Subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA						Total		P Value
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Mendukung	5	11,4	39	88,6	0	0,0	44	100	0,045
Tidak mendukung	5	12,8	29	74,4	5	12,8	39	100	

From table 3. it can be seen that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have supportive husband support of 88.6%, while a small proportion of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have non-supportive husband support of 12.8%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.045 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship

between husband support and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Table 4. Relationship between support from health workers and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examinations

Dukungan petugas kesehatan	Minat Wanita Usia Subur dalam pemeriksaan IVA						Total		P Value
	Tinggi		Sedang		Rendah				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Mendukung	10	21,7	33	71,7	3	6,5	46	100	0,009
Tidak mendukung	0	0,0	35	94,6	2	5,4	37	100	

From table 4. it can be seen that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have support from health workers who do not support it at 94.6%, while a small number of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have support from health workers who support it at 6.5%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.009 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between health worker support and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relationship between attitudes and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023

Based on the results of the study, it shows that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have a negative attitude of 92.3%, while a small number of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have a positive attitude of 6.5%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.001 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between attitudes and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

This condition shows that there are still women of childbearing age at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD who do not undergo IVA examinations because there are still women of childbearing age who have negative attitudes such as not caring about health information, and understanding of seeking treatment if they have contracted a disease, etc.

According to Berkowitz in Saifuddin Azwar's book on human attitudes, theory and measurement, attitude is defined as a form of evaluation or reaction of feelings. A person's attitude towards an object is a feeling of support or siding (favorable) or a feeling of dissupport (unfavorable) towards the object. Specifically, attitude is the degree of positive or negative affect towards a psychological object. Attitude is an evaluative response that can be positive or negative (Azwar, 2011).

According to Rahayu in Pratiwi (2016), women of childbearing age who have received IVA counseling but do not undergo IVA examination can be caused by several factors such as women's reluctance to be examined because of embarrassment, hassle, doubts about the importance of the examination, lack of knowledge about the importance of the examination, fear of the reality of the examination results that will be faced, fear of feeling pain during the examination, and a sense of reluctanc pain on examination, and feeling reluctant.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Triana Indrayani, Naziyah, Rahmawati in 2018. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between the attitudes of women of childbearing age and their interest in conducting IVA at the Jatinegara District Health Center.

This research is also in line with the research conducted by Anin Nur Sholihah, Etik Sulistyorin in 2015. The results of the analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between attitudes towards preventing cervical cancer and interest in early detection using visual inspection of acetic acid in women of childbearing age in RW IV Cangkol Village, Mojolaban, Sukoharjo in 2015.

According to the researcher's assumption that the respondent's attitude has a significant relationship with the interest of women of childbearing age in undergoing IVA examinations where respondents with a positive attitude tend to be interested in participating in IVA examinations, and negative respondents are not interested in participating in IVA examinations. This is because they feel that their health is still in good condition and have not experienced signs and symptoms that suspect cervical cancer so they are not interested in undergoing IVA examinations. Then, there were also several respondents who had a negative attitude but were interested in undergoing IVA examinations. This is because there is encouragement or motivation from the family towards the respondents so that they are interested in undergoing IVA examinations. **The relationship between education and WUS interest in IVA examinations at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.**

Based on the results of the study, it shows that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have a high education of 86.2%, while a small number of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have a low education of 7.4%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.705> 0.05, meaning that there is no relationship between education and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Notoatmodjo's theory (2012) states that low education can cause irrational thought patterns and superstitious beliefs. From this opinion, it can be explained that low-educated women will find it difficult to accept new things.

The results of this study are in line with Reffi's (2019) study that there was no significant relationship between maternal education and IVA examination at the Cibinong Health Center. An effort

to change the attitudes and behavior of a person or group to develop personality and abilities (both formal and non-formal) through teaching and training; process, method, act of educating.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory put forward by Rahayu (2015) that education affects the level of understanding among the community, people often do not have the knowledge base to know what causes disease and how to prevent its development because their understanding is lacking. People with higher levels of education tend to have a higher functional status to engage in healthy and productive behavior in the future.

The results of this study are in accordance with the theory put forward by Setiyaningrum and Aziz (2014) that education influences women's attitudes towards health, low education makes women less concerned about health, so they do not recognize the dangers or health threats that may occur to them. Although good facilities are available, women tend to be less able to utilize them optimally because of the low knowledge they have, in addition, the quality of human resources is very dependent on the quality of education.

This study is not in line with the study conducted by Ningrum and Fajarsari (2018) which stated that there is a significant relationship between education and maternal motivation to participate in early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA method in Banyumas Regency in 2018, the results of the study showed that mothers with advanced education had the most motivation to participate in the IVA examination.

The researcher's assumption is that respondents with advanced education who undergo IVA examinations tend to pay more attention to their health, the higher a person's education level, the better their knowledge and the wiser they are in making decisions in undergoing IVA examinations. The results of the study showed that there were women of childbearing age with low education who still underwent IVA examinations. This is because education and knowledge are not only obtained from formal education but also some are obtained informally, one of which is education obtained by women of childbearing age from activities that are often carried out routinely such as in integrated health post activities, religious studies, pregnant women's classes, which can indirectly increase the knowledge of women of childbearing age.

The relationship between husband's support and WUS's interest in IVA examinations at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have supportive husband support of 88.6%, while a small number of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have non-supportive husband support of 12.8%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.045 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between husband support and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

Husband's support is a form of interaction in which there is a relationship of mutual giving and receiving of real assistance carried out by the husband towards his wife. Factors that can influence husband's support are culture, income, attitude, behavior, and education. In this case, the more the husband supports his wife to undergo IVA examination, the more regular the IVA examination behavior carried out by the wife will be, whereas if the husband does not support it, the more irregular the wife's behavior in IVA examination will be, because the husband is considered as someone who has full responsibility in a family (Ananda, 2017).

This study is in line with the study conducted by Endang Mayangsari in 2017 that out of 19 respondents who received husband support in carrying out the IVA test, 6 people (31.6%) did not carry out the IVA test. While out of 21 respondents who did not receive husband support in carrying out the IVA test, 6 people (28.6%) carried out the IVA test. From the results of the statistical test, it was found that there was a relationship between the support of the respondent's husband and the implementation of the test.

This study is not in line with the study conducted by Anggreany, Grace, Billy in 2017, which found that there was no relationship between husband's support and the actions of women of reproductive age to undergo IVA examinations in Kinilow Village, North Tomohon District.

According to the researcher's assumption, respondents who receive husband support tend to be interested in participating in conducting IVA examinations, and respondents who do not have husband support tend not to be interested in conducting IVA examinations. Husband support plays a very important role and has a big influence on the health behavior of women in the family. Husband support will create inner peace and a feeling of being cared for in women of childbearing age so that women of childbearing age are motivated to detect their health early. The support provided can be in the form of advocating, financing, and accompanying in efforts to obtain health services. An important factor in providing encouragement for women of childbearing age is the closest person, namely the husband. Therefore, in order to improve health, especially for women, it is not only women who are the main focus, but husbands must also be involved in improving women's health in the household.

The relationship between health worker support and WUS interest in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023

Based on the results of the study, it shows that almost all women of childbearing age who have moderate interest in IVA examination have support from health workers who do not support 94.6%, while a small number of women of childbearing age who have low interest in IVA examination have support from health workers who support 6.5%. The results of the chi-square test obtained P = 0.009 <0.05, meaning that there is a relationship between health worker support and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023.

According to Green quoted, health worker support is one of the most determining factors in causing health behavior. Gottlieb, argues that health worker support consists of verbal and non-verbal information or advice, real assistance, or actions given by social familiarity or can be said because their presence has emotional benefits or behavioral effects for the recipient. Health worker support is included in the scope of social support, where what is meant by social support is a form of support and good relationships to make an important contribution to health. The support of health workers needed is in the form of informational support that underlies action (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

The results of this study are in line with Sundari's (2018) study that the support provided by health workers can influence mothers in carrying out IVA examinations. Where mothers with good support from health workers mostly carry out IVA examinations. Health workers play a role in providing a good understanding of cervical cancer and how important it is to carry out early detection and motivating women of childbearing age to carry out early detection of cervical cancer.

A person's health behavior is greatly influenced by health workers. Someone who already knows the benefits of a healthy behavior can be hindered by the attitudes and actions of health workers who do not support and motivate individuals to carry out a healthy behavior, especially feeding toddlers. In addition, many mothers do not understand how to provide healthy food to toddlers, so the role and support of health workers is needed. Support is providing something to meet the needs of others.

Support can also be interpreted as providing encouragement/motivation or enthusiasm and advice to others in decision-making situations. Health workers are anyone who devotes themselves to health and has knowledge and/or skills through education in the health sector which for certain types requires authority to carry out health efforts (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 concerning health).

According to the researcher's assumption that some women of childbearing age who receive support do not support due to lack of interaction with health workers. Provision of support related to information and invitations to undergo IVA examination by health workers is carried out on women of childbearing age who visit health centers or interact directly with health workers, so that the lack of interaction between women of childbearing age and health workers will cause the information they receive to decrease.

CONCLUSION

1. Almost all women of childbearing age have moderate interest in IVA examination with a percentage of 81.9%.
2. Most women of childbearing age have a negative attitude towards IVA examination with a percentage of 62.7%.Sebagian besar wanita usia subur memiliki dengan persentase 65,1%.
3. Most women of childbearing age have husbands' support for IVA examinations with a percentage of 53.0%.

4. Most women of childbearing age have the support of health workers who support IVA examinations with a percentage of 55.4%
5. There is a relationship between attitudes and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = 0.001 <0.05
6. There is no relationship between education and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = 0.705 > 0.05.
7. There is a relationship between husband's support and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = 0.045 <0.05.
8. There is a relationship between support from health workers and the interest of women of childbearing age in IVA examination at the Sukatani Health Center UPTD in 2023 with P = 0.009 <0.05.

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