

Original Research Article

Delay of early detection on cervical cancer patients advance stadium in Sanglah central hospital Denpasar

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ABSTRACT

Background: Patients with cervical cancer late to realize that they have been infected with the disease and come treated in an advanced stage, this will increase the number of morbidity and mortality in women. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors associated with delay in cervical cancer patients do early detection.

Methods: Cross-sectional analytic research design with 90 samples of cervical cancer patients who came to visit Poly Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology Sanglah Central Hospital Denpasar using consecutive sampling technique. Data were analyzed gradually including univariate, bivariate (chi square) and multivariate (poisson regression).

Results: This study showed 61 respondents (67.8%) came to the service already in the state of advanced stage (>IIB). The variables that are significantly related to the time of self examination are education, occupation, family income, knowledge, attitude, information presentation, availability of service place, and family support. Education, knowledge, and attitude are the dominant variables.

Conclusions: Efforts to increase early detection by improving the quality and quantity of education by health personnel and all supporting components.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Delay, Denpasar

INTRODUCTION

Data showed almost 85% of cases occur in developing countries including Indonesia.¹ Cervical cancer patients in Indonesia reach 15,000 cases each year and are expected to continue to increase to seven-fold by 2030. The fact is supported by the presence of 41 new cases per day and 20 women die per day due to cervical cancer. Bali Province is ranked second largest after Tasikmalaya with prevalence of cervical cancer in Bali Province continues to increase, in 2008 amounted to 21/100.000 population, in 2010 increased reach 43/100.000 population and year 2013 equal to 152/100.000 population.²

The increasing incidence of cervical cancer in Bali Province will increase the morbidity and mortality rate

for women. This is caused by the late of women realize that they have been infected with the disease, coupled with symptoms of cervical cancer at an early stage showed no specific symptoms. This incident can be prevented if doing early detection through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid method (IVA) or Pap Smear so that known earlier for treatment and healing will be higher. The study found that only 5% of women who screened cervical cancer with pap smear examination, where the screening is ideally implemented 80%.²

Many factors influence late diagnosis of advance-stage diagnosis, such as weak general appearance, limited economic conditions and low education, lack of resources and lack of accommodation involve in determining the prognosis of patients.³

The results of the study at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital showed that about 69.4% of women diagnosed with cancer had never screened early, so that when the cancer was discovered at an advanced stage and difficult to cure.⁴ Data from Poly Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology Sanglah Central Hospital Denpasar obtained the trend data of cervical cancer patients visit each year increased and cervical cancer ranked first for 4 consecutive years.

Based on the above problems then the researcher wanted to know the factors associated with the delay of cervical cancer patients to do early detection to health services.

METHODS

This research is cross-sectional research with quantitative approach. The populations of this study were women with cervical cancer who were outpatient in Poly Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology Sanglah Central Hospital Denpasar, taken with consecutive sampling technique and sample size of 90 respondents. The dependent variable in this research is the delay of early detection, while the independent variables of this research are: education, occupation, family income, knowledge, attitude, exposure of information, availability of service place and family support.

Data was collected by structured questionnaire which contain with research question. Data analysis was done gradually including univariate analysis, bivariate (chi-square) and multivariate (poisson regression).

RESULTS

Based on respondent's characteristic, most of them were 41-50 years old (48.9%), with parity of 2-4 (74.5%), almost half came from Denpasar City (30%), 61 respondents (67.8%) patients coming to the service are already in an advanced stage (> IIB) (Table 1).

The variables that are significantly related to the time of self examination were education, occupation, family income, knowledge, attitude, exposure of information, availability of service place, and family support are listed in Table 2.

Multivariate analysis was conducted simultaneously on all variables and educational, knowledge and attitude variables were predominantly influenced early detection delays (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

Cervical cancer is the leading cause of death in women of childbearing age in the world and is a major health problem for women in Indonesia. In this study most respondents (67.8%) came in an advanced stage (>IIB) and most of patients (75.6%) had never done early detection of cervical cancer before.

Table 1: Respondent's characteristics based on age, giving birth, district, and medical check up.

Respondent's characteristics	%
Age	
21-30	1.0
31-40	20.0
41-50	48.9
51-60	25.6
61-70	13.3
70-80	2.2
Giving birth	
<2	14.5
2-4	74.5
>4	11.1
District	
Denpasar	30.0
Badung	16.7
Tabanan	11.1
Jembrana	5.6
Karangasem	8.9
Gianyar	5.6
Singaraja	1.1
Bangli	7.8
Klungkung	2.2
Out of Bali	2.2
Medical check up	
Delay in medical check up (stage IIB-IVB)	67.8
No delay in medical check up(stage <IIB)	32.2

Changes in abnormal cells of the cervix are most commonly found at 35-55 years of age and have a two to three-fold risk of developing cervical cancer and this is consistent with the results of this study that the majority of respondents were in the age group 40-50 years, while the results of this study for the parity group, the results obtained highest in the parity group of two to four.⁵

Significant variables that influences the delay of early detection in cervical cancer patient were education, knowledge and attitude variable. Based on the stage of cervical cancer found, most respondents were found respondents with stage III-B and a majority of the women studied had never had a Pap smear.⁶ This condition was due to the limited knowledge of respondents on cervical cancer and its risk factors, as well as low public awareness of reproductive health associated with low screening as a form of prevention.⁷ Lack of knowledge of respondents was the reason why respondents come with cervical cancer conditions at an advanced stage.⁴ This was related to the limited information received by respondents.

The results of this study found most respondents were low educated, so respondents were very difficult to receive information about the importance of doing pap smear examination. The level of education and

knowledge of a person affects the speed of response and understanding of the information provided.

Table 2: Bivariate analysis of the correlation of independent variable with delay early detection in cervical cancer patients.

Independent Variable	Delay		Crude OR	95 % CI	P Value
	Yes n (%)	No n (%)			
Education					
Low	42 (79.2)	11 (20.8)	2.3	1.2-4.3	<0.00
High	19 (51.4)	18 (48.6)			
Occupation					
Nor working	25 (89.3)	3 (10.7)	3.9	1.2-11.8	<0.00
Working	36 (58.1)	26 (41.9)			
Family Income					
<UMR	31 (79.5)	8 (20.5)	2	1.0-4.0	0.03
>=UMR	30 (58.8)	21 (41.2)			
Knowledge					
Lack	49 (94.3)	3 (5.7)	11.8	3.4-36.3	<0.00
Good	12 (31.6)	26 (68.4)			
Attitude					
Negative	38 (86.4)	6 (13.6)	3.7	1.6-8.1	<0.00
Positive	23 (50.0)	23 (50)			
Exposure of information					
No	24 (92.3)	2 (7.7)	5.4	1.4-21.4	<0.00
Yes	37 (57.8)	27 (42.2)			
Availability of service places					
Did not know	13 (92.9)	1 (7.1)	5.1	1.0-34.9	0.03
Exist	48 (63.2)	28 (36.8)			
Family support					
Low	31 (93.9)	2 (6.1)	7.8	2.0-30.8	<0.00
Good	30 (52.6)	27 (47.4)			

Table 3: Determinant factors affecting delay in early detection in cervical cancer patient.

Variable	APR	95% C.I.	P Value
Low Education	2.06	1.1-3.8	0.01
Low Knowledge	17.78	6.1-51.6	0.00
Negative Attitude	2.49	1.2-1.7	0.02

The results of this study indicate that, the willingness of a person to perform pap smear examination was affected by their ability to understand the importance of the examination. The high level of education a person will facilitate the acceptance of information so that the treasury of previous knowledge will be enriched by a variety of new information.⁸ In addition to education and knowledge that affect a person's behavior, attitude variables also greatly affect a person.⁹ Negative attitudes possessed by respondents about cervical cancer and examination affect respondents not to do early detection of cervical cancer to health facilities.

Regular pap smear behavior performed by women is due the existence of good knowledge and positive attitude to

the woman. Although attitudes are not yet an act or behavior, it is a predisposition to the act of a behavior. In addition, the behavior of pap smear is very necessary to do with the most important goal to know early the existence of cervical cancer cells so that women can avoid the disease.¹⁰

The results also showed that the majority of respondents of cervical cancer originated from Denpasar as many as 20 people (30%). This condition was predicted because Sanglah central hospital Denpasar as the main reference point and is the capital of Bali province with its heterogeneous population, both coming from Bali or from outside Bali. In addition, as one of the more advanced metropolitan cities compared to other cities, making one of the negative impacts of globalization is increased free sex. Badung as the city of origin of cervical cancer patients number two after Denpasar was also estimated because of its location adjacent to the city of Denpasar.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that most of respondents (67.8%) came in health care in an advanced stage and

most (75.6%) had never done early detection of cervical cancer. The dominant variables that affect the delay of early detection of cervical cancer were education, knowledge and attitude.

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