

Screening IVA Test Effort to Increase Intention for Early Detection Cancer Cervix in Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal District

Ayu Ulfah Nur Lubis¹, Wahyuni Harahap², Kiki Khoiriyani³, Doriani Harahap⁴

¹Midwifery Study Program, STIKes Namira Madina, Indonesia

²Midwifery Study Program, Kholisatur Rahmi, Indonesia

³Midwifery Study Programs, Institut Kesehatan Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

⁴Midwifery Study Program, Armina Centre, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author:

Ayu Ulfah Nur Lubis

Midwifery Study Program,
STIKes Namira Madina,
Indonesia

Email: ayuulfa02@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is still one of the main causes of death in women in Indonesia, mostly caused by delays in treatment due to a lack of knowledge about it. Early detection. Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) is a simple, affordable, and effective screening method for recognizing early symptoms of cervical cancer, especially in communities with limited access to advanced health facilities. This research aims to provide comprehensive education on cervical cancer prevention efforts through a promotive and preventive approach based on VIA. Counseling was conducted for women of productive age using interactive methods, including material delivery, group discussions, and simulations of general examination procedures. The implementation results showed an increase in the participants' understanding of the importance of routine screening, early symptom recognition, and preventive measures that can be carried out independently. This program is expected to raise public awareness of the importance of early detection and become part of a strategy to empower women to sustainably maintain their reproductive health.

Keywords: Cancer Cervix; Inspection Visual Acetic Acid; Early Detection

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1. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer remains a leading cause of cancer-related death in women, especially in developing countries. In Indonesia, the prevalence of cervical cancer remains high owing to low public awareness of the early detection and prevention of this disease (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Infection with oncogenic types of Human Papillomavirus (HPV), particularly HPV types 16 and 18, is the primary cause of cervical cancer. Symptoms of cervical cancer generally do not appear in the early stages; therefore, women often present to health facilities when the condition has already reached an advanced stage (Putri & Sari, 2021).

One of the secondary prevention strategies that has been proven effective in reducing the incidence of cancer in the cervix is screening or early detection. Examination of the Inspection Visual with sour acetate (IVA) is method VIA is a recommended screening method because it can be performed easily, quickly, and does not require sophisticated laboratory equipment (Yuliani et al., 2020). Furthermore, VIA has high sensitivity in detecting precancerous lesions in the cervix, especially when performed routinely in women age productive (Dewi et al., 2019). However, the coverage inspection IVA in Indonesia Still relatively low and has not reached the target set by the WHO.

The lack of knowledge and awareness among women about the importance of IVA examination is an inhibiting factor in its implementation. This early detection program. Research by Pratiwi and Ramadani (2021) showed that structured and interactive health education can significantly increase women's intentions and participation in VIA screening. The education provided not only focuses on the screening procedure; but also includes information about risk factors, early signs of cervical cancer, and the importance of regular check-ups

even in the absence of symptoms.

Therefore, this community research activity was conducted to provide education on cervical cancer prevention through early detection using the IVA method. This activity is aimed at women of childbearing age using a participatory and communicative approach; through counseling and simple simulations. It is hoped that this intervention will improve knowledge of participants and push behavior to prevent sustainability, so that the incidence of cervical cancer can be reduced through affordable and easily accessible early detection efforts.

2. IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

This research activity was implemented in the independent practice of the midwife (PMB) Bd. Atika, S. Keb, located in Mandailing Natal Regency. The target of this activity was 20 women of childbearing age (WUS). This educational and counseling activity took place in November 2025; using an interactive approach consisting of lecture methods, group discussions, and demonstrations as a strategy to deliver the material effectively and interestingly. The implementation stage began with an apperception activity carried out by the implementation team together with partners. At this stage, initial coordination was carried out between lecturers and students as the implementation team with the partner, in this case midwife Atika, to discuss in detail the planning and preparation of the research activities.

The activity implementation strategy was designed to achieve the objectives optimally. Therefore, the implementation of the activity actively involved partner midwives and all members of the implementation team, both lecturers and students. They also participated in counseling and accompanied the implementation of Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) examination. The activity began on Saturday on; November 10, 2025. On that day, an introductory session was held between the implementation team, the partners, and the participants. Next, the head of the implementation team provided a general explanation of the objectives and a series of activities for all participants. Subsequently, an educational session was held by the implementation team, which consisted of lecturers and students, by distributing leaflets containing educational material regarding cervical cancer. The material presented includes the definition of cervical cancer, early signs and symptoms, risk factors, preventive measures using the VIA method, benefits of early detection, and urgency of implementing VIA early detection as a preventive measure for cervical cancer.

Following the presentation, the event continued with a discussion and question-and-answer session to provide the participants with the opportunity to share their questions and experiences related to the topic. This session was followed by a demonstration of the VIA examination, which was conducted professionally by partner midwives with assistance from the implementation team. After the examination was completed, the VIA results were delivered directly to each participant by the implementation team and partner midwives. As the final stage of the series of activities, the evaluation was conducted on Saturday, November 22, 2025. Evaluation: This involves the entire implementation team assessing the effectiveness of the activity, the level of participant participation, and feedback on the materials and implementation methods used. This research is expected to increase the knowledge and awareness of women of childbearing age. on the importance of early detection of cervical cancer through the IVA method, while encouraging the implementation of sustainable preventive health practices in the community

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research activities we are carried out with as many targets as 20 WUS. The research team consisted of six people, including two lecturers and four students from the D3 midwifery program at Namira Madina Health College. The initial implementation stage involved conducting an apperception of the research implementation with participants; accompanied by partner midwives. During the health education session, the participants listened attentively to the material. which are given and submit a number of questions on the session discussion and ask the answer. Of the mothers present, approximately 80%, when asked about the test, did not know what IVA was and had never had an IVA test.

After receiving health education, 11 participants became interested in doing. IVA, with results normal individuals do not have precancerous lesions. This is in accordance with the information motivation bhavioral skills (IMB) theory. A model that conveys that changes in health behavior depend on three components: information (knowledge), personal and social motivation, and behavioral skills/self-efficacy, providing education about VIA (knowledge), accompanied by social support and increased self-confidence (motivation and skills), can encourage mothers to participate in VIA screening, not just have discourse. This theory supports the premise that mentoring or education that provides knowledge about VIA, combined with increased motivation and skills, can encourage real behavioral changes (in this case, VIA examination action) for health improvement.

Achievement of results from research activities for the community regarding education cancer prevention cervix through early detection The IVA was generally well implemented. The evaluation results showed that the obstacles encountered in implementing this research in the community were as follows: the participation rate in IVA screening was only 55%. Several factors were suspected to have influenced this, including participants' initial lack of understanding of the topic's importance, limited free time, and a lingering sense of shame or reluctance to openly discuss reproductive health issues.

4. CONCLUSION

Public health research activities are very beneficial for participants; although 45% of participants participated in this activity to completion, 45% were still embarrassed and afraid to undergo the IVA test. A more communicative and personalized approach is needed, such as mapping participants' needs before the activity, delivering materials using more interactive methods, and involving community leaders or local cadres to facilitate communication. Furthermore, it is important to schedule activities at more flexible times and consider non material incentives as a form of appreciation. With these steps, it is hoped that the level of activity and involvement of participants in similar activities in the future will increase. future could increase significantly.

CLOSING

Thank you to those who have worked same in compilation This research, that is PMB Bd. Atika, S. Keb as land partner health education and implementation of research to public. Respondents, as participants who were very cooperative, followed the program, so that activities ran smoothly.

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