



EFFECTS COMMUNICATION FLASH CARDS ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE RELATED TO WOMEN'S CLASSICAL CANCER IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN NUSA INDAH PUSKESMAS AREA, BENGKULU CITY IN 2023

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Abstract

The coverage of cervical early detection by clinical examination in the working area of Bengkulu city medical center in 2019 of the total number of women of childbearing age was 50,240, only 3,833 (7.6%) Perform cervical and breast exams. Similarly, in 2020, out of 62,160 women of reproductive age, only 1,967 (3.2%) were tested, and for the 2021 aggregate, out of 62,160 women of reproductive age, 5,901 (9.5%) is detected early. cancer through IVA and SADANIS (Bengkulu City Health Office, 2021). This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of flashcards on knowledge and attitudes towards cervical cancer among older adults at the Nusa Indah Public Health Center work area, City from Bengkulu in 2023. Study design using Quassy experimental design research methodology. Know the increase in knowledge and attitude achieved through pre- and post-test activities. In this study, the experimental group was divided into 2 (two) groups, one group was advised by flashcards, the other group received leaflets. The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Research results from data analysis show that there is a significant difference between knowledge and attitude scores before and after the intervention, the p value obtained is 0.000 (<0.05). Wilcoxon test results show that there is a difference in mean knowledge and attitude scores before and after the intervention using flashcards and leaflets with a P value of 0.000 (0.05), meaning there is a effective in implementing interventions with flashcards and leaflet.

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INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer can arise from cells in the cervix, cervix, or both. Most cervical cancers begin in the transition zone, which is the transition from squamous cell type to columnar cell type. These cells do not immediately turn into cervical cancer. Normal cervical cells, under the influence of carcinogens, can gradually develop into precancerous cells and then into cancer cells (Savitri, A, et al., 2015).

Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is not fully understood but is linked to HPV (human papillomavirus) infection. HPV infection in young women is associated with maturation of the cervix after first sexual intercourse for women who are highly susceptible to this disease. infection if the cervix is immature. Women who start having sex before the age of 20 have a very high rate of squamous metaplasia due to an increased risk of atypical squamous changes leading to cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (Anggraini, 2020).

Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is not fully understood but is linked to HPV (human papillomavirus) infection. HPV infection in young women is associated with maturation of the cervix after first sexual intercourse for women who are highly susceptible to this disease. infection if the cervix is immature. Direct information, such as information obtained from the media, can affect how well people with cancer understand the use of chemotherapy (Fitriani, 2019).

The scope of cervical early detection in 2022 is 20 Puskesmas, of which 11 Puskesmas are VIA positive in Bengkulu City, Anggut Atas Medical Center (5.9%), West Lingkar Medical Center (4) .4%) and Sidomulyo Medical Center (9.1%). Banyan Raya Treatment Center (2.3%) Sukamerindu Medical Center (1.9%) Telaga Dewa Medical Center (2.6%) Betungan Medical Center (1.1%) Medical Center Lingkar Timur (1.7%) Jembatan Kecil Medical Center (4.2%) Puskesmas Nusa Indah 4 Medical Center (15.4%), Jalan Gedang 4 Medical Center (14.8%), suspected Cervical and breast cancer were diagnosed at Medical Center Reduce 2 (1.3%), Padang Serai Medical Center 1 (1.1%), Cho Ca Medical Center 1 (0.5%) . VIA coverage is available at Pasar Ikan Medical Center 205 (16.4%), Decline Medical Center 177 (15.5%), Bentiring Medical Center 55 (12.6) (Department of Health Bengkulu City, 2022). Although there has been an increase in the number of positive VIA, especially women of childbearing age are the age group at risk for early detection of cervical cancer and breast cancer.

Therefore, the researchers were interested in conducting a study titled “Effect of Flash card media on cervical cancer knowledge and attitudes among women of childbearing age.” at Nusa Indah Medical Center Area, Bengkulu City.

MATERIAL AND ETHODS

The study design used in this study is the Quassy experimental design. Know the increase in knowledge and attitudes gained through pre- and post-test activities. In this study, the experimental group was divided into 2 (two) groups, one group received advice about memory cards, the other group received leaflets. This study was conducted on women of reproductive age in the working area of Nusa Indah Medical Center, Bengkulu City. This study was conducted from May to June 2023. The total population was 5,961 people and the sample size in each intervention was 26 people.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Characteristics Based on Age, Education, Occupation in the Nusa Indah Community Health Center Area, Bengkulu City

Variable	Flash Card		Leaflet	
	n	%	N	%
Age				
20-35 year	11	42,3	8	19,2
>35 year	15	57,7	18	80
Education				
SD/SMP	4	15,4	8	30,8
SMA	19	73,1	15	57,7
DIII/S1	3	11,5	3	11,5
Work				
Doesn't work	16	61,5	20	76,9
Work	10	38,5	6	23,1

Based on Table 1. Characteristics of respondents with Flash Card Media, the majority of 15 (52.7%) were >35 years old. and leaflet media 18 (80.8%) were >35 years old. Most of the 19 (73.%) flash card media education respondents had high school/vocational school education.

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Table 2. Normalization Ttest of Flash Card Effect on Knowledge and Attitudes Towards Cervical Cancer among women of reproductive age at Nusa Indah medical center area

Variable	n	Mean	Different Mean	SD	P value
Knowledge					
Flash Card					
Before	26	5,15	2,38	1.54123	0,000
After	26	7,53			
Leaflet					
Before	26	4,96	1,15	2,340	0,009
After	26	6,11			
Attitude					
Flash Card					
Before	26	33,30	7,861	5,251	0,000
After	26	33,30			

After	26	41,23			
Sikap					
Leaflet					
Before	26	34,34	3,807	5,740	0,000
After	26	38,15		4,016	

Based on the results of the Mann-Whitney test, the p-value for knowledge is 0.000 (<0.05) and the p-value for attitude is 0.05 (<0.05), that is, there is a difference average on the effectiveness of flash card delivery. media and communication materials. The mean knowledge of the media flashcard group is 7.53, while the knowledge of the media flashcard group is 6.11 and the attitude towards the media flashcard group is 41.23 while the information of the media flashcard group is 38, 15. From this average difference, it can be concluded that flash card media is more effective than brochures.

Table 3. Difference between flashcards and leaflets on knowledge and attitudes of women of reproductive age at Nusa Indah medical center, Bengkulu city

Variable	n	Mean	Different Mean	SD	P-Value
Flash Card Knowledge	26	7,53	2,38	1,54	0,024
Leaflet Knowledge	26	6,11		0,76	
Flash Card Atitude	26	41,23	7,86	3,74	0,011
Leaflet Atitude	26	38,15		4,01	

Based on Table 4.5, it shows that, for the knowledge variable, the result is p-value = 0.024 (<0.05), that is, H0 is rejected (there is a difference in knowledge when using flash cards and support leaflet). Meanwhile, for the attitude variable, the P-value is 0.011 (<0.05), that is, H0 is rejected (there is a difference in attitude towards the use of flashcards and leaflets).

The Average Knowledge and Attitude About Cervical Cancer Before and After The Intervention of The Intervention Group and The Control Group

The Wilcoxon test results showed that the average knowledge about cervical cancer before flashcard intervention in the intervention group was 5.15 and after the intervention increased to 7.53. The average knowledge before the leaflet intervention in the control group was 4.96, then increased to 6.00. The low level of knowledge, especially of mothers, is an important knowledge factor. There is indeed a connection between the mother's role in managing the family. The mother's education and knowledge greatly influence the family's ability to manage resources. A mother's ignorance can lead to misunderstandings about what she needs. Knowledge of the mother is one of the determinants of mother's thinking (Mardiana, 2021).

The results of this study are consistent with Haris's (2017) finding that education through flash crd increased the value of knowledge. flashcards in the form of 8 x 12 cm picture cards and remind

students of something related to the image, text, or symbol on the card. And through this flash card holder, it draws arguments or opinions from the results of analysis and interprets visual and textual information. This Flash card holder can improve memory comprehension and reasoning ability when studying an object. Vani's study (2022) showed that knowledge increased before and after health education with flashcards with $p=0,000$. This study is also consistent with Saleh's (2019) study which showed increased knowledge after receiving advice in brochure with p value of 0.000.

This study is also consistent with Saleh's (2019) study which showed an increase in knowledge after receiving advice and training through promotional material with p -value = 0.000. Consistent with the researcher's hypothesis that providing knowledge through counseling and training by a combination of media and promotional materials has a great influence on the development of knowledge. knowledge, this is shown by the results of univariate analysis after receiving counseling and training with promotional materials. in knowledge. Attitude is a reaction or response that persists in a person against a stimulus or object. Attitude actually involves appropriate responses to certain stimuli, which in everyday life is a feature of responses to social stimuli (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

This study is consistent with the study of Risma Meidiana et al (2018) that the average attitude in the treatment group before and after the pre-test counseling is 36.62, while the post-test is 36.62, 40.38. Based on these results, we find the mean attitude after the post-test counseling is higher than before the test with a difference of -3.76.

Effect of Knowledge and Attitudes on Cervical Cancer Flash Cards and Leaflets in WUS at Nusa Indah Medical Center, Bengkulu City

The data results indicated that the standardized test performed with Mann Whitney showed a significant influence between knowledge scores and attitude scores before and after the intervention. Results of knowledge and attitudes before and after distributing flashcards and media flyers showed a p -value of 0.000 (<0.05). Therefore, H_0 detection is rejected, which means that providing communication interventions on flashcards and before and after knowledge and attitude leaflets would be effective.

The results of this study are in agreement with the study of Sofi (2019) which showed a significant influence on the knowledge value before and after receiving the advice, each p -value ($p = 0.000$). Flashcards are more effective in increasing knowledge ($p = 0.000$). This study is also consistent with Misrina's (2019) study that the knowledge before and after handing out leaflets has a p value (<0.05), which is effective in receiving leaflets.

This study is consistent with the results of Maisje's (2018) study showing that flashcards and cards have an effect in improving knowledge and attitudes towards worms. When there is a difference in the increase in knowledge and attitude of the intervention group and the control group, the experimental

group tends to notice an increase in knowledge and attitude. Isdaruwati (2020) research results show that knowledge leaflet media is effective. Flyers are one of the media that can increase knowledge due to many factors, one of which is to provide information to someone.

Differences Between Knowledge and Attitudes About Cervical Cancer Flashcards and Leaflets in WUS at Nusa Indah Medical Center in Bengkulu City

Based on the results of the statistical test, it shows that the acquired knowledge variable $p = 0.024 (< 0.05)$, ie H_0 is eliminated (there is a difference in knowledge when using flashcards and supporting leaflets). While for the attitude variable, the P-value is 0.011 (<0.05), which means that H_0 is rejected (there is a difference in attitude towards the use of flashcards and leaflets).

The results of this study are consistent with the study of Priyatnomo (2021). Statistical test results show that tables using leaflets score knowledge by Wilcoxon test, from pass score ($p=0.000$), board using flashcards score knowledge through test Wilcoxon. results ($p = 0.001$) and the difference between the two media using the results of the Mann-Whitney test ($p = 0.037$). This shows that there is a difference in the way flashcards and leaflets are viewed in relation to the knowledge of mothers of young children about keeping their children's oral health in Posyandu.

Enhanced knowledge can encourage respondents to have a positive attitude. Having a positive attitude can influence respondents to behave positively by detecting cervical cancer early (Wahyuni, 2011). And through this flash card holder, it presents arguments or opinions from the results of analysis and interprets the visual and textual information contained in the flash card holder. This flash card holder can improve comprehension, memory, and reasoning skills while researching a topic, while stimulating audiovisual stimulation used through presentations, demonstrations of IVA tests and discuss the Pap test, as well as share about cervical cancer.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study on the effect of flash cards on knowledge and attitudes towards cervical cancer in women of reproductive age (WUS) in the health center work area Nusa Indah, Bengkulu City.

1. Intervention group characteristics for the majority of respondents Flash Card Media shows that most respondents are over 35 years old, most respondents have university degrees and most respondents are unemployed. . As for the control group, the results show that most of the respondents are over 35 years old, most have university degrees and most are unemployed.

2. The variable mean knowledge of the respondents about flashcard media increased before and after the intervention, from 5.15 to 7.53. The mean attitude variable of Flash Card respondents increased before and after the intervention, from 33.30 to 41.23.
3. The average knowledge variable of the leaflets increased before and after the intervention, that is, the average knowledge variable of the surveyed leaflets increased before and after the intervention, ie from 4.96 to 6,11. Media Leafleat respondents' mean attitude variable increased before and after the intervention, from 34.34 to 38.15.
4. There was a significant effect between knowledge scores and attitudes before and after the intervention with flashcards and media leaflets. Better performance on flashcard media due to importance of 0.00 for both knowledge and attitude, so more effective people will use flashcard media, while knowledge leaflet support level knowledge is 0.09, that is, it is insignificant.
5. There is a difference between the flash card document and the post-intervention leaflet on knowledge and attitudes towards cancer among women of reproductive age in the Nusa Indah medical center area, Bengkulu city.

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