

Young Women Knowledge and Interest in Early Detection of Breast Cancer in Junior High Schools, Indonesia

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Abstract: Cancer sufferers around the world have increased every year, in 2012 there were 8.2 million deaths from cancer, according to WHO this figure will reach 27 million new cases by 2030. Breast cancer is a non-communicable disease that is very high risk of death if not handled properly. Breast cancer sufferers are not only attack the adult women, even the teenagers are susceptible to breast cancer. The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship between the level of knowledge and interest of the young women to early detecting of breast cancer. The research method was a cross sectional analytic survey conducted in November 2018 - June 2019 at Bulukumba Junior High School, Indonesia. Data collection used the questionnaire for 46 young womens who were willing to become respondents. The results showed more than half of the respondents (67.4%) responded to the detection of breast cancer positively, the respondents were more dominant had a fairly good level of knowledge (69.6%) and respondents had more good interest (54.3%). There is a conclusion that there is a very significant relationship between the level of knowledge with the desire of the young women to do early detection of breast cancer, as well as the interest of the young women to do early detection of breast cancer as evidenced by the results of both that have a chi square test < 0.05 .

Keywords: level of knowledge, quality of life, breast cancer, young women

1. Introduction

Based on data from GLOBOCAN 2012, there are an estimated 14.1 million new cancer cases, each year there are 8.2 million deaths from cancer, according to WHO figures 27 million will reach new cases by 2030. From time to time the number of breast cancer patients in Indonesia continues increased, even in recent years it has attacked young people. Every year there are around 100 new sufferers per 100,000 of Indonesia's population.

Cancer prevalence by province in 2013 based on a doctor's diagnosis, South Sulawesi province was ranked 6th. Breast cancer (Carcinoma mammae) is a malignant tumor that grows in breast tissue. Cancer can begin to grow in mammary glands, milk ducts, fat tissue and connective tissue in the breast. Patients with breast cancer not only attack adult women, even teenagers are susceptible to breast cancer. Until now the exact cause is unknown, but there are several risk factors that can cause women to be more likely to suffer from the breast cancer.

Adolescence is a transition from childhood to young adulthood. Teenagers have rapid growth and development in physical, emotional, cognitive, and social aspects. One of the biological factors that greatly affect teenagers' development is if they suffer from chronic disease. The prevalence of adolescents with breast cancer increases dramatically. This will cause a decline in the quality of adolescent life. currently Indonesian teenagers have entered the modern era which also changes their norms, values and lifestyle. Breast cancer is closely related to early detection of adolescents. Based on preliminary studies that have been carried out, there are some students who already have the same characteristics and symptoms about breast cancer, this is due to lack of knowledge and information about the characteristics or symptoms of breast cancer.

Based on the results of the study [12], there are different perceptions about the importance of early detection of breast cancer in adolescents. Such a feeling of shame, forget to do it, lack of information and knowledge about early detection of breast cancer and lack of support from family and people around them.

The quality of life of adolescents depends on the emotional state of each individual, the social and physical state of each individual including his ability to carry out activities in life. In adolescents, if disrupted by life due to their health conditions will certainly affect their physical, mental and social conditions [7]. Based on factors that can interfere with the quality of life of adolescents on themselves that is if teenagers are affected by breast cancer. This is in line with research which suggests that health-related quality of life assessments (HRQoL) have been recognized [10]. For adolescents, the impact of cancer diagnosis and subsequent treatment may differ from other age groups given the unique and complex physical and psychosocial challenges of this phase of development. Information and lack of knowledge about adolescents about early prevention of breast cancer, especially ways to detect early breast cancer and its symptoms. Therefore, this study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and interest of young women towards early detection of breast cancer.

2. Research methods

This research is a quantitative analytical research Cross Sectional approach. Variables used are independent variables, namely the level of knowledge of adolescents on early detection of breast cancer and the dependent variable in the form of teenage attitudes toward early detection of breast cancer. The study population was all young women in Bulukumba Public Middle School, amounting to 111 people. The study sample used 46 proportional random sampling. Specific criteria are young women who have menstruated.

This research uses primary data, namely the data directly obtained from the object of the research instrument used is a questionnaire that serves to measure the knowledge and interests of respondents. The questionnaire consisted of 25 questions are 10 questions for the variable early detection of breast cancer, 10 variable knowledge questions, and 15 questions for the variable interest of adolescents.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency Distribution of Early Detection of Breast Cancer of Middle School in 2017

No	Early Detection	Frekuensi	%
1	Good	31	67.4
3	Less	15	32.6
	Jumlah	46	100

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the majority of the percentage of young women in junior high school in 2017 early detection of breast cancer in the good category was 67.4% (31 people). 74.2% of young women who doing the breast self-examination as a measure of early detection for breast cancer [2].

To find out the level of knowledge of adolescents about breast cancer can be seen in table 2.

Table 2: Adolescent Knowledge Frequency Distribution about early detection of breast cancer

No	Knowledge	Frekuensi	%
1	Good	3	6.5
2	Sufficient	32	69.6
3	Less	11	23.9
	Jumlah	46	100

Based on the data given in table 2, it can be seen that the knowledge of early detection of breast cancer is Sufficient (69.6%). The results of this study are in accordance with the research conducted which most of the 45.8% respondents have a sufficient level of knowledge about the breast cancer [3].

Table 3: Distribution of frequency of adolescent interest in early detection of breast cancer

No	Interest	Frekuensi	%
1	Good	11	23.9
2	Sufficient	25	54.3
3	Less	10	21.7
	Jumlah	46	100

Based on the data presented in table 3, it can be concluded that half of adolescents have good interest (54.3%), while there are teenagers who have less interest only (21.7%). The results of this study are in accordance with the research conducted that almost all 98.7% respondents have sufficient interest in early detection of breast cancer [2].

Table 4: Relationship between the level of knowledge of young women on early detection of breast cancer

Knowledge	Early Detection of Breast Cancer				Total		Statistic test	
	Good		Less					
	F	%	F	%	F	%	A	P
Good	0	0	3	6.5	3	6.5	0,05	0,01
Sufficient	31	67.4	1	2.2	32	69.6		
Less	0	0	11	23.9	11	23.9		
Total	31	67.4	15	32.6	46	100		

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that students who doing the early detection of breast cancer well are the majority of students who have good knowledge, while students who are not good at early detection of breast cancer are mostly done by students who lack knowledge.

After the tatistic test with Chi Square test obtained $p = 0,000$ ($p \leq 0,05$), thus the hypothesis which states there is a relationship between knowledge of young women and early detection of breast cancer in Bulukumba Middle School in 2017 is proven (accepted). The results of this study are in line with several studies conducted in other countries [1], [5], [6].

The adolescent knowledge about early detection of breast cancer is important to be given so that adolescents can find out earlier the symptoms or detect their own breasts if they have an indication of breast cancer. From these data it can be concluded that the better the knowledge of female students, the better the knowledge of the importance of early detection of breast cancer tends to be.

Table 5: Relationship between young women's interest in Early Breast Cancer Detection

Interest	Early Detection of Breast Cancer				Total		Statistic test	
	Good		Less					
	F	%	F	%	F	%	A	P
Good	4	8.7	7	15.2	11	23.9	0,05	0,01
Sufficient	27	58.7	0	0	27	58.7		
Less	0	0	8	17.4	8	17.4		
Total	31	67.4	15	32.6	46	100		

Based on table 5, it can be seen that students who doing early detection of breast cancer well are the majority of students who have good enough interest, and students who doing early detection of breast cancer are not good, the majority are done by students whose interests are not good.

After the tatistic test with Chi Square test obtained $p = 0,000$ ($p \leq 0,05$), thus the hypothesis that there is a relationship between interest in women for early detection of breast cancer in junior high school in 2017 is proven (accepted). The results of this study were carried out with several studies that have been carried out [4], [8], [9], [11].

Based on the results of this study that student interest is seen from the curiosity of adolescents who are always looking for the information about health and many ask the teachers and social media. So this greatly influences their interest. From these data it can be concluded that the better the interest of female students, the better their interest is likely to want to do early detection of breast cancer.

4. Conclusion

Based on research conducted in junior high schools in Bulukumba Indonesia, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the knowledge of young women with early detection of breast cancer in 2017 in junior high schools with a value of $p = 0,000$ ($p \leq 0.05$). There is also a relationship between the interest of young women with early breast cancer detection in 2017 in junior high schools with a value of $p = 0,000$ ($p \leq 0.05$).

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