Health Training Effect on the Level of Midwife Knowledge and Skills of Pap Smear in Health Kendalkerep Malang

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Background: Cervical cancer is the 4th most common cancer among women worldwide, with an estimated 527,624 new cases and 265,653 deaths in 2012. Worldwide, mortality rates of cervical cancer are substantially lower than incidence with a ratio of mortality to incidence to 50.3%. Cervical cancer ranked as the 2nd cause of female cancer and 2nd most common female cancer in women aged 15 to 44 years in Indonesia. During 2012, about 20,928 new cervical cancer cases are diagnosed annually in Indonesia. Based on data from the East Java Provincial Health Office, in 2011 the number of patients with cervical cancer in East Java reached 1,844 cases, and Malang city is the highest contributors. Currently there are 747 women in the city of Malang are known to suffer from cervical cancer. In general, patients with cervical cancer in Indonesia is come with advanced stage that difficult to treat. Developed countries already do early detection through pap smear program which has decreasing the incidence and mortality of cervical cancer (Altintas et al, 2008). A Pap smear can be done by a doctor, midwife, or a trained nurse (MOH, 2009).

Several factors that could contribute to the high incidence of cervical cancer in the city of Malang are a lack of midwife skills on a pap smear tests. It certainly depends on knowledge regarding Pap smears of each of these healthcare workers. The majority of the tests that they do not meet the diagnostic criteria exist so that the result would be inadequate. Whereas adequate pap smear screening can reduce the incidence of cervical cancer by 80 % and mortality from cervical cancer by 70% (Mehta et al, 2013). There has also been mentioned in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number : 369 / Menkes / SK / III / 2007 on Standards of Professional Midwives, in the aspect of basic skills that a midwife should be able to take and send papsmear technical preparations. Based on the above factors, we need a media information that can support the existing knowledge of health workers, such as health training that will be directed to midwives in the outskirts of the city of Malang. Given the expected health training skills, they will get better and the results of a pap smear done can also meet the diagnostic criteria. It is also expected that there are people on the outskirts of the city of Malang will be more affordable, particularly in economic terms.

Based on data from the East Java Provincial Health Office (2012) Malang has 15 Puskesmas Integrated Unit which is spread over an area of 110 km2. While the number of midwives in the city of Malang as many as 102 people and 32 of them were in Puskesmas Kendal Kerep , District Blimbing, Malang. By covering 31 % of the number of midwives in the city of Malang, expected health training scheduled for later this helpful to support the early detection of cervical cancer and can reduce the incidence of cervical cancer in Malang. Based on the above background, researchers interested in conducting research on "The Effect of Health Training On The Level of Knowledge and Midwife Skill About Pap Smear In Puskesmas Kendal Kerep Malang".

2. Material and Methods

This type of research used was quasi experimental design with one group pre-test and post-test. The study was conducted in Puskesmas Kendal Kerep Malang in June 2015. The study population was the whole midwife who was in Puskesmas Kendal Kerep Malang. The samples in this study using a Total Sampling. Inclusion criteria were used in this study are : (1). Midwives are in Puskesmas Kendal Kerep; (2). Midwives do pap smear ≤ 4 times in 1 month; (3). Willing to take the research to fill in the form of statements and willing to be measured skill that has been held; and (4). Following medical training from beginning until the end. Health training about pap smear using extension methods. Besides the speakers also provide examples directly concerning Pap smear procedure is right to training participants. In this training presenters will provide information about the dangers of cervical cancer, cervical cancer symptoms, the importance of the prevention of cervical cancer with a Pap smear, Pap smear instructions, and procedures to correct pap smears.
The level of knowledge of midwives on several issues related to the pap smear, such as cervical cancer (4 questions), Pap smear, which include: (1) Purpose of pap smear (1 question); (2). Pap smear instruction (5 questions); and (3) Pap smear procedure correctly (5 questions). Level of knowledge classified good if the 76 % -100 % correct answers, enough if 56 % -75 % of correct answers and less if ≤ 55 % correct answers . The ability of a midwife is a midwife skills in performing Pap smear correctly. skills classified as very good if the scores 91-100 , well if scores 76-90 , sufficient if the scores 61-75 , and less if getting value ≤ 60 . Data processing includes editing stage on the available data, coding and scoring, as well as data entry phase into the measurement table. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 12.0, and test using the Shapiro - Wilk normality. Hypothesis test used in this study is a paired t-test, because this study had hypothesized numerical comparative pairs consisting of two groups.

3. Results and Discussion

This study aims to determine the effect of health training to the level of knowledge and midwfe skills in Puskesmas Kendal Kerep Malang.

### Table 1: Responden characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>n (total=17)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged (year)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>70,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>94,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4 Midwife</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pap smear Frecuency in a month</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>52,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 times</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: (Primary Data, 2015)

In this study, the samples were aged between 20-30 years as many as 12 people (70.6 %). There is also a sample aged 30-40 years as many as 2 sample (11.8 %) and the samples were aged > 40 years as many as three people (17.6 %). The data shows that health workers are trained the majority aged between 20-30 years. This is because the majority of the trainees is an apprentice midwife at the health center Kendal Kerep Malang. It can also affect the process of receiving information on each individual. At age < 40 years assumed a person's ability to capture and remember information more higher with age, while those aged ≥ 40 years has been the start of organ degeneration that memory skills has decreased with age (Cahyaningsih et al, 2013).

### Table 2: Comparison of responden knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Before training (n (total=17))</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>After training (n (total=17))</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64,7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29,4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary data, 2015)

The results of the data analysis of the level of knowledge of the samples showed that the sample already had a good knowledge on the pretest. A total of 64.7 % of the samples belonging to both criteria. While at posttest that number increased to 88.2 %. This is in line with similar research conducted Sukiarko in 2007 in the District of Magelang regency Tempuran where there is an increased knowledge after training on nutrition posyandu against local cadres. In addition, the questionnaire data have been obtained also showed that most of the samples had mastered almost all questions in the questionnaire even before the training takes place. It can be seen from the number of samples correctly answered. The effectiveness of this training can also be judged from the increase in the number of correct answers and the decrease in the number of wrong answers after the training given. Nevertheless there is still a question that has a number of errors when posttest that the specimen retrieval techniques. As has been described that
knowledge can be influenced by several factors such as education and their exposure of information (Mubarak, 2012). In this study, samples influenced with the education because all of them have been get a higher education and almost all of the samples (94.1%) had a diploma in Midwifery. Higher education make it easier to get information and will increase the knowledge (Mubarak, 2012).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Classification</th>
<th>Before training n (total=17)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Primary data, 2015)

The results of the data analysis skills samples also showed an increase in value resulting from health training. At pretest number of samples classified as having skill less as much as 94.1%. While at the time postest this number had fallen to 29.4%. Based on data obtained checklist has also been known that health care training has an influence on the in increase skill samples. It can be seen from the decline in the value of 0 and an increase in the number of grades 1 and 2 after training is given. But still there are items on the checklist which has the highest number of 0, the item on the PA when completing form pap smears done. In the literature mentioned that the skill a person can be affected by a lack of facilities or adequate infrastructure. It can also be affected by how often the person to train and hone their ability (Notoatmodjo, 2011). In this study, skill sample is certainly influenced by two factors. Because it has been known as much as 52.9% of the sample had never worked on a pap smear at all. 47.1% while other samples have worked on the pap smear as much as 1-4 times in one month.

From these discussions, it can be stated that the training of health has a significant impact on the level of knowledge and ability (skill) of health workers in health centers Kendal Kerep Malang. In this case, the training is done in the form of a lecture with audio-visual aids are accompanied by a question and answer session to presenters and continued with the practice directly to the mannequin. In its application, this training can be used to support the performance of health workers so that later they can minimize errors that are not expected at the time the practice directly to the patient. The success of the training is certainly not immune from the many factors that influence such as trainers / presenters, trainees, as well as the materials delivered. In this training course presenters are people who are already competent in their field and of course in accordance with the material to be delivered. In addition, participants in the training was also very enthusiastic in training because never before held a similar training, let alone the material presented in the training is also a standard of competence which should be controlled by a trainee. Further studies are needed to determine the effect of training with samples more, or done on a broader research centers with different methods.

References


