



Development of Sarebuan Activities Through the IVA Test Program in Sukajadi Health Center Area

Yulinda, Sri Mulyati, Ida Widiawati¹

¹ Bandung Midwifery Departement Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Bandung. Jalan Prof. Eyckman No. 24 Bandung, Indonesia. ZIP code 40161

Abstract. Background : In order to improve healthy behavior, Sukajadi Health Center has Sarebuan program. In this program there are maternal and child health services including early cervical cancer detection services using a new visual acetic acid (IVA) test that was carried out in October 2015. However, coverage IVA service in Sukajadi is low. The purpose of community service activities is to increase knowledge, attitudes towards midwives, cadres and the community about cancer and early detection of cervical cancer.

Methods : Community service activities carried out in two semesters from January 2016 to December 2016 in the Sukajadi Health Center in Bandung. This activity involved lecturers and four people from the Bandung Ministry of Health Polytechnic Student in Bandung Midwifery Department, Sukajadi Puskesmas Midwife as first Partner (13 people) and Health Cadre at Pasteur Village, Sukajadi Health Center as second Partner (13 people).

Results : Community service activities at the Sukajadi Health Center Health Officer have been carried out starting from socialization, IVA Test service practicum, counseling practice to assisting in the implementation of IVA tea. The results achieved on first partner are both aspects of good knowledge and skills. The coverage of the examination at the time of the screening of the IVA test reached approximately 100 mothers who were examined. Activities on community service for Sukajadi Village Health Cadre (second Partner) have been carried out both from socialization and counseling assistance.

Conclusion: There is an increase in cadre knowledge and skills after the activities have been carried out. It is recommended that this activity be continued by Sukajadi Health Center.

Introduction

Cervical cancer is caused by a chronic infection of the cervix by one or more HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) viruses.¹ It is estimated that the incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is around 17 per 100,000 inhabitants and ranks second most of all cancers in women after breast cancer as many as 13% and women who die from this disease are 10.3%.² Early detection of precancerous lesions can prevent precancerous lesions from continuing to cervical cancer if immediate treatment is taken. This is evident in developed countries that have experienced a decrease in the incidence of cervical cancer. In the United States, the incidence of cervical cancer has fallen by around 70%, which is possible due to the existence of good early detection and management programs.³ This is also in line with Peirson's research in 2013 which underwent a systematic review from 1995 to 2012. The results of the study prove that early detection of precancerous lesions

can reduce the incidence of cervical cancer and reduce mortality caused by cervical cancer.⁴

Early detection of cervical cancer can be done through IVA (Visual Acetic Acid Inspection Test) or

Pap smear tests.⁵ The IVA test can be carried out at the Puskesmas level in the city of Bandung, including in the work area of the Sukajadi Community Health Center in the city of Bandung because the method is practical, easy and inexpensive. In order to improve clean and healthy life behaviors at EFA in its work area, the Sukajadi Health Center has a SAREBUAN innovation program (Mother, Child and Adolescent Sararehat), which is carried out twice in one week namely Wednesday and Friday, in this program there are services maternal and child health, to fulfill reproductive health needs for women throughout the life cycle, including reproductive rights. This includes the provision of early detection of abnormalities in the external reproductive organs and early detection of cervical cancer using a visual

acetic acid (IVA) test that was only conducted in October 2015.

The coverage of IVA test services conducted by the Sukajadi Community Health Center is still low, this is because health workers, especially midwives, are still not exposed to IVA tests, of 7 midwives in Sukajadi puskesmas only 1 midwife trained to conduct IVA tests and materials to do the test has not been subsidized by the health office so the program has not run optimally. Sukajadi Health Center has not carried out health promotion on early detection of cancer, people do not know about IVA tests, fear of illness so they do not carry out tests, do not know the purpose of iva tests and there is a culture of embarrassment because testing IVA must open the pubic area.

Health promotion about IVA tests has not been done either by using simple media such as leaflets, booklets or flipcharts or more modern media such as film. The results of Sugiarsi Sri's research in 2011 Health Education, one of the health promotion efforts in PKK women's groups, can improve people's understanding to prevent cervical cancer.⁶

In addition to methods on health promotion, the media used are also an important part that can support the success of health education. the use of diverse media such as leaflets, flipcharts, booklets can improve people's understanding of IVA tests. One interesting and effective media on health education is film. Based on this, we had intervention about the development of Sarebuan activities to develop cervical cancer early detection program for Health Officers, Health Cadres and Communities in the Sukajadi Community Health Center in Bandung

Methods

The intervention carried out in two semesters from January 2016 to December 2016 in the Sukajadi Health Center in Bandung. This activity involved lecturers and four people from the Bandung Ministry of Health Polytechnic Student in Bandung Midwifery Department, Sukajadi Puskesmas Midwife as first Partner (13 people) and Health Cadre at Pasteur Village, Sukajadi Health Center as second Partner (13 people)..

Results and Discussion

All types of activities are carried out in Partner 1 and Partner 2, only activities do not all go according to plan, namely the implementation of activities scheduled for March 2016 until June 2016 (semester 1). 16 times the activity, but the implementation of giving material to partner II was not entirely given because of other community service activities which should have been promoted in semester 2 in the first semester, namely IVA examination assistance activities to partner I. This was due to a large IVA test examination in Sukajadi

puskesmas on April 20, 2016 so assistance to partner I must be implemented immediately.

Community service activities at the Sukajadi Health Center Health Officer (Partner 1) have been carried out starting from socialization, IVA Test service practicum, counseling practice to assisting in the implementation of IVA tea. The results achieved on partner 1 are both aspects of good knowledge and skills. The coverage of the examination at the time of the screening of the IVA test reached approximately 100 mothers who were examined. In this activity, in addition to the team of lecturers implementing Pengabmas Ibm and students, they also involved speakers from the Indonesian Cancer Foundation (YKI) in Bandung City.

Activities on community service for Sukajadi Village Health Cadres (Partner 2) have been carried out both from socialization and counseling assistance. Constraints faced at the time of the activity were that it was still difficult for cadres to be invited to carry out counseling to the community in groups. so at the time of mentoring, there were cadres who conducted counseling in groups and there were cadres who conducted individual counseling assisted by health workers.

Conclusion

There is an increase in cadre knowledge and skills after the activities have been carried out. t is expected that the early detection of cervical cancer services in Sukajadi health centers will continue and be improved by the Sukajadi Health Center both in terms of health promotion, IVA examination, and health cadre training that supports the implementation of IVA tests.

Competing Interest

The authors of this paper have no competing interest to report.

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