

ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received: August 02, 2026

Revised: August 12, 2026

Available online: August 14, 2026

at: <https://e-jurnal.ipohrr.com/index.php/mchc>

Attitude, husband's support, and health facility distance associated with interest in VIA screening

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

Abstract

Background: Cervical cancer is a malignancy that originates in the cells lining the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects the uterus to the vagina. The primary cause of cervical cancer is persistent infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV), which is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, including vaginal, anal, and oral sexual activity.

Purpose: This study aimed to determine the factors influencing the interest of women of reproductive age in undergoing Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA/IVA) screening.

Method: This study employed a quantitative analytic research design using a cross-sectional survey approach. The study was conducted among 106 respondents selected from a population of 2.399 women of reproductive age in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center from March 2 to 28, 2026. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the independent variables and respondents' interest in undergoing VIA screening.

Results: The results demonstrated significant associations between attitude ($p < 0.001$), husband's support ($p = < 0.001$), and distance to health facilities ($p < 0.001$) and the interest of women of reproductive age in undergoing VIA screening at Petaling Community Health Center in 2026.

Conclusion: Attitude, husband's support, and distance to health facilities were significantly associated with women's interest in undergoing VIA screening.

Suggestion: Women of reproductive age are encouraged to proactively seek accurate information regarding VIA screening procedures to reduce negative perceptions, including fear and embarrassment, and to increase participation in cervical cancer screening.

Keywords: Age; Distance to Health Facilities; Husband's Support; VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid); Women of Reproductive Age.

INTRODUCTION

VIA (Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid) is a screening method for the early detection of cervical cancer that involves applying a 3–5% acetic acid solution to the cervix and observing the resulting changes in color. If abnormal cells or precancerous lesions are present, the affected area may turn white (acetowhite) after the application of acetic acid. This examination is simple, inexpensive, does not require sophisticated equipment, and allows the results to be assessed immediately. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), VIA is one of the recommended cervical cancer screening methods,

particularly in low- and middle-income countries, because it is practical, effective, and can be performed at primary healthcare facilities (World Health Organization, 2018).

Cervical cancer is a malignancy that begins in the cells lining the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina (American Society of Clinical Oncology, 2019). The primary cause of cervical cancer is persistent infection with Human Papillomavirus (HPV), which is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, including vaginal, anal, and oral sexual activity (American Cancer Society, 2020).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cervical cancer was the fourth most common cancer among women worldwide in 2023, with approximately 660,000 new cases diagnosed globally and around 350,000 deaths attributed to the disease. WHO estimates that approximately 604,000 new cases and 342,000 deaths occurred worldwide in 2024. In 2025, approximately 643,000 new cases and 348,000 deaths were reported globally. Cervical cancer remains one of the most common cancers affecting women, ranking fourth worldwide and among the leading causes of cancer-related mortality among women in Indonesia (World Health Organization, 2025).

According to GLOBOCAN data reported by the Indonesia Cancer Care Community (ICCC), cervical cancer is the second most common cancer among women in Indonesia after breast cancer, with approximately 32,469 cases (17.2%) and 18,279 deaths (8.8%) (Indonesia Cancer Care Community, 2021). In 2024, the number of cervical cancer cases in Indonesia increased to approximately 36,633 cases (20.3%), with around 20,320 deaths (10%). In 2025, approximately 36,534 cases (19.9%) and around 20,000 deaths per year were reported. Data from the national cervical cancer early detection program over the previous three years also showed suspected cervical cancer cases in several provinces, including 269 cases in Jakarta, 254 cases in Bali, and 227 cases in Bangka Belitung (Resia, 2023).

The results of VIA-positive examinations in Bangka Belitung Islands Province in 2025 showed 35 positive cases, representing 0.16%. The highest number was recorded in Pangkalpinang City, with 23 cases and a prevalence of 0.94% (Bangka Belitung Islands Province Health Office, 2025).

Based on data from Petaling Community Health Center in 2023, there were 2,178 women of reproductive age, of whom 116 (5.32%) underwent cervical cancer screening and 1 (0.04%) was suspected of having a positive VIA result. No deaths due to cervical cancer were reported in the Petaling Community Health Center working area in 2023.

In 2024, the number of women of reproductive age increased to 2,246, of whom 191 (8.50%) underwent cervical cancer screening. One woman (0.05%) was suspected of having a positive VIA result, and one woman was suspected of having cervical cancer. No cervical cancer-related deaths were reported in 2024. In 2025, among 2,399 women of reproductive age, 170 (7.08%) underwent cervical cancer screening, 3 (0.12%) were suspected of having positive VIA results, and none (0%)

were suspected of having cervical cancer. Based on the 2025 data, there were no deaths related to cervical cancer in the Petaling Community Health Center working area (Petaling Community Health Center, 2025).

The most effective strategy for preventing cervical cancer is early detection through Pap smear or Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA). VIA is considered an effective and efficient method for the early detection of cervical cancer. In addition, its relatively low cost allows it to be performed by trained midwives or healthcare workers at community health centers. VIA screening is a simple, inexpensive, practical, comfortable, and accessible procedure. It involves applying 3–5% acetic acid (vinegar) to the cervix and observing the resulting changes, which may indicate the presence of precancerous lesions (Suratmi & Samingan, 2023).

VIA is inexpensive and comfortable because the procedure is relatively simple, requires no special preparation, and generally causes minimal discomfort. It is also practical because it can be performed in various healthcare settings without laboratory facilities; only a suitable examination bed, speculum, and adequate lighting are required. Furthermore, the procedure can be performed by trained midwives and nurses and has relatively high accuracy for detecting precancerous lesions, reportedly reaching approximately 90% in some studies (Astri et al., 2023).

One important factor that can influence health-related behavior is the role of healthcare workers. Healthcare workers play an important role in promoting behavioral change through health education and counseling. Health promotion activities conducted by healthcare professionals can encourage communities to become more interested and motivated to adopt appropriate health behaviors. Support provided to women of reproductive age by their husbands or families may include providing information about VIA screening as an early detection method for cervical cancer (Dewi, 2021).

A previous study entitled "The Relationship between Maternal Age, the Role of Healthcare Workers, and Travel Distance with VIA Examination" involved 43 respondents selected using accidental sampling. The study used primary data, with VIA examination as the dependent variable. The statistical analysis using the chi-square test showed a significant relationship between the role of healthcare workers and VIA examination, with a p-value of 0.034 (<0.05), indicating that the role of healthcare workers was significantly associated with participation in VIA screening (Diana et al., 2023; Suryanti & Harokan, 2022).

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>

Husband and family support refers to the attitudes and actions of family members in accepting and supporting their relatives through informational, appraisal, instrumental, and emotional support (Friedman, 2013). Such support may include providing positive responses when women discuss health issues, including cervical cancer and VIA screening. Providing education to husbands regarding cervical cancer and VIA screening may increase their knowledge and encourage them to support their wives in undergoing early cervical cancer screening (Marantika et al., 2022).

Another study entitled "The Relationship between the Role of Healthcare Workers, Husband's Support, and Information Media with VIA Examination at Sembawa Community Health Center" used a descriptive-analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in the working area of Sembawa Community Health Center and included 99 respondents. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test. The results showed a p-value of 0.000 for the husband's support variable, indicating a statistically significant relationship between husband's support and participation in VIA screening (Suryatini et al., 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a quantitative analytic research design with a cross-sectional approach. The study was conducted in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. Data collection was conducted from March 2 to March 28, 2026. The cross-sectional design was used to assess the associations between attitude, husband's support, distance to the health facility, and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) screening at the same period. The study population consisted of 2,399 women of reproductive age registered in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center. A total of 106 women of reproductive age participated in the study and were included in the final analysis.

The dependent variable in this study was women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening. Interest was categorized into two groups: interested and not interested.

The independent variables were attitude toward VIA screening, husband's support, and distance to the health facility. Attitude was categorized as positive or negative. Husband's support was categorized as receiving support

or not receiving support. Distance to the health facility was categorized as near or far according to the operational criteria established in the study instrument.

The operational definitions and measurement criteria for each variable should be presented clearly in the final manuscript, including the scoring system and cut-off points used to determine each category.

Data were collected using a structured questionnaire administered to the respondents. The questionnaire collected information regarding respondents' attitudes toward VIA screening, husband's support, distance to the health facility, and interest in undergoing VIA screening.

Before data collection, respondents were informed about the purpose and procedures of the study. After providing informed consent, eligible respondents completed the questionnaire. The researcher or research team provided clarification when respondents had difficulty understanding the questions without influencing their answers.

The original manuscript does not provide sufficient information regarding the development, validity, and reliability of the questionnaire. Therefore, the final manuscript should specify whether the questionnaire was adopted or developed by the researchers, the source of the instrument, the validity testing procedure, the reliability coefficient, and the criteria used to determine the validity and reliability of the instrument. Data were checked for completeness, coded, entered into a statistical database, and analyzed statistically. Descriptive analysis was conducted to describe the distribution of respondents according to each study variable and was presented as frequencies and percentages.

Bivariate analysis was performed to examine the association between each independent variable attitude, husband's support, and distance to the health facility and the dependent variable, namely interest in undergoing VIA screening. The chi-square test was used because the variables were categorical. Statistical significance was determined using a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

The magnitude of the association was presented using the Prevalence Odds Ratio (POR) with a 95% Confidence Interval (CI). The reference category for each independent variable should be explicitly stated in the statistical table to ensure that the direction of the POR interpretation is clear.

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>

RESEARCH RESULTS

Table Characteristics of Respondents (N=106)

Variable	Results	p-value	POR (95% CI)
Attitude (n/%)		0.000	42.000 (11.746-150.179)
Positive	30/28.3		
Negative	76/71.7		
Husband's Support (n/%)		0.000	8.625 (3.148-23.633)
Yes	27/25.5		
No	79/74.5		
Distance to Health Facility (n/%)		0.000	0.030 (0.009-0.099)
Far	80/75.5		
Near	26/24.5		
Interest in VIA Screening among (WRA) (n/%)			
Yes	25/23.6		
No	81/76.4		

The table shows that 76 respondents (71.7%) had a negative attitude, which was higher than the proportion of respondents with a positive attitude. In terms of husband's support, 79 respondents (74.5%) reported that their husbands were not supportive, which was higher than the proportion who reported receiving support. Regarding distance to the health facility, 80 respondents (75.5%) lived far from the health facility, compared with those who lived nearby. Furthermore, 81 respondents (76.4%) reported no interest in undergoing VIA screening, which was higher than the proportion who expressed an interest in undergoing the examination. This study examined the relationships between the dependent and independent variables using a significance level (α) of 0.05. A p-value < 0.05 was considered to indicate a statistically significant association.

The results of the chi-square analysis showed a p-value of <0.001 (α < 0.05), indicating a statistically significant association between attitude and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. The analysis also produced a Prevalence Odds Ratio (POR) of 42.000 (95% CI: 11.746–150.179), indicating that women of reproductive age with a positive

attitude had 42 times higher odds of undergoing VIA screening compared with those with a negative attitude.

The chi-square analysis also showed a p-value of <0.001 (α < 0.05), indicating a statistically significant association between husband's support and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. The analysis yielded a POR of 8.625 (95% CI: 3.148–23.633), indicating that respondents who received support from their husbands had 8.625 times higher odds of undergoing VIA screening than those who did not receive husband's support.

The chi-square analysis showed a p-value of <0.001 (α < 0.05), indicating a statistically significant association between distance to the health facility and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening. The analysis yielded a POR of 0.030 (95% CI: 0.009–0.099). This indicates that respondents living far from the health facility had substantially lower odds of undergoing VIA screening compared with those living near the health facility. However, because the POR is below 1, the interpretation should be stated carefully according to which category was used as the reference category in the 2x2 table.

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>

DISCUSSION

Attitude refers to an individual's reaction or response that is not yet openly expressed. The formation of an individual's attitude toward a particular health behavior is influenced by the extent to which the individual understands the object or behavior in question (Ekowati et al., 2021).

Women of reproductive age who have received VIA counseling but do not undergo VIA screening may be influenced by several factors, including embarrassment about being examined, inconvenience, uncertainty about the importance of screening, inadequate knowledge regarding the benefits of screening, fear of receiving an unfavorable result, fear of pain during the examination, and feelings of reluctance or discomfort (Pratiwi & Handayani, 2021).

The results of this study showed a significant association between attitude and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. The chi-square test yielded a p-value of <0.001 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a statistically significant association. The analysis also produced a Prevalence Odds Ratio (POR) of 42.000 (95% CI: 11.746–150.179), indicating that respondents with a negative attitude had substantially higher odds of not undergoing VIA screening compared with respondents with a positive attitude.

Several previous studies have demonstrated that attitude plays an important role in determining women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening. A study conducted by Sari et al. (2019) found a significant association between attitude and interest in VIA screening, with a p-value of 0.002 ($p < 0.05$). The study reported a POR of 3.5, indicating that respondents with a positive attitude had 3.5 times higher odds of being interested in undergoing VIA screening than those with a negative attitude.

Another study further supported these findings, reporting a p-value of 0.001 in the bivariate analysis and a POR of 2.8. This finding indicated that respondents with a favorable attitude had 2.8 times higher odds of actively participating in VIA screening compared with those with an unfavorable attitude (Purwaningsih & Yunitasari, 2021). Collectively, these findings suggest that addressing attitudes may be an important component of efforts to increase VIA screening participation among women of reproductive age.

The researchers assume that the association between attitude and interest in this study may be influenced by the respondents' affective responses

toward VIA screening. Although healthcare facilities are available, women of reproductive age with unfavorable attitudes may be more likely to postpone screening. Conversely, a positive attitude may help overcome psychological barriers, such as fear of a cancer diagnosis, and encourage women to translate their perceptions of health risks into preventive health behavior.

Husband's support refers to the availability of physical and psychological resources that provide comfort through the perception that an individual is loved, cared for, valued, and recognized as a member of a social group (Bahar, 2021).

The results also showed a significant association between husband's support and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening in the working area of Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. The chi-square test yielded a p-value of <0.001 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a statistically significant association. The analysis produced a POR of 8.625 (95% CI: 3.148–23.633). This finding indicates that respondents who did not receive support from their husbands had higher odds of not undergoing VIA screening compared with respondents who received husband's support.

These findings are consistent with previous research emphasizing the role of husbands in health-related decision-making within families. The bivariate analysis showed a p-value of 0.000, indicating a significant association between husband's support and women of reproductive age's interest in VIA screening. The study reported a POR of 5.2, suggesting that women whose husbands provided permission, encouragement, and motivation had 5.2 times higher odds of participating in early detection compared with women whose husbands were indifferent or did not provide support (Wijayanti et al., 2024).

Previous research has also evaluated various reinforcing factors influencing reproductive health behaviors. The chi-square test showed a p-value of 0.001 with a POR of 2.9. The researchers concluded that husbands who provide instrumental support, such as accompanying their wives to the community health center or covering the cost of the examination, may increase their wives' interest and psychological readiness to undergo VIA screening by 2.9 times compared with women who have to arrange the examination independently (Rahmawati, 2020).

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>

The researchers assume that, in communities where traditional gender roles remain influential, husbands may play an important role in household and family health decision-making. Therefore, a wife's intention to undergo VIA screening may not always be translated into action without support or approval from her husband. Because VIA screening involves examination of an intimate body area, some women may experience embarrassment or discomfort. Husband's support in the form of understanding, encouragement, and motivation may help reduce these psychological barriers and consequently increase women's interest in undergoing screening.

Previous research has indicated that distance is one of the factors that may influence an individual's decision to undergo health screening. Travel distance refers to the distance and time required for women to reach a community health center or other healthcare facility. The shorter the distance, the less time is generally required to reach the facility. Accessibility may also be influenced by the availability and type of transportation used (Dianita et al., 2021).

Similar findings were reported in a previous study that evaluated enabling factors in reproductive health behavior. The chi-square test showed a p-value of 0.012 and a POR of 2.6. The researchers reported that even when respondents had adequate knowledge, perceived difficulty in accessing healthcare facilities, such as requiring more than one mode of public transportation, could reduce their likelihood of attending screening compared with respondents who had easier access (Sari & Utami, 2021).

The researchers assume that shorter distances to healthcare facilities can minimize economic barriers, particularly transportation costs, as well as time-related barriers. Respondents living closer to the community health center may find it easier to allocate time for screening amid their household and other daily responsibilities. In addition, women living near healthcare facilities may have greater exposure to health promotion activities, such as banners, posters, and direct information from healthcare workers, which may further encourage their interest in undergoing VIA screening.

CONCLUSION

This study found significant associations between attitude, husband's support, and distance to the health facility and women of reproductive age's interest in undergoing VIA screening at Petaling Community Health Center in 2026. Women with a positive attitude and those receiving husband's support were more likely to express

interest in VIA screening, while distance to the health facility was also significantly associated with screening interest. These findings indicate that individual perceptions, family support, and accessibility of health services are important factors to consider in efforts to increase VIA screening participation among women of reproductive age.

REFERENCES

- American Cancer Society. (2020). Cancer Facts & Figures 2020. Retrieved from: <https://www.cancer.org/research/cancer-facts-statistics/all-cancer-facts-figures/cancer-facts-figures-2020.html>
- American Society of Clinical Oncology. (2019). Clinical Cancer Advances 2019: Annual Report on Progress Against Cancer From the American Society of Clinical Oncology. Retrieved from: <https://ascopubs.org/doi/10.1200/JCO.18.02037>
- Astri, S. A. T., Andriyani, A., & Anoluthfa, A. (2023). Hubungan Pengetahuan Dan Motivasi Pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) Tentang Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Dengan Metode Pemeriksaan Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) Di Puskesmas Poasia Kota Kendari. *Jurnal Pelita Sains Kesehatan*, 3(3), 7-16.
- Bahar, E. (2021). Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kesehatan Tentang Deteksi Dini Ca Serviks Terhadap Motivasi Wanita Usia Subur Melakukan Pemeriksaan IVA Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas. *Jurnal Rumpun Ilmu Kesehatan*, 1(3), 73-80.
- Bangka Belitung Islands Province Health Office. (2024). Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Tahun 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribd.com/document/841925384/Profil-Kesehatan-Babel-Tahun-2023-0>
- Dewi, P. A. C. (2021). Hubungan Antara Sikap Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) Dengan Upaya Deteksi Dini Inspeksi Visual Dengan Asam Asetat (IVA) Di Desa. *Jurnal Medika Usada*, 4(2), 15-20.
- Diana, E., Mastina, M., Dhamayanti, R., & Desmansyah, D. (2023). Hubungan usia ibu, peran tenaga kesehatan dan jarak tempuh dengan pemeriksaan IVA test. *Jurnal Kesehatan Saintika Meditory*, 6(2), 36-43.

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>

- Dianita, A., Windayanti, H., Jerri, E., & Suryani, S. (2021, December). Penyuluhan Tentang Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks pada Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di RT. 12 Kelurahan Mekar Sari Kota Balikpapan. In Call For Paper Seminar Nasional KebidanaN (pp. 77-82).
- Ekowati, K. U., Haniyah, S., & Ma'rifah, A. R. (2021). Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dengan Sikap Pegawai Wanita tentang Pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Kecamatan Pekuncen. In Seminar Nasional Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2025 (pp. 90-97).
- Indonesia Cancer Care Community. (2021). Bulan Kesadaran Kanker Serviks - Januari 2021. Retrieved From: <https://www.lccc.id/Cervical-Cancer-Month-Ccm#:~:Text=Di%20indonesia%20kanker%20serviks%20masih%20menjadi%20penyakit%20kanker,32.469%20kasus%20%2817.2%25%29%20dengan%20angka%20kematian%2018.279%20%288.8%25%29>.
- Marantika, F., Daiyah, I., & Rizani, A. (2022). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berpengaruh Terhadap Keikutsertaan WUS (Wanita Usia Subur) Dalam Pemeriksaan Iva (Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat) Tahun 2021. Jurnal Inovasi Penelitian, 3(1), 4719-4726.
- Pratiwi, A., & Handayani, S. (2021). Deteksi Dini Ca Cervix Dengan Menggunakan Metode Iva Test Berdasarkan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Ibu. Jurnal'Aisyiyah Medika, 6(1).
- Purwaningsih, P., & Yunitasari, E. (2021). Pengaruh Pendidikan Kesehatan Kanker Serviks Terhadap Sikap dalam Melakukan Pemeriksaan IVA. Journal of Current Health Sciences, 1(2), 35-40.
- Rahmawati, A. (2020). Hubungan Paparan Asap Rokok Dan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Hormonal Dengan Pra-Kanker Serviks Di Wilayah Puskesmas Kota Metro (Doctoral dissertation, Poltekkes Tanjungkarang).
- Resia, D. A. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Wanita Usia Subur (Wus) Dalam Melakukan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Metode Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA) Di Puskesmas Jelutung. Midwifery Health Journal, 6(2).
- Sari, R. P., & Utami, U. (2021). Hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap dalam penerapan protokol kesehatan di karang taruna Dusun Malangjiwan. Jurnal Ilmiah Maternal, 5(1).
- Suratmi, T., & Samingan, S. (2023). Pemeriksaan IVA (Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat) Pada Wanita Usia Subur di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Simpang Katis Kabupaten Bangka Tengah Tahun 2021. Jurnal Untuk Masyarakat Sehat (Jukmas), 7(1), 27-44.
- Suryanti, D., & Harokan, A. (2022). Edukasi Kesehatan Tentang Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (Iva) Pada Kader Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Multiwahana Palembang. Indonesian Journal Of Community Service, 2(2), 213-219.
- Suryatini, N., Afrika, E., & Rahmawati, E. (2022). Hubungan peran tenaga kesehatan, dukungan suami dan media informasi dengan pemeriksaan inspeksi visual asam asetat diwilayah kerja puskesmas sembawa kabupaten banyuasin. Prepotif J Kesehat Masy, 6(1), 720-7.
- Wijayanti, A. R., Tiara, D. L., Widayati, S., & Kharisma, M. (2024). Pencegahan kanker serviks dengan Penyuluhan dan Pemeriksaan Pap Smear di Kedaton, Pleret, Bantul: Indonesia. Jurnal Abdimas Madani dan Lestari (Jamali), 104-111.
- World Health Organization. (2018). Visual inspection with Visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA): acetic acid (VIA): Evidence to date Evidence to date. Retrieved from: https://screening.iarc.fr/doc/RH_via_evidence.pdf
- World Health Organization. (2025). Global Leaders Unite to Accelerate Cervical Cancer Elimination Efforts. Retrieved from: <https://www.who.int/westernpacific/news/item/19-06-2025-global-leaders-unite-to-accelerate-cervical-cancer-elimination-efforts>

Ina Royani*, Dyah Retnoningrum

Institut Citra Internasional

Corresponding author: *Email: royaniina67@gmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56922/mchc.v5i5.4083>