

# The Relationship Between Husband's Knowledge, Attitude and Support with The Behavior of Women for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer

(Study Through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA))

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## ABSTRACT

The death rate for cervical cancer in Indonesia is 8.2 deaths per 100,000 population. Meanwhile, the number of women with new cervical cancer is around 40 thousand cases each year. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between husband's knowledge, attitudes and support with the behavior of women of childbearing age conducting early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA). This study uses a systematic review research design with meta-analysis. This study used the Meta-Analytic method with cross-sectional searches on the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. The publication bias test was carried out using a funnel plot while the statistical test used the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis version 3 (CMA version. 3). Based on the results of the study showed that of the 15 articles that met the CASP. There is a significant relationship between husband's knowledge, attitude and support with women of childbearing age behavior in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through VIA. With pooled OR each of 3.518; 95% CI = 2.711- 4.564 for knowledge, 2.672; 95% CI = 2.085-3.457 for attitude and 3.930; CI 95% = 2.982-5.178 for husband's support. Husband's knowledge, attitude and support are significantly related to the behavior of women of childbearing age conducting early detection of cervical cancer through VIA.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, attitude, husband support and visual inspection of acetic acid

## INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is a disease caused by abnormal growth of cells in the cervix (cervical) caused by the HPV virus (Human Papilloma Virus).<sup>1,2</sup> Cervical cancer is a tumor that grows in the lowest part of the uterus or cervix. Cervical cancer is the leading cause of death for women in developing countries.<sup>3,4</sup>

Cervical cancer is the main cause of death for women in developing countries.<sup>2,4</sup>. The Global Burden Cancer Report by International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) shows that the death rate for cervical cancer in Indonesia is 8.2 deaths per 100,000 population. Cervical cancer is a cancer with the highest prevalence in Indonesia, which is 0.8%.<sup>2</sup> Data from Anatomical Pathology in 2010, in Indonesia cervical cancer ranks second out of the 10 most common cancers with an incidence of 12.7%, while the number of women with new

cervical cancer ranges from 90-100 cases per 100,000 population and every year there are 40 thousand cases of cervical cancer.<sup>5</sup> The data above shows that the number of cervical cancer sufferers in Indonesia is very large and is a very heavy burden to be handled by specialists/sub-specialists or even by all existing health workers.<sup>6</sup>

Early symptoms of pre-cancer conditions are generally marked by the discovery of abnormal cells. These abnormal cells develop into cervical cancer, then the following symptoms of cervical cancer appear: the appearance of pain and bleeding during intercourse (contact bleeding), abnormal vaginal bleeding, such as bleeding outside the menstrual cycle, bleeding between menstrual periods regular, menstrual periods that are longer and more abundant than usual, bleeding after menopause, excessive and abnormal vaginal discharge, if the cancer has spread to

the pelvis, the patient will suffer from complaints of pelvic pain, difficulty urinating, and enlarged kidneys.<sup>7-9</sup>

The increasing cases of cervical cancer are influenced by several factors including the lack of knowledge of women of childbearing age regarding early detection of cervical cancer. This can be influenced by a lack of information or learning media.

Prevention and early detection are crucial in overall management considering the impact of cervical cancer on sufferers, their families, and the government.<sup>10</sup> VIA examination is a method that is currently a government program in all health centers in Indonesia, namely the movement for prevention and early detection of cancer in Indonesian women.<sup>11</sup> Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA) is an examination carried out by a doctor/midwife/paramedic by observing the cervix which has been given acetic acid/acidic acid 3% -5% in speculo and seen with naked eye vision.<sup>12-14</sup>

Information problems regarding cervical cancer are still poorly understood by most women of childbearing age.<sup>15</sup> This is very concerning considering that this disease is one of the cancers that can be prevented early on. Ease of access to information will enable the realization of changes in health behavior, especially the implementation of early detection of cervical cancer. Access to information can be obtained through electronic media, print media, the internet and so on. Information can also be received through direct officers in the form of counseling, through group broadcasts, and the mass media.<sup>16,17,18</sup>

One of the factors hindering early detection of cervical cancer, including the behavior of women of childbearing age who are reluctant to be examined because of the lack of knowledge of women of childbearing age about pap smears/VIA, the embarrassment and fear of examining the reproductive organs of health workers, the cost factor, especially in the weak economy, sources of information and health facilities or services that are still minimal to carry out pap smear examinations.<sup>19-21</sup>

An important factor in encouraging mothers to carry out early detection of cervical cancer is the people closest to them, namely husbands and family. Family support is one of the factors to encourage a person to behave healthily so that it affects his health status. The amount of support from the husband/family greatly contributes to strengthening the mother's reasons for having an early detection of cervical cancer.<sup>22-24</sup>

Based on the results of research conducted by Umriaty & Ningrum (2017) and

Ananda (2017) it was found that there is a relationship between knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer and VIA examination. This is in line with the results of Nordianti and Wahyono's (2018) study where respondents with good knowledge of early detection of cervical cancer had more awareness to make VIA visits than respondents with less knowledge. The results of this study are following the theory of Lawrence Green, that someone who has good knowledge tends to have good behavior.

However, this research is not in line with the results of research from Adyani & Realita (2020) which found that there is no relationship between knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer and VIA examination. This is in line with the results of Febriani's research (2016) which stated that the decision to carry out early detection of cervical cancer does not only come from knowledge factors, but there are confounding factors that can confuse good knowledge regarding early detection, into executing inappropriate behavior, namely refusing early detection in the form of VIA or pap smears.<sup>20,25</sup>

Based on the results of research conducted by Rika et al (2017), Rikanda & Rita (2017) it was found that there is a relationship between attitudes about early detection of cervical cancer and VIA examination. This is in line with the results of Longgupa's study (2019) that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the participation of women of reproductive age in the early detection of cervical cancer using the via method. attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. the manifestation of that attitude cannot be seen immediately, but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior. women of reproductive age should not only have a good level of knowledge regarding the early detection of cervical cancer by the via method, but must also be reflected in attitudes. women of reproductive age with a positive attitude will influence the desire of women of childbearing age to want to do early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA method.<sup>26, 27</sup>

However, it is not in line with the results of research from Wantini & Indrayani (2019) that there is no significant relationship between attitudes and the participation of women of reproductive age in the early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA method. This is in line with the results of research by Nisa et al (2019) that the positive attitude of respondents about the VIA Test did not automatically materialize in the VIA Test examination. This is caused by several reasons, namely the attitude

will manifest in an action depending on the situation at that time. Attitudes will also be followed or not followed by actions based on how much or how little experience a person has.<sup>28</sup>

Based on the results of research conducted by Sondang & Hadi (2019), it was found that there was a relationship between husband's support regarding early detection of cervical cancer and VIA examination. This is in line with the results of research by Rahmi & Sinta (2020) that support is given by husbands to wives, a form of support where husbands can provide psychological assistance in the form of motivation, attention and acceptance. Husband's support is a helping relationship that has special value for the wife as a sign of positive bonds. Husband's support will help the wife gain self-confidence and self-esteem as a wife.<sup>29</sup>

However, this research is not in line with the results of research from Febriani (2016) which found that there was no relationship between husband's support regarding early detection of cervical cancer and VIA examination. That the respondent who received the support of her husband but still did not do early detection of cervical cancer. This is because, even though they have the support of their husbands, when the respondent is unwilling and feels unprepared for early detection, it will ultimately influence the respondent's decision to conduct a VIA examination.<sup>20</sup>

VIA examination coverage in Indonesia is still far from what was expected. Meanwhile, VIA inspection coverage data is still less than 10%. Based on data from the South Kalimantan Provincial Health Office Profile in 2020, out of 150,463 women of reproductive age (women of childbearing age 30-50 years) who were targeted, only 2.10% had just checked themselves or around 3164 women of reproductive age. Data from the Tanah Laut District Health Office, of around 11,291 targeted women of reproductive age, only 106 underwent VIA examinations or around 0.94%.<sup>30,31</sup>

Therefore, based on the research and data mentioned above, the authors would like to examine more deeply in a meta-analysis of the relationship of knowledge, attitudes and husband support with the behavior of aged women conducting early detection of cervical cancer through Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA).

## METHOD

The research design used was a meta-analytic study with a Correlation Meta-Analysis

research design, namely a meta-analysis used to look at the relationship between two variables by utilizing the results of previous correlation studies, enabling researchers to conclude these correlation studies.<sup>32</sup> This study used the Meta-Analytic method with cross-sectional searches on the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. The publication bias test was carried out using a funnel plot while the statistical test used the Comprehensive Meta Analysis version 3 (CMA version. 3).<sup>33-35</sup>

The reference used to formulate questions in this study uses "SPIDER"<sup>34</sup>:

- a. S (*Sample*) ie the smaller group of participants. The sample in this study were women of childbearing age.
- b. PI (*Phenomenon of Interest*). Phenomenon of interest in research aims to understand why an independent variable can be related or not related to the dependent variable. Phenomenon of interest, namely explaining why there is a relationship or not related between the variables of knowledge, attitude and husband's support with the behavior of early detection of cervical cancer through a visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA)
- c. D (*Design*). Design in research helps make decisions about study beliefs and analysis. The research design used in this study is cross-sectional
- d. E (*Evaluation*). Evaluation is the final result of a study that is adjusted to the formulation. Evaluation in this study refers to the results of research on whether or not there is a relationship between husband's knowledge, attitudes, and support and the behavior of women of childbearing age carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA).
- e. R (*Research Type*). Research Type or the type of research used in this research is quantitative research.

This research is related to the number of published studies related to the relationship between husband's knowledge, attitude and support and the behavior of women of childbearing age conducting early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid so that a meta-analysis study was carried out to obtain strong conclusions. This is done by following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) using the PRISMA diagram to identify the amount of literature and track research that meets the meta-analysis criteria. The PRISMA stages go through 4 (four) stages including: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion (Klepinowski, Limanówka and Sagan, 2020). The search was carried out on 2 (two)

database sources, namely Google Scholar and PubMed with a range of 2015-2020.<sup>36,37</sup>

Based on the search keywords, an overall study of initial identification results was obtained from 2 (two) search engines of 5,118 journals. Furthermore, screening is carried out by removing duplicate journals, journals that do not focus on topics, journals with qualitative methods, journals in languages other than Indonesian and English, and journals that are only in the form of abstracts and cannot be accessed. From the screening results of 5,118 journals, 15 journals met the eligibility criteria with the Critical Appraisal Skills Program (CASP). Of the 15 journals that meet the criteria of 14 from Google Scholar (Indexed 1-4) and 1 journal from PubMed. Then the 15 journals were analyzed using the Comprehensive Meta Analysis Version 3 (CMA 3) program.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Meta-Analysis of the Relationship between Knowledge and Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age Conducting Examination for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA)

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people sense a certain object. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (over behavior).<sup>38,39</sup> Then according to Notoatmodjo (2007) knowledge is a very important domain for the formation of one's actions. From experience and research it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge.<sup>40</sup>

Before people adopt new behaviors (behaving in a new person there is a sequential process), namely awareness or awareness in the sense of knowing in advance about the stimulus (object), interest (feeling attracted) to the stimulus or object.<sup>41</sup> Here the subject's attitude has begun to emerge, evaluation (considering) whether the stimulus is good for him or not, trial in which the subject begins to try to do something according to what the stimulus wants, adaptation in which the subject has behaved in a new way according to knowledge, awareness, and his attitude toward the stimulus.<sup>42</sup> If the acceptance of a new behavior or adoption of behavior goes through a process like this, which is based on knowledge, awareness and a positive attitude, then the behavior will be long lasting. Conversely, if the behavior is not based on knowledge and awareness it will not last long. So, the importance of knowledge here is that it can be the basis for changing behavior so that behavior lasts.<sup>43,44</sup>

Behavior is all the biological manifestations of an individual in interacting with the environment, from the most visible to the invisible, from what is felt to what is most not felt. Behavior is the result of all kinds of experience and human interaction with the environment which is manifested in the form of knowledge, attitudes and actions. Behavior is an individual's response/reaction to stimuli that come from outside or from within him. Behavior is an action that can be observed and has a specific frequency, duration and purpose whether consciously or not. Behavior is a collection of various factors that interact with each other.<sup>43</sup>

**Table 1. Combined Research Effect Size**

Model	Effect Size and 95% CI		Significant Test			
	Number of Research	Combined Effect	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z	P
Fixed	12	3.518	2.711	4.564	9.465	0.000

The combined effect value of the results of the analysis of the 12 research journals is 3.518 with a confidence interval of 2.711 – 4.564. The combined effect also produces a Z value of 9.465 and a p = 0.000. Because the p value <0.05, this means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the behavior of women of childbearing age carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA).

The combined effect size of OR on the relationship between knowledge and behavior

of women of childbearing age performing cervical cancer early detection by visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA) is 3.518 with a wide confidence interval (95%CI) lower limit of 2.711-4.564. This means that women of childbearing age who have good knowledge have a chance of 3.518 times compared to women of childbearing age who have less knowledge with the behavior of examining early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA).

This study proves that knowledge does not influence the behavior of women of childbearing age not to carry out early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA). This is due to a person's lack of knowledge of the behavior of performing a visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA), a finding that emphasizes the need to increase women's understanding of cervical cancer. Knowledge of women in many developing countries about cervical cancer and its prevention is very limited. Implementation of the absorption and success of early detection of cervical cancer is largely determined by the knowledge and awareness of women about cervical cancer.

This result is in line with a study conducted by Ananda (2017) of 65 women of childbearing age, more than half of 41 people (63.1%) had low knowledge of cervical cancer using the VIA method. Due to the lack of knowledge about the goals and requirements for participating in cervical cancer examinations, the lack of respondents obtained information about early screening for cervical cancer using the VIA test method.

Provision of information through counseling is carried out to increase knowledge with an in-depth approach and provide counseling to women about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer for reproductive health and for their survival. Other information can be obtained from social media and electronic media.

#### **Meta-Analysis of the Relationship between Attitudes and Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age Conducting Examination for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA)**

Attitude is a person's closed response to a certain stimulus or object, which already involves the opinion and emotion factors concerned (happy-unhappy, agree-disagree, good-not good, and so on). Newcomb, one of the social psychologists stated that attitude is a readiness or willingness to act, and not an implementation of certain motives. In other words, the attitude function is not yet an action (open reaction) or activity, but a behavior predisposing factor (closed reaction).<sup>40</sup>

An attitude has not automatically materialized in the form of behavior. For the realization of an attitude to become a real action (behavior), supporting factors or enabling conditions are needed. Attitude really determines a person to be better, efforts that can be made to shape this attitude can be realized through empowering health workers/cadres to provide an understanding of

the importance of early detection of cervical cancer through the VIA method to the community on a regular basis so that a positive attitude is formed and it is hoped that this will lead to positive behavior. women of childbearing age (PUS) who are good for early detection of cervical cancer through the VIA method.

Then the characteristics of the attitude of Notoadmodjo (2007) are as follows<sup>40</sup>:

- a. Attitudes are not innate, but are formed or learned throughout the development in relation to the object.
- b. Attitudes can change, therefore attitudes can be learned and attitudes can change in people if there are certain conditions and conditions that facilitate attitudes in that person.
- c. Attitude does not stand alone, but always has a certain relationship to an object. In other words, attitudes are formed, learned, or always change with respect to a certain object that can be formulated clearly.
- d. The attitude object is a certain thing but can also be a collection of these things.
- e. Attitudes have aspects of motivation and aspects of feeling, natural characteristics that distinguish attitudes and skills or knowledge that people have..

Apart from having these characteristics, according to Notoatmodjo (2014) attitude consists of 4 levels namely<sup>38</sup>:

- a. Receiving  
Receiving means that people (respondents) want and pay attention to the stimulus given (object).
- b. Responding  
Giving answers when asked, doing, and completing the tasks given is an indication of attitude.
- c. Valuing  
Inviting other people to work on or discuss a problem is an indication of the third level of attitude.
- d. Responsible  
Being responsible for everything he has chosen with all the risks is the highest attitude.

According to Wawan and Dewi (2010), attitudes have several functions, namely<sup>45</sup>:

- a. Instrumental function or adjustment function or benefit function  
This function is related to means and ends. People see the extent to which the attitude object can be used as a means or tool in order to achieve goals. If the attitude object can help a person achieve his goals, then the person will be positive towards the object. And vice versa if the attitude object hinders the achievement of goals, then

- people will have a negative attitude towards the attitude object in question.
- b. Ego defense function  
The attitude taken by a person in order to maintain his ego or account. This attitude is taken by someone when the person concerned is threatened by his condition or his ego.
  - c. Value expression function  
The attitude that exists in a person is a way for individuals to express the values that exist in him. By expressing oneself

- someone will get the satisfaction of being able to show himself. With individuals taking a certain attitude will describe the state of the value system that exists in the individual concerned.
- d. Knowledge function  
Individuals have the urge to want to understand with their experiences. This means if someone has a certain attitude towards an object, it shows about the person's knowledge of the object of the attitude in question.

**Table 2. Research Combined Effect Size**

Model	Effect Size and 95% CI			Significant Test		
	Number of Research	Combined Effect	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z	p
Random	10	3.126	1.707	5.727	3.691	0.000

The combined effect value of the results of the analysis of the 10 research journals is 3.126 with a confidence interval of 1.707-5.727. The combined effect also produces a Z value of 3.691 and a  $p = 0.000$ . Because the  $p$  value  $< 0.05$ , this means that there is a significant relationship between Attitude and Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age Carrying Out Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA). And the combined effect size of the OR on the relationship between attitude and behavior of women of childbearing age carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA) was 2.672 with a wide confidence interval (95% CI) lower limit of 2.085–3.457. This means that women of childbearing age who have a positive attitude have a 2.085 times chance compared to women of childbearing age who have a negative attitude to the behavior of women of childbearing age to do an early detection of cervical cancer through a visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA).

According to Notoatmodjo, attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from someone towards a stimulus/object, the manifestation of that attitude cannot be seen directly but can only be interpreted in advance from closed behavior, attitude actually shows the connotation of the appropriateness of the reaction to certain stimuli that in everyday life is an emotional reaction to social stimulus.<sup>40</sup> Attitudes are obtained through processes such as personal experience (learning), the influence of other people who are considered important, the influence of culture and the mass media. Because attitudes are learned, attitudes can also be modified and changed. New

experiences constantly influence attitudes, making attitudes change, intensify, weaken, or vice versa. Attitude is a dynamic process, so that the media and one's life will be in every person all the time and constantly attitude influences behavior and ways of learning. Respondents who have a supportive attitude towards the VIA examination are more likely to carry out a VIA examination. This is due to positive feelings. Attitudes affect the formation of interest because there is a tendency in the subject to accept or reject an object that is good or not.<sup>46-48</sup>

**Meta-Analysis of the Relationship between Husband's Support and the Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age Conducting Examination for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Through Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid (VIA).**

Husband support is an effort given by the husband both mentally, physically and socially.<sup>49</sup> Husband's support is a social resource that can be used in dealing with pressure on individuals in need. Husband's support can be expressed through respect and interest in the wife, tolerance, showing affection and helping in dealing with a problem experienced by the wife.<sup>50</sup>

Husband's support is one of the things that must be considered in early detection of cervical cancer. The Ministry of Health explained that the husband's participation is very necessary to support the success of early detection of cervical cancer to reduce mortality from cervical cancer. Husband's support needs to be developed in a family so that a relationship of mutual need is developed between family members.

Husband's support is one form of social support that comes from the family environment.<sup>51</sup> Some forms of spousal support include:

- a. Emotional support  
Emotional support is a way of understanding, namely by listening and paying attention to problems when there are problems in the family
- b. Instrumental support  
Instrumental support is realized by providing assistance in terms of supervision and fulfillment of needs. In addition, instrumental support is a means provided to facilitate behavior directly, helping individuals. This type of support can be interpreted as material support that aims to ease the burden on individuals in need.

- c. Award support  
Appreciation support is a form of attention and assessment given to the family. The husband acts as a mediator in a problem that occurs in the family
- d. Information support  
Information support functions as a disseminator and provider of information in the hope of overcoming the problems faced. Information support according to Kuntjoro (2002) in Yuniar (2009) is a term applied to a process that leads to the provision of information, advice, instructions, suggestions or feedback, in this study the information support provided by the husband is in the form of the husband's participation in seeking and providing information related to pap smears, giving advice or suggestions for wives to do pap smears.<sup>52-54</sup>

**Table 3. Research Combined Effect Size**

Model	Number of Research	Effect Size and 95% CI			Significant Test	
		Combined Effect	Lower limit	Upper limit	Z	P
Random	12	3.930	2.982	5.178	9.724	0.000

The combined effect value of the results of the analysis of the 12 research journals is 3.930 with a confidence interval of 2.982 – 5.178. The combined effect also produces a Z value of 9.724 and a p = 0.000. Because the p value <0.05, this means that there is a significant relationship between Husband's Support and the Behavior of Women of Reproductive Age Carrying Out Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Through Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (VIA). And the combined effect size of OR on the relationship between husband's support and the behavior of women of childbearing age carrying out early detection of cervical cancer through visual inspection of acetic acid (VIA) was 3.930 with a wide confidence interval (95% CI) lower limit of 2.982–5.178. This means that women of childbearing age who get husband's support have a chance of 3,390 times compared to women of childbearing age who do not get husband's support.<sup>55</sup>

Henzayana (2017) states that husband/family support can provide emotional benefits, namely giving individuals a sense of comfort and providing enthusiasm in carrying out individual actions that strengthen feelings of belonging or being loved or influence behavior including in early detection of cervical cancer.<sup>56</sup>

Husband's support plays an important role in the wife's decision making, because the husband has the highest position in the family. Sarini (2011) stated that men are potential targets for obtaining information about cervical cancer and VIA examinations. Research in Kenya states that the lack of husband's support, such as not being willing to fund screening fees is one of the inhibiting factors in conducting cervical cancer screening.<sup>57,58</sup>

Husbands as decision makers also need to be given counseling so they can encourage women of childbearing age to carry out early screening for cervical cancer so that it is important to support husbands for couples of childbearing age. To increase husbands' support, this can be done by giving brochures/leaflets to women of childbearing age so that later they can be given to men/husbands and making husbands of women of childbearing age the target of counseling about the importance of early detection of cervical cancer using the VIA method. In addition to counseling through health workers, health information is also easily obtained through communication media such as the internet, especially in big cities. A husband who knows information about the importance of a VIA examination, he will certainly advise his

wife to have a VIA examination. Therefore the husband's role is very important in individual action, especially in early detection of cervical cancer.<sup>59,60</sup>

The existence of support from both the husband and family makes a woman motivated and motivated to do something, which in this case is carrying out a VIA examination, because women feel the attention given by their husband and/or family with the support given. The support provided is a strong reason for women to have a VIA examination which is very beneficial for themselves and their families. A husband who knows information about the importance of a VIA examination, he will certainly advise his wife to have a VIA examination. Therefore the husband's role is very important in individual action, especially in early detection of cervical cancer.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the meta-analysis revealed that the three variables in the study, namely knowledge, attitude and husband's support, both had a statistical relationship with the behavior of women of childbearing age conducting early detection of cervical cancer through VIA. The recommendation based on the results of this study is that the Health Office provides information about cervical cancer to the public through print or electronic media on a regular and ongoing basis. Health workers are expected to conduct counseling about cervical cancer and VIA examinations for husbands and families not only targeting women of childbearing age. Counseling facilities are not only in the form of print or electronic media, but present patients or relatives who have experienced cervical cancer to share experiences, and it is hoped that health workers will conduct cadre training as an effort to improve the quality of work owned by cadres so that they are able to work as expected namely being able to assist officers in conveying messages about the importance of conducting VIA examinations for women of childbearing age.

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