

THE AGE OF MARRIED RELATIONSHIP WITH POSITIVE EVENTS ACCORDING TO DATA EXAMINATION OF THE VILLAGE DONE PKBI DIY ON JANUARY – MARCH 2019

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Abstract

The prevalence of cancer in Indonesia is about 1,4 / 1.000, population or about the. 330.000 Based on the incidence of Yogyakarta cervical cancer in some cases, 339 district in the district Bantul 341 cases as many as. So the highest cancer in the Yogyakarta are district Bantul. The government has projected program early detection Indonesia in women age the 30-50 year 50 % women until 2019.

Know relations age of marriage influential to the IVA positive. Research methods that were used of these tests are descriptive of analytic with an approach cross sectional. Using data examination secondary IVA January - March 2019 of the respondents 92. Sampling techniques used is a total of sampling. Analysis using the correlation chi-Square. Characteristics of respondents in PKBI Yogyakarta January- March 2019 by age most age 20-35 year some 47 (51,1 %), pendidikan terakhir SMP 44 orang (47,8%), The majority of a mother working as a house wife 58 the (63,0 %), the number of the parity of even the largest a multiparous mammal 58 the (63,0%), Vaginal discharge of froth and clotted 47 people (51.1%), while most mothers do not use contraception 26 people (28.3%). mother who is married to the age of <20 years with results of positive IVA tests as many as 8 people (16.7%). Statistical results with Chi-Square test p-value 0,005 p <0,05 so that there is a relationship between age married to positive IVA events. Age of marriage relationship with the incident Iva positive according to an examination IVA Conducted pkbi special region Yogyakarta In January-March 2019

Keywords: mandai, fermentation, jackfruit, salt

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015, every year > 490,000 women in the world are diagnosed with cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer found in women in the world, 80% is found in developing countries. Indonesia is a developing country that has the largest cervical cancer cases in other developing countries. In Indonesia every year more than 15,000 cases of cervical cancer are detected, and around 8,000 cases of them died. Every 1 minute a new case appears and every 2 minutes dies 1 woman due to cervical cancer [1].

Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid is an examination of the cervix visually using vinegar acid (acetic acid) with the naked eye to detect abnormalities after applying vinegar acid 3-5% [2].

The coverage of cervical cancer detection in Yogyakarta City in 2014 did not meet the expected target. Of the 69,599 women aged 30-50 years targeted at 80% (55,679), but the reported data is only 314 people (0.45%) doing early detection of cervical cancer. Data of 314 people who were screened for cervical cancer were observed by 6 positive results of Visual Acetate Acid (IVA) inspection from 4 areas of Puskesmas Gondokusuman 1 and 2 people from Puskesmas Tegalrejo.

Efforts made by the Yogyakarta City Health Office to reduce morbidity and mortality due to cervical cancer with primary and secondary control. Primary control efforts include socialization of cervical cancer. Secondary efforts include early detection of risk factors for cervical cancer in special groups (women of childbearing age) [3]. Based on data from Special Region of Yogyakarta, the incidence of cervical cancer in city districts was 339 cases, in Bantul Regency as many as 341 cases. So the highest incidence in Yogyakarta Province is Bantul Regency [4]. The government targets Indonesia's early detection program for women aged 30-50 years with a target of 50% of women until 2019 [5].

For this reason, researchers are interested in analyzing the age of marriage with positive IVA events according to mobile IVA examination data carried out by PKBI Special Region of Yogyakarta from January to March 2019

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This type of research is analytical descriptive, with a cross sectional approach. The research was carried out in PKBI Special Region of Yogyakarta in May 2019 to retrieve secondary data from January to March 2019. The sample in this study used a total sampling technique where all the attendees of the IVA examination were taken for examination by DIY PKBI. The independent variable is the age of marriage. The dependent variable is IVA positive. Univariate data analysis using percentages and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Overview of general profile research sites

PKBI was founded on December 23, 1957 in Jakarta, as a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). In 1959 PKBI became a member of the International Family Planning Federation, the IPPF (International Planned Parenthood Federation), headquartered in London. PKBI Special Region of Yogyakarta was established 10 years after the PKBI was in 1967. Initially the PKBI Special Region of Yogyakarta was only a training place from the central PKBI but in its development PKBI Special Region of Yogyakarta was able to develop programs for teens and husbands/wives, and unmarried women. After that develop again by reaching out to communities such as transvestites, gays, domestic helpers (PRT), sex workers and workers carrying.

PKBI Yogyakarta occupies 2 buildings, Gedung yang Jl. Taman Siswa, Gg Basuki and Building located on Jl. Mataram People's Army, Jt 1/705, Gg. Kaps, Badran. Then PKBI Yogyakarta added one reproductive health service post on Jl. Pakem, Sosrowijayan which is an extension of the service from Griya Lentera. This service post was built to get closer to the target group. PKBI Yogyakarta as an extension of PKBI usat, named itself as an NGO which certainly carried shared values in every PKBI in Indonesia. These values are clearly stated in the vision and mission, values and strategies in the form of organizational strengthening.

Characteristics of Subjects

Table 1. Distribution the frequency characteristics of the respondents (n = 92)

characteristics of responden	f	Percentage (%)
Age		
<20 years	2	2,2
20 – 35 years	47	51,1
36 – 45 years	36	39,1
>45 years	7	7,6
Total	92	100%
Level of educaions		
Primary school	9	9,8
Junior High school	44	47,8
Senior High school	31	33,7
Diploma-3	2	2,2
S1	5	5,4
S2	1	1,1
Total	92	100%
Work		
Housewife	58	63,0
Labor	5	5,4
Farmer	18	19,6
Trader	1	1,1
Teacher	2	2,2
Swasta	8	8,7
Total	92	100%
Parity		
Primipara	21	22,8
Multipara	58	63,0
Grandemultipara	13	14,1
Total	92	100%
Vaginal Fluid		
Normal	45	48,9
Abnormal	47	51,1
Total	92	100%
Contraception		
Without	26	28,3
contraception		
1 mounth Injection	16	17,4
3 mounth injection	11	12,0
Condom	2	2,2
IUD	15	16,3
Implant	13	14,1
Pil	8	8,7
Tubectomy	1	1,1
Total	92	100%

Source: Secondary Data January – March 2019 PKBI DIY

Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents can be seen that the respondents in this study amounted to 92 people. Most of the respondents in this study were aged 20–35 with 47 people (51.1%). It is known that the majority of the respondents' last education was 44 junior high school students (47.8%). The most types of work of respondents are housewives (IRT) as many as 58 people (63.0%). While the largest number of children is multipara as many as 58 people (63.0%). For most vaginal fluid data it is not normal because the fluid that comes out is 47 fruit (51.1%) and fruiting liquid. Based on the type of contraception used by respondents, the respondents did not use contraception or not KB as many as 26 people (28.3%).

1. Univariate analysis

a. Age of marriage

Table 2. Frequency of marriage age distribution for DIY PKBI 2019

Age Of marriage	f	%
< 20 years old	48	52,2
20 – 35 years old	44	47,8
Total	92	100

Source: Secondary Data January – March 2019 PKBI DIY

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that 48 mothers (52.2%) at the age of <20 years old were married (52.2%) while 44A (47.8%) at the age of 20-35 years were married. So it can be concluded that the results of the data in this study indicate that the majority of mothers who conducted IVA examinations in the PKBI DIY in January - March 2019 were married at the age of > 20 years.

b. IVA examination

Table 3. examination result

Examination result	f	(%)
Positive	8	8,7
Negative	84	91,3
Total	92	100

Source: Secondary Data January – March 2019 PKBI DIY

Table 3 shows the mothers who performed IVA examination with positive results as many as 8 people (8.7%), while mothers who did IVA examination with negative results were 84 people (91.3%).

2. Bivariate Analysis

Table 4 shows that married mothers aged > 20 years with positive IVA examination results were 8 people (16.7%), but married mothers aged 20-35 years with no positive IVA examination results (0.0%). Married mothers aged > 20 with 40 IVA negative results (83.3%),

while married mothers at the age of 20-35 years with negative IVA examination results were 44 people (100.0%). So it can be concluded that most of the mothers who performed IVA tests with positive results were those who were married at the age of <20 years.

Based on the results of the coefficients carried out using the Chi-Square test with p-value (0.005) $p < 0.05$. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the age of marriage with positive IVA events according to the results of the examination of PKBI DIY secondary data 2019.

Table 4. Cross tabulation between Married Age and Positive IVA Examination of PKBI DIY

Variabel of Research		Result of IVA examination				total		p value
		Positive		Negative				
		f	%	f	%	f	%	
Age of marriage	<20	8	16,7	40	83,3	48	100	0,005
	20–35	0	0,0	44	100,0	44	100	
Total		8	8,7	84	91,3	92	100	

Source: Secondary Data January – March 2019 PKBI DIY

DISCUSSION

Age of marriage

The results showed that of 92 respondents who conducted IVA examinations, the majority of 48 (52.2%) were married at the age of <20 years. Respondents who married at the age of <20 years were more examined by IVA, this shows that public awareness of reproductive health is good. Sexual relations under the age of 20 years will have a higher impact than reproductive period between 20-30 years on reproductive health because before that age the development of cells in the female reproductive organs is not perfect or mature reproductive organs so that it can cause abnormal cells and risk of cervical cancer .

In accordance with the theory that in adolescence (12-20 years) female reproductive organs are developing. Penis or sperm stimulation can trigger changes in the nature of cells to be abnormal, especially if injured during sexual intercourse and then infection with the HPV virus. These normal cells have high potential to cause cervical cancer [6].

1. IVA examination

The results showed that of 92 respondents who conducted IVA examinations, a small number of respondents were 8 people (8.7%) with positive IVA examination results or suffered from cervical cancer and almost all 84 people (91.3%) with negative or no results of examination. cervical cancer. This shows that the public health status is good and also public awareness in terms of reproductive health, but even so there are still a small number who suffer from cervical cancer. This is influenced by several other factors including age, contraception used, and number of children owned (parity).

2. Relationship between Married Age and Positive IVA Examination

The results showed that data analysis using Chi Square Test with a significance level of 0.05 was obtained at 0.05 ($p < 0.05$) which means that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means that there is a significant relationship between the age of marriage with a positive IVA event. Married age group <20 years has a greater risk of cervical cancer with IVA positive examination results of 8 people (16.7%) compared to married women aged <20 years with a percentage (83.3%)

This is because in Indonesia early marriage is still found in many community life can be associated with socio-economic conditions in the country and culture in several regions in Indonesia. There are still parents who think that marrying their daughters as early as possible can free up the family's economic burden even though their daughters are not yet mentally and spiritually ready and immature from the maturity of their reproductive organs.

The results of the analysis of the description of most mothers who performed IVA examination with positive results were those of married mothers at the age of <20 years. The results of this study are supported by (Karini, 2017) that respondents with cervical cancer as many as 39 (78%) people with first marriage age <20 years with statistical tests obtained p value 0,000 95% confidence interval.

Women who have the first sexual intercourse <20 years are at risk of developing cervical cancer, it is true that the respondents affected were elderly women because they had sex <20 years. Respondents admitted that having the first sexual relationship at the age of 14-19 years (married age) whose marriage was married at a young age was normal. It is also influenced by the level of education, the most recent cervical cancer sufferers are 44 junior high school students (47.8%). Women who have a low level of education will make a decision to conduct an early marriage without regard to the risks that are likely to occur in the future [7]. Sexual intercourse that is done too early (<20 years) can affect damage to the cervical epithelial tissue or the wall of the vaginal cavity. These conditions can get worse leading to cell abnormalities and abnormal growth. Age is considered optimal for reproduction for women aged 20-35 years. If it is not ready, the immature mucous cells will experience changes and can damage cells in the mouth of the mouth [8].

The results of this study are also in line with the Gayatri (2013) 9 study, which found a significant relationship between women with a history of early marriage and cervical cancer incidence. Women with a history of early marriage will have a risk of developing cervical cancer 8.4 times greater than women who do not marry at an early age.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter, the authors can conclude as follows:

- a. Most respondents according to examination data from January to March 2019 IVA PKBI DIY married aged <20 years.
- b. A small proportion of respondents according to data from January to March 2019 PKBI DIY suffers from cervical cancer
- c. There is a significant relationship between the age of marriage and the positive IVA event according to the circumference of IVA examination conducted by PKBI DIY from January to March 2019

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