The Relationship of Husband Support to Self-Control of Women of Fertile Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by Via Method

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Abstract

Introduction: Cervical cancer is often found at an advanced stage in the female community. So that in its treatment it always takes many lives every year. Cervical cancer can be prevented in a very easy way, namely by conducting early detection examinations, one of which is the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA) examination. However, the lack of support from husbands causes women's self-control to be low.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of husband support to *self-control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method.

Methods: This descriptive correlation study used a *cross sectional* approach, using the *chi square* statistical test. This research was conducted in the working area of Rumbai Pesisir Public Health Center Pekanbaru. The sample in this study were all women of childbearing age with an age range of 30-50 years, as many as 100 women of childbearing age. The instruments used in this study were husband support questionnaire and *self control.*

Results: Demographic results of the research majority of emotional support is less, namely 52% of respondents, sua mi appreciation support is sufficient, namely 47% of respondents, instrumental support is less, namely 47% of respondents, and informative support is less, namely 48% of respondents, in early detection of cervical cancer. The majority of respondents with low *self control* were 57% of respondents. There is a significant relationship between husband's support and *self control*, with the results obtained *p value* = 0.010.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between husband's support and *self-control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method.

Recommendation: It is important to increase husband's support to improve self-control to achieve early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: husband support, early detection, cervical cancer, *self control*, women of childbearing age

Introduction

Cervical cancer is often found in an advanced stage in the female community. So that in its treatment it always claims many lives every year (Wasita et al., 2021). *Human Papilloma Virus* (HPV) is 90% of the cause of cervical cancer, which is thought to be a catalyst for the cancer growth process (Anggraeni & Benedikta, 2019).

Data obtained 604,127 people (3.1%) of women in the world were diagnosed with cervical cancer and 341,831 people (3.3%) experienced death (*Globocan*, 2020). Indonesia has an incidence of cervical cancer which ranks second in the number of cancer patients in women, namely 36,633 people (9.2%). The cause of death caused by cervical cancer ranks third with a prevalence of 21,003 people (9.0%).

Cervical cancer can be prevented in a very easy way, namely by conducting early detection examinations, one of which is the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA) examination. Early examination is the key to reducing the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer (Putri, Utami, & Lestari, 2022). Early detection of cervical cancer using

the IVA method is a way of early detection by looking at the cervix with the naked eye, which has been smeared with acetic acid (3-5%) using a cotton stick. The cervix can be identified as positive IVA will change color to white (*acetowhite*) with firm boundaries, which indicates that the cervix has precancerous lesions or dysplasia. The VIA method is easily available for examination and is cheap at the nearest public health center (Sondang, 2019). The VIA examination method is carried out by all health workers who have received a training certificate (Jumaida, 2020).

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia identified that in 2018-2020 only 8.3% of women of childbearing age (WUS) conducted VIA examinations. The province with the highest early detection coverage was Bangka Belitung Islands at 37.5%, South Sumatra at 32.1%. The lowest IVA early detection coverage was Papua at 0.6%, North Maluku at 1.2%, and Southeast Sulawesi at 1.7%. Riau Province, no less important, has a very low early detection coverage of 10.6% (Ministry of Health RI, 2021b). Low early detection is due to low individual behavior, namely *self control* due to lack of husband support and motivation to behave in early detection of cervical cancer (Sukamti, Hidayat, & Hodijah, 2022). Motivation is an attitude that results from good support from within and outside the person. In the fight against cervical cancer, motivation to create *self-control* is very important (Putri et al., 2020). The husband is the closest person in motivating in increasing women's *self-control* to carry out early detection checks for cervical cancer (Shalikhah et al, 2019). The low level of early detection is influenced by individual behavior, where it is found that individuals have low *self- control* which is low in cervical cancer detection (Sukamti, Hidayat, & Hodijah, 2022). *Self control* according to Averill (1973 in Hendrawan and Rahayu, 2021) is a person's capacity to regulate desired good information, the capacity to make decisions based on their beliefs, and their capacity to change behavior. Individual self-control also includes the belief that a person has control over their health and can maintain it by adapting behavior (Chang, 2019).

Research Methods

This study aims to determine the relationship of husband support to *self- control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method. This descriptive correlation study used a *cross sectional* approach.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of husband's support to *self- control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method. This study uses primary data in the form of direct answers from respondents using a questionnaire. This study was conducted to analyze and find out about "the relationship of husband's support to *self-control* of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method", conducted in the working area of the Rumbai Pesisir Public Health Center Pekanbaru . The sample in this study were all women of childbearing age with an age range of 30-50 years, as many as 100 women of childbearing age as a representative of the entire population. The instruments used in this study were husband support questionnaire and *self control*. Ethical Approval Number:

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Research results

This study used 100 women of childbearing age from the Rumbai Pesisir Pekanbaru community health center area. The results of this study present the characteristics of respondents, husband support, *self control* and the relationship between the two.

a.   Respondents' characteristics

Table 1. Distribution of respondents' characteristics in the working area of Rumbai Pesisir Public Health Center Pekanbaru.

Indicator	Frequency	Percent
Age of Respondents		
20 - 35 Years	62	62.0 %
> 35 Tahun	38	38.0 %
Total	100	100 %
Age at Marriage		
< 20 years	3	3.0 %
20 - 35 years	50	50.0 %
> 35 years	47	47.0 %
Total	100	100 %
Education of Respondents		
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	-	-
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	28	28.0 %
HIGH SCHOOL	65	65.0 %
College	7	7.0 %
Total	100	100 %
Occupation of Respondents		
Housewife	33	33.0 %
Private sector employee	27	27.0 %
Self-employed	40	40.0 %
Total	100	100 %
Number of Children		
1- 4	88	88.0 %
> 5	12	12.0 %
Total	100	100 %
Household income		
≥Rp 3.319.023,-	91	91.0 %
≤Rp 3.319.023,-	9	9.0 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1. The results showed that the age of the majority of respondents was between 20-35 years, namely 62.0% of respondents. The age at marriage of the majority of respondents is 20-35 years, namely 50% of respondents. The majority of respondents' education is high school, namely 65% of respondents. Most of the respondents' occupations are self-employed, namely 40% of respondents. The number of children of respondents is mostly 1-4, namely 88% of respondents. Most of the respondents' household income was >Rp 3,319,023, namely 91 respondents.

b.Types of husband support

Table 2. Husband Support of Women of Childbearing Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by VIA Method

No	Husband	Frequency	Percentage

	Support		(%)
	Emotional Support		
1.	Good	22	22
	Fair	26	26
	Less	52	52
	Total	100	100
	Reward Support		
2.	Good	30	30
	Fair	47	47
	Less	23	23
	Total	100	100
	Instrumental Support		
3.	Good	36	36
	Fair	17	17
	Less	47	47
	Total	100	100
	Informative Support		
4.	Good	5	5
	Fair	47	47
	Less	48	48
	Total	100	100

Based on table 3, it can be seen that the majority of respondents: getting emotional support from their husbands is less, namely 52% of respondents, appreciative support from their husbands is sufficient, namely 47% of respondents, instrumental support is less, namely 47% of respondents, and informative support is less, namely 48% of respondents. in conducting early detection of cervical cancer.

c. Husband support

Table 3. Distribution of Support from Husbands of Women of Fertile Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by VIA Method

Husband Support Frequency		Percentage (%)
Less	40	40,0
Good	36	36,0
Fair	24	24,0
Total	100	100

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the majority of respondents with less husband support were 40% of respondents.

d. Self Control Table

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Self Control of Women of Fertile Age Regarding Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

Self Control	Frequency	Percentage (%)

Low	57	57,0
High	43	43,0
Total	100	100

Table 4 above shows that the majority of respondents with low *self-control* were 57% of respondents.

e. Relationship between Husband Support and *Self Control of* Women of Fertile Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by VIA Method

Table 5. Relationship between Husband Support and *Self Control of* Women of Fertile Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by VIA Method

Husband Support	*Self Control*				Total		*P value*
	Low High		Low High				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Less	29	76,3	9	23,7	38	100	
Fair	12	50,0	12	50,0	24	100	(0,010)
Good	16	43,2	22	56,8	38	100	
Total	57	57,6	43	42,4	100	100	

Table 5 above shows that the proportion of respondents with less husband support with low *self control* was 29 respondents (76.3%) and respondents who had less husband support with high *self control* were 9 respondents (23.7%). Meanwhile, respondents who had sufficient husband support with low self control were 12 respondents (50.0%) and those who had sufficient husband support with high *self control* were 12 respondents (50.0%). And respondents who had good husband support with high self-control were 21 respondents (56.8%) and those who had good husband support with low self- control were 16 respondents (43.2%). The results of the *chi square* statistical test obtained *p value* = 0.010, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between husband's support for *self-control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method at the Rumbai Pesisir Pekanbaru health center.

B.   Discussion

a.   Respondent Characteristics

1.   Age

Based on ge characteristics, the results of research on 100 respondents showed that the majority were in the age range of 20-35 years, namely 50% of respondents. Respondents who are in this age range are included in the productive age range. These results indicate that the more mature a person's age, the more likely they will carry out an IVA examination, because they need a healthy reproductive system and avoid cervical cancer. This is because the older a person gets, the more mature his mindset and the increase in information.

The ideal and optimal VIA examination is carried out every 3 years in women aged 25-60 years. Women at risk of cervical cancer are over 30 years of age, with the most common age peak being 45-54 years with a history of multiparous with a schedule of IVA test screening in every woman at least once at the age of 35-40 years (Dinkes Buleleng, 2017).

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Sunarti and Rapingah (2018) that obtained the majority of respondents' age in the range of 30-49 years as many as 35 people (66%). These results are also in accordance with research conducted by Delvi (2020) at the Banjarangkan II Health Center, Klungkung Regency,

where the majority of respondents aged > 35 years were 74 people (73.3%).

2.   Age at marriage

In this study, it was found that the majority of respondents' age at marriage was in the ideal category, namely 20-35 years, as many as 50% of respondents. These results indicate that respondents in the research area understand the safe age range for marriage.

According to BKKBN, the ideal biologically and psychologically mature age is 20-35 years for women who want to get married because at that age they are mature and can think maturely on average. The age of a woman greatly affects the maturity of the reproductive organs, because of the high reproductive hormones, women of childbearing age are in a good hormonal range and are quite easy to have children. If the age of first marriage is below 20 years, the risk of developing cervical cancer is greater (Hidayah et al, 2020).

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Hakimah (2016) which shows that the majority of respondents married at the age of > 20 years as many as 31 people (64.6%). These results are also in accordance with research conducted by Lestari et al (2018) which shows the results that the age of respondents when married is mostly in the age range 26-35 years as many as 16 people (40%) and in the age range 21- 25 years as many as 11 people (27.5%).

3.   Education

In this study, it was found that the majority of respondents in this study had a high school education, namely 65% of respondents. Education is one of the important factors that encourage a person to be more concerned and motivated to improve the health status of himself and his family, including women of childbearing age. The higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information and the better the knowledge they have, so that women of childbearing age also have an awareness of the risks that exist in themselves that can cause certain diseases including cervical cancer (Hakimah, 2015).

In accordance with the results of research conducted by Sunarti and Rapingah (2018) which states that most respondents have secondary education as many as 23 respondents (43.4%). The results of this study are also in accordance with research conducted by Putra (2019) which shows that the majority of respondents' last education is high school as many as 50 people (41.7%).

4.   Occupation

Based on the results of the study, the occupation of the majority of respondents had a self-employed job status, namely 40% of respondents. This makes the researcher assume that the majority of respondents have high effort and enthusiasm in working because by doing work they tend to have additional income to support family welfare, and when they have income, women of childbearing age have the opportunity to carry out early detection of cervical cancer by the IVA method.

Work is an activity that becomes a necessity that must be done, especially to support the life of a person and his family. Work is done to generate wages from the results of activities that have been carried out both outside and inside the home (Hakimah, 2016). In this case, working women always try to help with household income. Information about cervical cancer early detection screening can also be obtained from friends, the internet, social media or family. Working women are better and more knowledgeable in seeking information in terms of cervical cancer early detection screening (Sunarti and Rapingah, 2018).

In accordance with the results of research conducted by Sukmawati, Mamuroh and Nurhakim (2020) which showed the results of a total of 55 respondents, 87.3% of respondents were self-employed. These results are also in accordance with research conducted by Sunarti and Rapingah (2018) which shows that the average respondent works and helps family income to support family welfare as many as 79.2% of respondents.

5.   Number of Children.

Based on the results of the study, the number of children or parity showed the results that the majority of

respondents had 1-4 children, namely 88% of respondents. This shows that women of childbearing age who have children> 4 or high parity have an awareness to do an IVA examination. Women who give birth more than 4 times normally have a higher risk of cervical cancer because during labor, the fetus will pass through the cervix and traumatize the cervix (Cahyaningrum et al, 2017). Multiparous mothers (especially parity exceeding 4), are potentially included in the IVA examination because mothers who have had more than 4 children have a higher potential for cervical cancer (Marantika et al., 2022).

These results are in accordance with research conducted by Hakimah (2015) which states that the majority of respondents have 1-4 children as many as 33 people (68.8%). Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Cahyaningrum et al (2017) show that most respondents are those who have parity 1-3 children as many as 51 respondents (65.4%).

6.   Household income

This study shows the results that most of the income of the respondent's husband and wife is> IDR 3,319,023, namely 91% of respondents. That means, this family has the income to support the ease of women of childbearing age to do early detection of cervical cancer. Moreover, early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method is a free program that does not require money, which is held at the public health center. So women of childbearing age easily get the IVA examination service.

b.   Types of Husband Support

1.   Emotional support.

Based on the results of the study, that the majority of respondents: getting emotional support from their husbands is less, namely 52% of respondents, in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Husband support is the main support for success in conducting early detection checks for cervical cancer.

In accordance with the research of Anggraeni FD, Benedikta K (2018), the emotional encouragement of husbands makes women of high childbearing age want to do early detection of cervical cancer. Women feel appreciated if in the IVA examination, the husband fully supports. With healthy reproduction and avoiding cervical cancer, mothers become proud as mothers in the family.

2.   Award Support

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents: getting appreciation support from their husbands is sufficient, namely 47% of respondents, in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Wives feel appreciated if in the examination the husband gives praise, encouragement in maintaining the reproductive organs. Women feel proud if their reproductive organs are healthy and do not experience cervical cancer.

The results of this study aresupported by the theory put forward by Emilia et al (2020), which states that another problem in *screening for* cervical cancer is that women are reluctant to be examined because of embarrassment. Other causes are lack of knowledge of the importance of VIA examination, lack of knowledge about the importance of examination, fear of the reality of the examination results, fear of feeling pain on examination, reluctance to be examined by a doctor, but if the husband strengthens and encourages, then a wife will feel comfortable, so that early detection of cervical cancer is realized.

3.   Instrumental Support

Based on the results of research instrumental support from husbands is less, namely 47%, in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Less support from husbands in instrumental support, namely if the husband does not facilitate either the cost of the examination, motivation, providing a vehicle to conduct the examination, and the husband does not provide insurance for the examiner, then early detection of cervical cancer is low to be carried out.

This condition causes a lack of support provided by husbands related to instrumental support, because instrumental

support is in the form of infrastructure provided directly. In this support, the husband provides the facilities needed, gives money to the wife, and provides time opportunities to accompany the wife when checking for early detection of cervical cancer by the IVA method. Instrumental assistance aims to make it easier for someone to carry out their activities related to the problems they face.

In accordance with the research of Kesuma EG and Putra H, (2024) which states that counseling and training in early detection of cervical cancer through the ROSE method can increase public awareness in conducting early detection in an effort to control cervical cancer. After the implementation of this community service, it is hoped that mothers will continue to routinely carry out early detection with the support of the active role of health workers.

4.   Information Support

Based on the results of the study, women of childbearing age received informational support from their husbands, namely 48% of respondents, in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Sufficient support in informational support is that the husband gives an opinion about the importance of the examination, the husband encourages the mother to do the examination, the husband reprimands if the wife does not do the examination, the husband explains the benefits of the examination, and the husband does not remind the time of implementing the IVA examination. This causes the informational support provided by the husband to be sufficient because in this informational support the husband should act as a provider of information either directly which has been explained through books/magazines, the husband provides advice used to express a problem, the husband gives advice or provides instructions.

Informational support increases a person's knowledge in finding a way out or solving problems such as advice or direction. Husbands who provide information for their wives cause mothers to be exposed to information about early detection of cervical cancer. In accordance with research (Makmuriana *et al*., 2022), husband's support makes the main encouragement for wives, especially in health, including a healthy lifestyle, reducing concerns from the results of the examination, restoring the wife's confidence in facing health problems. Husbands assist in finding information on early detection of cervical cancer to the health center, and help remind the examination schedule.

c.   Husband Support

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the majority of respondents with less husband support as many as 40% of respondents. Husband support is needed by women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer. With the support of husbands, women of childbearing age have the strength so that motivation is formed to have the intention to do early detection of cervical cancer.

In accordance with the research of Anggraeni FD, Benedikta F, (2016), which shows that with low husband support, women of childbearing age have low motivation in early detection of cervical cancer.

In contrast to the research of Fatmasari N, Rahayu T, Wahyuni S, (2023), which shows that with high husband support, women of childbearing age have high motivation, then chi square analysis there is a relationship between husband's support and wife's motivation to do IVA examination (p value = 0.004).

Husband's support is a determining factor because spousal support will provide motivation to conduct cervical cancer early detection examinations. Husbands who have a good understanding can provide explanations and support to their wives to carry out healthy behavior on reproductive organs.

d.   *Self control*

The results showed that the majority of respondents with low *self- control* were 57% of respondents. *Self control* is a person's ability to have appropriate behavior in order to achieve long-term goals. High self- control can restrain a person from temptations that can harm him. In accordance with research conducted by Wardani and Alfiani (2022) that there is a relationship between self-control and adolescent premarital sexual behavior. It can be seen from the results of the study that the higher the *self- control*, the lower the premarital sexual behavior of

adolescents. high adolescent *self-control* in this study shows that adolescents are able to withstand the sexual urges that arise in themselves.

Marsela and Supriatna (2019) explain self-control as the ability to structure, guide, regulate and direct forms of behavior that can lead to positive consequences. Self-control is also one of the potentials that can be developed and used by individuals during the life process, including in dealing with conditions that occur in the surrounding environment.

e.   The Relationship of Husband Support to *Self Control of* Women of Fertile Age in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer by VIA Method Based on the results of the chi square test obtained the results of *p value = 0.010*, which means there is a significant relationship between husband's support for self control of women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method, in the working area of the Rumbai Pesisir Pekanbaru community health center. Women with low husband support have low self-control, on the contrary, women with high husband support have high self-control. Women who have high husband support about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer, will encourage the woman to do early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method.

This is in accordance with Susilawati's research (2022) which shows that there is a significant relationship between the support of husbands of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and the motivation to conduct early detection checks for cervical cancer using the IVA method.

In accordance with research conducted by Dewi (2019) found that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer with participation in performing VIA examinations. This is in line with Pratiwi's research (2023) where there is a significant relationship between husband support and women's motivation for early detection of cervical cancer. This study explains that women who have good knowledge, and high husband support will have good self control to do VIA examination 6 times greater than mothers who do not have support from their husbands.

Conclusions

There is a significant relationship between husband support and *self control of* women of childbearing age in early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method, in the working area of Rumbai Pesisir Public Health Center Pekanbaru. Women with low husband support have low self-control, on the contrary, women with high husband support have high *self-control*. Women who have high husband support about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer, will encourage the woman to do early detection of cervical cancer by VIA method.

Declaration of conflict of interest

There is no potential conflict of interest in research, authorship, or publishing articles.

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