

# Effect of Audiovisual as an Educational Medium to Increase Knowledge and Participation in Acetic Acid Visual Inspection Examination (IVA)

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## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received: 5<sup>th</sup> October 2022

Revised: 20<sup>th</sup> November 2022

Accepted: 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2022

### Keywords:

Audiovisual

Educational media

Knowledge

IVA examination participation

## ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the cervix or cervix and is classified as a malignancy that can be diagnosed early, one of which is by carrying out an IVA examination. Lack of knowledge is one of the factors that causes a lack of participation in carrying out IVA examinations. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of audiovisual as an educational medium to increase knowledge and participation in VIA examinations in WUS. The research design is a pre-experimental study with a one group pre test – post test research design. The population studied was all WUS who had had sexual intercourse in the corner village of RT 7 with a sample taken of 32 people using purposive sampling technique. The analysis used was univariate and bivariate analysis with the Wilcoxon test. The results of the study obtained p value  $(0.000) < \alpha = (0.05)$  so that  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_1$  was accepted meaning that there is an Audiovisual Effect as an educational medium to increase knowledge and IVA Examination Participation in WUS. Based on the results of educational media research through audiovisuals, it increases the enthusiasm of WUS to participate in counseling and is easier to understand so that the implementation of counseling on continuous IVA examinations so that all WUS who have not yet carried out early detection of cervical cancer have awareness to be detected.

## I. Introduction

One indicator of health achievement in the world, including in Indonesia, lies in women's health. Women's health issues are still a task for the government and health workers, related to the high maternal mortality rate. One of the causes of high maternal mortality is cervical cancer, which is a disease of the reproductive system caused by 70% of oncogenic HPV types 16 and 18 (Nurwijaya, 2010). Data obtained from the WHO International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in 2012 there were 527,624 new cases of cervical cancer experienced by women worldwide with a total of 14.1 million cases (WHO IARC. 2012).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia is a country with the highest number of cervical cancer sufferers in the world because cervical cancer is often difficult to detect until the disease has reached an advanced stage. Based on Riskesdas data, the prevalence of tumors/cancer in Indonesia shows an increase from 1.4 per 1000 population in 2013 to 1.79 per 1000 population in 2018. Meanwhile, the Global Burden of Cancer Study (Globocan) data from the World Health Organization (WHO) records, the total cases of cancer in Indonesia in 2020 reached 396,914 cases and a total death of 234,511 cases (Handayani, 2022).





Early prevention of cervical cancer is one way to do VIA examination which is an alternative screening test to the PAP smear because it is usually cheap, practical, very easy to do with simple equipment and does not need to go to the laboratory. Cervical cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the cervix or cervix and is classified as malignancy (Novel, 2010).

Based on a preliminary study conducted in the Pojok sub-district, Kediri city, through questionnaires people said they knew enough what an IVA examination was, but they still felt embarrassed when carrying out an examination and were afraid to carry out an IVA examination. One effort to create community behavior that is conducive to health is through health education, namely activities to increase people's knowledge, attitudes and behavior (Notoadmotjo, 2012). Participation in the IVA examination is a form of behavior caused by various things, including predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, etc.), enablers and reinforcers (Notoadmotjo, 2012).

Increasing the knowledge of women of reproductive age (WUS) is the responsibility of health workers, there are many ways that can be done to increase knowledge, one of which is by providing counseling. Efforts to increase knowledge require educational media that support the counseling process. Audiovisual media that includes several senses so it is very interesting and easy to understand. Based on the results of Privamera and Suwarna's (2014) research, video is an audio-visual medium that can reveal objects and events as they really are. Through video media, students are able to understand learning messages in a more meaningful way so that the information conveyed through the video can be understood as a whole.

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in researching "The Effect of Audiovisual as an educational medium to increase knowledge and IV Examination Participation in women of childbearing age in the working area of the Sukorame Health Center, Kediri City".

## **II. Methods**

### **Design and Samples**

The research design used was pre-experimental with a research design of "One Group Pretest-Posttest design". The sampling technique used a purposive sampling technique with the inclusion criteria of married women, women of childbearing age who had had sexual intercourse. Women aged <49 years. The number of samples in this study were 32 respondents. The research location was in RT 7, Pojok Village, the working area of the Sukorame Health Center.

### **Data Collections**

This research was conducted by making the first observation (pretest) before being given education about VIA and after conducting another observation (post-test) to see the results or effect of the intervention given. Knowledge data was obtained from filling out questionnaires before and after education. Meanwhile, IVA participation data was seen from the data on respondents' visits to carry out IVA examinations.

### **Data Analysis**

The statistical analysis used in this study was univariate and bivariate analysis to determine the effect of the dependent (knowledge and participation in IVA examination) independent variable (audiovisual as an educational medium) using the Wilcoxon test.

### III. Results and Discussion

Table 1. Knowledge Before And After Education About IVA Examination

Knowledge criteria	Before		After		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Low	27	84,4	0	0	$P Value = 0,000$
Enough	5	15,6	13	40,6	$\alpha = 0,05$
High	0	0	19	59,4	
Total	32	100	32	100	

Based on table 1. it can be interpreted that before education almost all 27 respondents (84.4%) had less knowledge but after being given education most of the 19 respondents (59.4%) had good knowledge and almost half of 13 respondents (40.6%) have sufficient knowledge.

In line with the theory of Notoadmotjo (2012) most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. knowledge that a person has of a disease, will indirectly influence that person to take prevention. Everyone has knowledge, both knowledge from within and from outside himself. Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) take Cervical Cancer seriously if they have high knowledge. So that the existence of knowledge can lead to knowledge from someone to do something according to the knowledge they have. Education can be provided using several media, such as audiovisuals and booklets. Health education using audiovisual media can increase women's knowledge and participation in cervical cancer early detection programs, namely IVA (Shojaeizaddeh, 2011)

The results of the Wilcoxon test showed that the pre and post significant value of Knowledge about IVA examination was 0.000 with  $\alpha = 0.05$  which means that there is an Audiovisual Effect as an educational medium to increase knowledge about VIA examination in WUS. distribution of health education will create information and increase knowledge into the human brain. this is in line with Nilawati's research, 2018. There is an effect of audiovisual media and visual media education/health education on mothers' knowledge and attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer through IVA examinations.

Table 2. Cross-Tabulation Of Participation Before And After Education About IVA Examination

IVA examination participation criteria	Before		After		
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	
Not doing	32	100	17	53,1	$P Value = 0,000$
Examination	0	0	15	46,9	$\alpha = 0,05$
Total	32	100	32	100	

In table 2 it can be interpreted that before being given education all 32 respondents (100%) did not carry out IVA examinations. After being given education, most of the 17 respondents (53.1%) did not carry out an IVA examination and almost half of the respondents (46.9%) did an IVA examination. Providing education has an impact on the level of knowledge and influences decision making in carrying out IVA examinations.

One strategy for changing behavior, such as preventing cervical cancer is by providing information through health education that can increase public knowledge about healthy behavior (Maulana, 2009).

Research conducted by Khademolhosseini et al., that health education by implementing the Health Belief Model is effective in increasing women's participation in the pap smear test (Shojaeizaddeh, 2011). Education can be provided using several media, such as audiovisuals and booklets. Health education using audiovisual media can increase women's knowledge and participation in cervical cancer early detection programs, namely IVA (Khademolhosseini, 2017). Audiovisual media to provide a stimulus to hearing and sight so that the results obtained can be maximized (Maulana, 2009).

The results of the Wilcoxon test showed that the significant value before and after participation in the IVA examination was 0.000 and the value  $\alpha = 0.05$ . there is an Audiovisual Effect as an educational medium to increase VIA Examination Participation in WUS. In line with Syswianti's research (2019), there is an influence. The influence of cervical cancer counseling with video media on knowledge and attitudes of carrying out IVA tests. The use of audiovisual media as one of the educational media is expected to help or support the provision of education in order to obtain optimal results to improve public health status.

#### IV. Conclusion

Audiovisual as an educational medium to increase knowledge and participation in Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) in the work area of the Sukorame Public Health Center, Kediri City. This media can be considered for providing health education as an effort in the program to increase participation in IVA examinations.

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