



ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING MATERNAL BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER (PAP SMEAR) IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE AT ARAFAH ISLAMIC HOSPITAL JAMBI IN 2025

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Abstract: Cervical cancer is still a women's problem that is still hot to discuss, one of which is the early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) which should be done regularly in women of childbearing age. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect maternal behavior and attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital. A type of analytical observational research with a cross-sectional approach design. The research was conducted at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi. The population in this study is all mothers who are classified as women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital. The research sample was 160 mothers classified as fertile at the Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital. Sampling in this study was done using the total sampling technique. The data from the research was processed through univariate and bivariate data analysis. Bivariate data analysis was tested using the Chi-Square correlation test. The results of the study explained that there was a relationship between behavior towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age with a p value of $0.003 > 0.05$ and there was a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age with a p value of $0.002 > 0.05$.

Keywords: behavior, attitude, early detection of cervical cancer, Pap Smear

1. INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is still a women's problem that is still hot to discuss, one of which is the early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) which should be done regularly in women of childbearing age. There are many things that affect a woman of childbearing age in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer, such as the behavior and attitude of women of childbearing age who do not carry out early detection of cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is a malignant disease that occurs in the cervix, this is most often caused by *the human papilloma virus (HPV)* where the virus is the fourth most common cancer among women globally that occurs frequently (Choirunissa *et al.*, 2023).

Cervical cancer is a serious threat to women's health and life because it is one of the highest causes of death in women, at least one woman dies from cervical cancer every two minutes (WHO 2020). Many factors cause this disease to enter the female body including sexually transmitted diseases, smoking, high parity and long-term use of oral contraceptives (Mwantake *et al.*, 2022). Another factor that affects women's behavior to carry out early detection of cervical cancer is the support of the husband who is the closest person so that the support provided will provide comfort and emotional benefits for women to carry out health measures, namely early detection of cervical cancer (Anwar, 2019).

Early detection of cervical cancer or so-called Pap Smear examination is a must for women of childbearing age. This Pap Smear is a means of preventing or early detection

of cervical cancer, so that treatment is more preventable. Women of childbearing age have regular Pap Smear examinations, at least once a year, even if they do not have complaints about the genital tract, because cervical cancer in the early stages is usually without complaints. Regular Pap Smear examinations are expected to reduce the incidence of morbidity and mortality of cervical cancer (Andrijono, 2017).

One way to detect cervical cancer early is to do an early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) (Buwana, 2016). Pap Smear is a method for examining cervical wall fluid cells using a microscope, which is done quickly, painlessly and relatively cost-effective and with accurate results. Pap smear tests aim to detect abnormal cells that can develop into cervical cancer. Meanwhile, the women who are recommended for this Pap Smear examination are women who have been actively having sexual intercourse, usually women of childbearing age, because their sexual status is higher so that the risk of cervical cancer is higher for them (Azwar, 2019).

The screening interval policy for cervical cancer or Pap Smear is determined to be influenced by the policy by each country. The *screening interval* according to the WHO recommendations in 2021 is as follows: If health facilities are limited to only 1 x at the age of 35-40 years. If the facilities are sufficient every 10 years at the age of 35-55 years. If the facility is more every 5 years at the age of 35-55 years. Ideal every 3 years for women aged 25-60 years (Cervical Cancer Program Reference Book, 2014). However, in fact, until now women of childbearing age, especially in Indonesia, have very rarely done early detection of cervical cancer (Abrori and Qurbaniyah, 2017).

The Ministry of Health conveyed its appeal to carry out early detection of cervical cancer either by the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) method or Pap Smear. The target group of this detection program is women aged 20 years and above, but the priority is in the age range of 30-50 years (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). Increasing early detection screening in women of married age through IVA and Pap Smears can reduce the incidence and death of cervical cancer in Indonesia. The impact of delayed cancer treatment is a problem in health systems around the world that affects survival for most treatment indications (Robbers *et al.*, 2021, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2023).

At this time, women of childbearing age are found to have low awareness to do a Pap Smear examination due to the behavior of women of childbearing age who do not want to know their health conditions, especially those related to the health of the female reproductive organs. The low knowledge and behavior of women of childbearing age greatly influence the action in performing a Pap Smear according to the recommended Pap Smear time interval. This is in line with research conducted by Oleh Lestari, (2020) stating that knowledge is related to one of the factors that impact the behavior of women of childbearing age in conducting Pap Smear examinations (Puspita, 2020).

With the increase in knowledge of women of childbearing age, it will form a positive attitude towards the low early detection of cervical cancer such as Pap Smears in particular. It is also a dominant factor in the Pap Smear examination. The knowledge that the woman of childbearing age has will cause the mother's confidence about the Pap Smear examination. Having health insurance is one of the government's efforts to solve health problems, so that women of childbearing age can more easily access health services to do a Pap Smear examination as an effort to prevent cervical cancer. Motivation and support of husbands are important to encourage women of childbearing age to do early prevention of cervical cancer with a Pap Smear examination because with the support of husbands, women of childbearing age feel supported by the closest people (Nyaiasi *et al.*, (2020).

There are various attitudes that women of childbearing age have in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer, both positive and negative attitudes. Both of these

attitudes will affect the outcome of early detection of cervical cancer. Some women of childbearing age have an active and positive attitude in carrying out early detection of cancer with IVA examination, on the other hand there are also many women of childbearing age who do not understand or do not have a good attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer so they do not do IVA. The low knowledge possessed by women of childbearing age will affect their participation in early detection, this is because knowledge has an important role in shaping a person's attitude (Emilia, 2019).

According to WHO data, in 2022, the prevalence of cervical cancer globally (worldwide) is quite high, around 662,044 new cases of cervical cancer and around 348,709 deaths due to cervical cancer. Cervical cancer is the cause of morbidity and the highest cancer mortality is the number 4 occurrence in women of childbearing age in the world. Where all cases of cervical cancer with this new case are stated that 99% are associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection (WHO, 2023).

Indonesia is the third country with a mortality rate of cervical cancer in 2020 of around 57.3%. This case occurs in women between the ages of 20-44 years and has a percentage of deaths from cervical cancer of 29.4% due to late early detection (UICC, 2022). Almost 70% of cancer patients are detected at an advanced stage (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Nearly 90% of cervical cancer deaths occur annually in women in low- and middle-income countries, where cervical cancer screening or early detection efforts are not optimal until patients are identified at an advanced stage.

The prevalence of cervical cancer in Riau in 2023 is around 1,167 new cases with a prevalence of 444 cases in the January-June 2023 period. Meanwhile, screening coverage for cervical cancer in 2023 will only reach 7.02% of the target of 70%. In 2024, the incidence of cervical cancer does not have specific data, but based on data from the previous year, the incidence of cervical cancer is the highest gynecological disease in Riau (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024)

Research conducted by Natlia, (2020) explains that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age with a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p > 0.005$). There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age about IVA test screening for early detection of cervical cancer. The same study was also conducted by Suratini and Susanti, (2021) explaining that there was a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer and IVA examination at the Sekupang Health Center in 2017, with the results of the chi square statistical test obtaining a p value = 0.010 ($p < 0.05$).

Based on the initial survey conducted by researchers at the research site, the lack of behavior and attitude of women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer in the PKM environment of Kabun Handil Jambi. Researchers also found cases of women of childbearing age who were affected by cervical cancer based on data from the Health Center. Researchers also found that most women of childbearing age who were married at a very early age had never had cervical cancer screening.

Researchers conducted questions and answers related to the lack of attitudes and behaviors of women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. Researchers cited several reasons why not to do a Pap smear, namely the lack of knowledge of women of childbearing age about the benefits of early detection of cervical cancer, feeling embarrassed and the lack of support from the husband or closest people of childbearing age. Researchers also found that women of childbearing age feel that early detection of cervical cancer is only done to women who have more than one husband or change husbands. If a woman who has been married only once, there is no need to do it because it is very taboo and should not be. Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the analysis of factors that affect maternal behavior

and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect maternal behavior and attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

2. METHODS

This study is included in the analytical observational research with a *cross-sectional approach design*. This study was conducted to measure dependent and independent variables in this study with the aim of finding out what factors affect maternal behavior and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer that occurs in women of childbearing age at the same time.

The research is planned to be carried out at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi. This location was chosen because problems were found related to the title of the research, namely the low attitude and behavior of women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. The research is estimated to be carried out for approximately one month with the hope that the number of research samples that has been determined will be achieved. If the research sample has not been achieved based on the predetermined time, the researcher will increase the time until the sample number is met. This research will be conducted in July 2025.

The population in this study is all mothers who are classified as women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital. Based on information obtained by researchers from Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi, the number of mothers included in women of childbearing age is 160 mothers. The number of women of childbearing age was obtained by researchers from medical records.

The research sample was 160 mothers classified as women who were classified as fertile period who came to visit Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital. The sampling technique in this study uses *the total sampling* technique, namely research sampling by following the sample criteria that have been determined by the researcher, namely inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The inclusion criteria in this study are mothers who are included in the group of women of childbearing age, are married, have children, can read and write, are cooperative and communicative. Meanwhile, the exclusive criteria are women of childbearing age who are not married, do not have children and women of childbearing age who are not willing to be the subject of research. Based on these criteria, researchers obtained data that the total number of women who are fertile, married and have children and women who do not routinely carry out early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) amounted to 160 people.

The instrument in this study is a tool or facility used by researchers in collecting data to make work easier and results better. In the sense that it is more meticulous, complete and systematic so that it is easier to process (Arikunto, 2021). The research instrument used in this study is a questionnaire sheet.

The instrument in this study is in the form of a questionnaire sheet on the behavior and attitude of women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear). The Behavioral Questionnaire of Women of Childbearing Age on the Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) consists of 20 statement items with a choice of yes and no answers, as well as the Attitude Questionnaire of women of childbearing age about early detection consists of 20 statement items with a choice of yes and no answers. If the respondent answers yes, it is given a score of 5 and if the answer is no, it is given a score. The total total score of respondents who answered yes is 100%.

The results of the attitude questionnaire measurement can be categorized into two categories of attitudes, namely positive attitudes and negative attitudes. For a negative

attitude if the overall result of filling out the questionnaire, the respondent gets a total score of $\geq 50\%$ and a negative attitude if the respondent gets a total of $< 50\%$.

The results of behavior measurement can be categorized into three categories, namely good, sufficient and poor. For the good category if the respondent obtains a total score of 76 & -100%, the category is sufficient if the respondent obtains a total total score of 26%-75% and for the low category if the respondent obtains a total total score of 0-25%.

Data collection in this study was carried out by means of interviews and filling out questionnaires. The data collected is in the form of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data collected directly from respondents at the time of the research, while secondary data is data collected related to medical record data on the number of women of childbearing age and the opinion of the head of the Health Center regarding the early detection of cervical cancer at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

The stages in collecting research data are the editing, coding and tabulating stages. The editing stage is carried out to check all questionnaire answers whether they are complete or not, the respondent's name and the respondent's age. The coding stage is carried out to code each questionnaire answer that has been filled out by the research respondents, while tabulating is a stage that is carried out to enter the results of the data that have been processed into the form of tables and narratives for each research variable.

Data analysis was conducted univariately to get an overview of the frequency distribution of respondents. This analysis is used on each independent variable and dependent variable. Univariate analysis aims to see the picture of each variable to be studied. Univariate analysis is presented in the form of tables and narratives.

The bivariate analysis aims to analyze factors that affect maternal behavior and attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at PKM Kebun Handul Jambi. Bivariate data analysis was tested using the Spearman correlation test.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

Based on demographic data and respondent characteristics, data was obtained that the majority of respondents were in the age range of 20-29 years as many as 144 respondents or around (90.0%), then the minority of respondents were in the age range of 40-49 years as many as 0 respondents or around (%). Based on religion, the majority of respondents were Muslim as many as 156 or around (87.5%), then the minority of respondents were Christians as many as 4 respondents or around (2.5%). Based on the employment status, the majority of respondents were unemployed, 112 respondents or around (70.0%), then the minority of respondents were in the work category, as many as 48 respondents or around (30%). Based on birth status, the majority of respondents were in the primary category of 126 respondents or around (78.7%), then the minority of respondents were in the grand multipara category of 12 respondents or around (8.5%).

Distribution of Demographic Frequency and Respondent Characteristics at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital in July 2025 with n=160

	Social Demographics	Quantity	
		(n)	(%)
WUS (WHO)			
1	20-29 years old	144	90.0
2	30-39 years old	16	10.0

3	40-49 years old	-	-
Total		160	100
Religion			
1	Islam	156	97.5
2	Christian	4	2.5
Total		160	100
Education			
1	Primary (Elementary, Junior High, High School)	140	87.5
2	College	20	12.5
Total		160	100
Employment Status			
1	Work	48	30.0
2	Not Working	112	70.0
Total		160	100
Birth Status			
1	Primipara	126	78.7
2	Multipara	19	12.8
3	Grand Multipara	12	8.5
Total		160	100

The results showed that the majority of respondents were in the category of sufficient behavior as many as 142 respondents or around (88.7%), then the minority of respondents were in the category of poor behavior as many as 8 respondents or around (5.0%).

The results of data collection on respondents' behavior can be seen in the following table:

Distribution of Behavioral Frequencies for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in July 2025 n=160

Behavior	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good	10	6.3
Enough	142	88.7
Less	8	5.0
Quantity	160	100

The results showed that the majority of respondents were in the category of adequate attitudes as many as 142 respondents or around (88.7%), then the minority of respondents were in the category of poor behavior as many as 8 respondents or around (5.0%).

The results of data collection on respondents' behavior can be seen in the following table:

Frequency Distribution of Attitudes to Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in July 2025 n=160

Attitude	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good	8	6.3
Enough	140	88.7

Less	12	5.0
Quantity	160	100

The results of data analysis on the relationship between behavior and early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital can be seen in the following table. Based on the results of the Spearman test, an r value of 0.867 was obtained, indicating that the strength of the relationship between behavior and early detection of cervical cancer in the "very strong" category with a p value of $0.003 > 0.05$. This explains that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted so that it can be concluded that there is a relationship between behavior and early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025.

Results of the Spearman Correlation Test on the Relationship of Behavior to Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in July 2025 n=160

Variable	Categories	Early Detection of Cervi				Total	P	R
		No		Yes				
		f	%	f	%			
Behavior	Good	8	80.0	2	20	10	0,003 Ha accepted	0.867
	Enough	140	98.5	2	1.5	142		
	Less	6	75.0	2	25.0	8		

The results of data analysis on the relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital can be seen in the following table. Based on the results of the Spearman test, an r value of 0.878 was obtained, indicating that the strength of the relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer in the "very strong" category with a p value of $0.002 > 0.05$. This explains that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025.

Results of the Spearman Correlation Test on the Relationship of Attitudes to Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in July 2025 n=160

Variable	Categories	Early Detection of Cervi				Total	P	R
		No		Yes				
		F	%	f	%			
Attitude	Good	6	80.0	2	20	8	0,002 Ha accepted	0.878
	Enough	138	98.5	2	1.5	140		
	Less	10	75.0	2	25.0	12		

Discussion

In this discussion chapter, the researcher discusses the results of research that has been carried out on previous research. The scope of discussion in this study is about: 1)

Characteristics of women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital, 2) Maternal behavior towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age, 3) maternal attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age, 4) behavioral relationship to early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age, and 5) the relationship between maternal attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

This research was conducted in all inpatient rooms of Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi. The researchers obtained a total of 160 women of childbearing age from all the rooms. This research was conducted for approximately two weeks, from July 14 to 26, 2025.

5.1. Characteristics of women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

The results of the research related to demographic data and respondent characteristics obtained data that the majority of respondents were in the age range of 20-29 years as many as 144 respondents, the majority of respondents were Muslim as many as 156 or thereabouts, the majority of respondents were not working as many as 112 respondents and the majority of respondents were in the primary category as many as 126 respondents.

Age is the length of time a human life or the length of time that a human being has lived since he was born. Sex is a taxonomic rank used in biological classification. Religion is a person's belief in their creator during life. Employment status is a type of act or activity to obtain rewards or wages (Muriah & Wardan, 2020).

Based on the researcher's analysis of the majority of respondents' age, the majority are in the age range of 20-29 years as many as 144 respondents, age factors are factors that can affect a person's thinking and analysis ability. The older a person gets, the better his abilities and knowledge.

Religion is a system of beliefs and practices that governs human relationships with forces that are considered sacred or divine, as well as regulating the relationship between humans and their environment. Religion often includes beliefs about the origin of the universe, the purpose of life, and moral and ethical norms

The researcher's analysis of the religion, the majority of respondents were Muslims, as many as 156 respondents were religion, not a factor that can affect a person's behavior towards an action to carry out early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear).

Education is a process that involves learning and developing a person's knowledge, skills, and character. Broadly speaking, education aims to form individuals who have a positive outlook on life, life attitude, and life skills, and are able to contribute to society. Education is a process that involves learning and developing a person's knowledge, skills, and character. Broadly speaking, education aims to form individuals who have a positive outlook on life, life attitude, and life skills, and are able to contribute to society.

The researcher's analysis of the results of the study which explained that more respondents were poorly educated, around 140 respondents, that education has an influence on the behavior of women of childbearing age in conducting early detection of cervical cancer. More respondents who are poorly educated do not carry out early detection of cervical cancer at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi.

Birth is the process or act of removing the baby from the mother's womb. In general, birth refers to the event of the baby's exit from the mother's body, either naturally (normal delivery) or through medical procedures (cesarean section). In addition, birth can also be interpreted as the beginning of an event or the start of a continuous activity.

The researcher's analysis of the results of the study on birth status revealed that more respondents were in primipara birth status was that there was no relationship between birth status and behavior in conducting early detection of cervical cancer.

Work is an activity or activity carried out by a person to produce something, either in the form of goods or services, with the aim of getting rewards or wages, or as a means to meet the needs of life and participate in social activities.

The researcher's analysis of the results of the study explained that more respondents did not work, namely 112, that there was a relationship between work and behavior in conducting early detection of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age. Researchers assume that women of childbearing age who do not work to not do early detection of cervical cancer are possible because they do not have income to use as funds to conduct screenings.

5.2. Maternal behavior towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

Based on the results conducted on 160 respondents, it was explained that the majority of respondents were in the category of sufficient behavior, as many as 142 respondents or thereabouts, then the minority of respondents were in the category of behavior lacking, as many as 8 respondents.

According to Notoatmodjo (2018), it is stated that the behavior of an organism that can be observed can even be studied. This behavior is not the same as attitude. Attitude is a tendency to take action on an object, in a way that expresses the presence of signs to like or dislike the object. Attitude is only part of human behavior.

Faulina's research, (2025) explains that there is an influence of knowledge, and support of husbands in conducting early detection of cervical cancer at the Cibitung Health Center. A similar study was also conducted by Julinda, (2025) explaining that there is a relationship between perceived barriers and situational influences and cervical cancer prevention behaviors, but there is no relationship between personal factors, perceived benefits, selfefficacy, attitudes related to activities, and husband support.

Based on interviews conducted by researchers with women of childbearing age related to behavior in conducting early detection of cervical cancer, it is explained that early detection of cervical cancer does not have to be done by every woman, early detection of cervical cancer is only carried out by women who have more than one husband and have a history of frequent changes of partners. Respondents also said that early detection of cervical cancer is expensive, so they often do not do it because there is no funding to conduct the examination.

The results of observations made by the researcher at the time of the study explained that the behavior of respondents towards early detection of cervical cancer was very lacking, this can be seen from the number of respondents who had behavior that did not choose not to carry out early detection of cervical cancer. The behavior of respondents who did not carry out this examination was also based on the lack of encouragement or motivation from the husband to carry out early detection of cervical cancer.

According to the researcher's assumption regarding this phenomenon, the lack of behavior of the respondents is largely motivated by other factors, namely lack of encouragement from the husband and family, lack of funds intended to carry out examinations and the lack of knowledge of respondents about the benefits and objectives of early detection of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age.

5.3. Maternal attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

The results of the study showed that the majority of respondents were in the category of sufficient attitudes as many as 142 respondents or around, then the minority of respondents were in the category of lacking behavior as many as 8 respondents.

An attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object or in other words it cannot be seen directly, but can be interpreted first from a closed behavior. Attitudes clearly show the connotation of the conformity of reactions to certain stimuli which in daily life are emotional reactions to social stimuli (Notoatmodjo, 2012 in Buwana, 2016).

Research conducted by Natlia, (2020) explains that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age with a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p > 0.005$). There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age about IVA test screening for early detection of cervical cancer. The same study was also conducted by Suratini and Susanti, (2021) explaining that there was a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer and IVA examination at the Sekupang Health Center in 2017, with the results of the chi square statistical test obtaining a p value = 0.010 ($p < 0.05$).

Based on direct observations made by researchers at the time of the study, respondents who had a lack of attitude in carrying out early detection of cervical cancer were an attitude that arose due to the lack of awareness of the importance of early detection of cervical cancer. The researcher also saw that the respondents' attitude was ignorant and indifferent when the researcher explained about the early detection of cervical cancer, the respondents seemed to be busy with other activities.

As a result of interviews conducted with respondents, researchers found that the answer to the reality about the attitude of more respondents in the less category is that respondents prefer not to conduct examinations. The researcher also obtained data that the attitude of the respondents must be changed through the provision of accurate information about the early detection of cervical cancer.

According to the researcher's assumption about this phenomenon, it is necessary to provide health education to respondents about early detection of cervical cancer. The researcher also assumes that there is a need for a directive from health workers so that every woman of childbearing age has awareness to carry out early detection of cervical cancer.

5.4. Behavioral relationship to early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi

The results of data analysis on Behavioral Relationship to Early Detection of Cervical Cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital can be through Spearman test results obtained r by 0,867 with a value p 0.003 > 0.05 . This explains that there is a relationship between behavior and early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025.

Nawungwulan's research, (2021) through a study titled Knowledge Relationship, Attitudes and Pap Smear Behavior explained that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes towards the behavior of pap smear examinations in Duri Kosambi Village, Cengkareng District.

The behavior of women of childbearing age greatly influences the early detection of cervical cancer through *Pap smear*; A positive attitude, knowledge, and motivation will increase the likelihood of regular check-ups. Other behavioral factors such as lifestyle (smoking) and support from a partner or family also have a significant influence on a woman's compliance to perform *Pap smear*.

According to the researcher's assumption that by holding Health Education on early detection of cervical cancer, data was obtained that more respondents understood what is

meant by early detection of cervical cancer, its purpose and benefits for women of childbearing age. The researchers concluded that there was an influence between behavior on the early detection of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

5.4. The relationship between maternal attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital.

The results of data analysis on the relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Jambi Islamic Hospital through the results of the Spearman test obtained an r value of 0.878 with a p value of $0.002 > 0.05$. This explains that there is a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of Childbearing Age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025.

Cervical cancer or cervical cancer is a primary malignant tumor that originates from squamous epithelial cells. Cervical cancer can originate from cells in the cervix, but it can also grow from the cells of the cervix or both. Cervical cancer is a cancer or malignancy that occurs in the cervix which is a female reproductive organ which is the entrance to the vagina caused by most human papilloma viruses. Cervical cancer is a cancer that occurs in the cervix of the uterus, which is an area of the female reproductive organs that is the entrance to the uterus located between the uterus (uterus) and the sexual intercourse (vagina). Cervical cancer or also called cervical cancer is a type of cancer that is 99.7% caused by the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) which attacks the cervix or cervix. Cervical cancer or better known as cervical cancer is a type of malignant tumor that attacks the surface layer (epithelium) of the cervix or cervix (Andrijono, 2017).

Research conducted by Natlia, (2020) explains that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age with a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p > 0.005$). There is a relationship between knowledge and attitudes of women of childbearing age about IVA test screening for early detection of cervical cancer. The same research was also conducted by Suratini and Susanti, (2021) explaining that there is a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer and IVA examinations at the Sekupang Health Center.

The attitude of women of childbearing age towards early detection of cervical cancer has a significant relationship with self-examination behavior. Positive attitudes correlated with higher willingness to have a Pap smear test, while negative attitudes tend to lower the likelihood of early detection. This is because positive attitudes reflect higher awareness and motivation to maintain reproductive health, while negative attitudes can be influenced by fear, lack of information, or other factors

The researcher's assumption of the results of this study is that attitudes have an influence on the early detection of cervical cancer. The attitude caused by the respondents is motivated by many things, including the existence of support and motivation from the closest people, the existence of funds, high awareness and good knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the research results, it can be concluded that:

1. The biographical data and characteristics of the majority of respondents were in the age range of 20-29 years as many as 144 respondents, the majority were Muslim as many as 156 respondents, the majority were not working as many as 112 respondents, the majority of primipara as many as 126 respondents.

2. The majority of respondents were in the category of sufficient behavior as many as 142 respondents and the minority of respondents were in the category of poor behavior as many as 8 respondents.
3. The majority of respondents were in the moderate attitude category as many as 142 respondents and the minority of respondents were in the category of poor behavior as many as 8 respondents.
4. There was a relationship between behavior towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025 with a *p value* of $0.003 > 0.05$.
5. There was a relationship between attitudes towards early detection of cervical cancer (Pap Smear) in Women of childbearing age at Arafah Islamic Hospital Jambi in 2025 with a *p value* of $0.002 > 0.05$.

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