

Cervical cancer screening coverage in urban and rural area: its determinants

Juminten Saimin^{1*} Satrio Wicaksono² Ashaeryanto²

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ²Faculty of Medicine Halu Oleo Universitas Kendari

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.19106/JMedScieSup005001201806>

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a woman's health problem that is still widespread throughout the world, especially in developing country such as Indonesia. The high incidence of cervical cancer related with early detection program. Visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA) is used as an alternative screening method because it is easier, cheaper, and effectiveness is not much different from the Pap test. The most participant in urban and rural areas was the age group 31-40 years old, low parity, and first intercourse at ≥ 17 years old. There was association between cervical cancer screening coverage with education level, knowledge and distance of service facilities. There were significant difference of education level ($p = 0.000$), knowledge ($p = 0.000$), and distance of service facilities of urban and rural participant ($p = 0.000$). There was no significant differences in family support of urban and rural participant ($p = 0.224$).

Keywords: distance of service facilities - education - knowledge - VIA

*corresponding author: inten_azis@yahoo.com