

Knowledge Level Women of Childbearing Age About Breast Cancer in Tegalondo Village, Klaten Regency

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Abstract

At the end of 2020, there were 7.8 million cases of living women diagnosed with breast cancer in the last five years, making it the most common cancer in the world. The results of the 2020 examinations of 118 people showed that 41 people had breast cancer tumors or lumps. According to WHO, there are around 2.3 million women diagnosed with breast cancer and 685,000 deaths globally. This research contributed to determining the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo village, Klaten Regency. This type of research is descriptive with a quantitative approach, which analyzes data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling with a sample size of 23 respondents, and data collection was done using a questionnaire containing identity, informed consent, and a questionnaire on the Knowledge Level of Women of Childbearing Age about Breast Cancer. Research on the knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo Village, Klaten Regency, shows that 34.8% of respondents have a sufficient level of knowledge, 34.8% have a poor level of knowledge, and 30.4% have a good level of knowledge. The results of this research can be a reference for the nursing profession in efforts to prevent breast cancer in women of childbearing age, especially in the Tegalondo village area, Klaten Regency, Indonesia.

Keywords: Breast Cancer; Knowledge Level; Women of Childbearing Age

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1. Introduction

For many women, the emotional attachment to their breasts is significant. Breasts enhance the feminine form, provide sensual pleasure, and help women forge close maternal bonds as they nourish their infants. Other women, however, do not feel as emotionally attached to their breasts. Designed to make and deliver milk, breasts comprise milk glands, milk ducts, fatty tissue, and the supporting tissues that provide shape (Miller et al., 2021).

According to WHO, there are approximately 2.3 million women diagnosed with breast cancer and 685,000 deaths globally. At the end of 2020, there were 7.8 million cases of living women diagnosed with breast cancer in each of the last 5 years, making it the most common cancer in the world. The global incidence of disability in women occurs more frequently due to breast cancer than other cancers, this disease occurs in every country in the world in women after puberty but with increasing levels in later life (WHO, 2021). The prevalence of breast cancer at the Central Java Provincial Health Service in 2019 had the highest number of cases in the Klaten district at 13.5%,

with the highest percentage of WUS (Women of Childbearing Age) who had breast cancer lumps.

Riskesdas data states that the prevalence of cancer according to gender in 2013 and 2018 for women is greater than for men. The prevalence in this group showed an increase in two surveys, namely from 0.6% to 2.2% in men, and 0.74% to 2.85% in women. The difference in prevalence according to gender increased in the 2018 Riskesdas compared to the 2013 Riskesdas, namely from 0.14% to 0.65%. This data shows that the type of cancer experienced by women is caused by breast cancer and cervical cancer, which are the main types of cancer most commonly reported in Indonesia. Breast cancer also has better early-detection coverage than other types of cancer (InfoDATIN, 2019).

Breast cancer develops from the cells in the ducts, lobules, and connective tissue of the breast. Breast cancer first spreads through the lymph vessels to lymph nodes. The first lymph node in your armpit that your cancer spreads to is called the sentinel node. Breast cancers are normally slow-growing (although there are exceptions), and it can

take several years for one cancerous cell to become a mass that can be seen on a mammogram or that you can feel ([Greenhalgh et al.,2018](#)).

Women of childbearing age (WUS) are women of reproductive age, namely aged 20-49 years, whether married, widowed, or unmarried. In WUS, processes of physical change and biological change take place, which in subsequent development are under the control of special hormones. At this time, women should start to pay attention to the changes in themselves, as well as their breasts and health ([Wiharjo, 2018](#)). Knowledge about breast cancer prevention, WUS (Women of Childbearing Age), and knowledge about the risks and benefits of early detection of breast cancer have a positive influence on their health beliefs, attitudes, and behavior so that health workers can develop effective health programs. BSE is important for WUS (Women of Childbearing Age) to detect breast cancer early and reduce breast cancer mortality rates.

The results of a preliminary study in Tegalondo Village, Klaten Regency, which researchers carried out on July 4, 2022, showed that the population of women of childbearing age in Tegalondo Village, Klaten Regency, was 43 women of childbearing age aged 20-45 years. Researchers conducted interviews with eight women of childbearing age, 6 of whom said they had never received counseling and education from health workers about breast cancer. Based on the results of the preliminary study that has been carried out, researchers are interested in obtaining data about the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo village, Klaten Regency. This research contributed to determining the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo village, Klaten Regency. It is hoped that the continuation of this research can become a reference for further research on factors that influence efforts to prevent breast cancer.

2. Method

This research is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Descriptive analysis is data analysis by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected as it is. This approach looks at the entire background of the research subject in a holistic or comprehensive manner. Through this approach, it is hoped that descriptive data will be obtained, namely the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo village, Klaten Regency, Indonesia. The sample in this study was determined using a purposive sampling technique by considering inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data was obtained through research instruments in the form of research

questionnaires. Data were collected using a questionnaire containing identity, informed consent, and a questionnaire on the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling.

3. Results and Discussion

Overview of Research Locations: Tegalondo Village, Tegalondo Village, Wonosari District Klaten Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia, is located on Solo-Jogja St. Km.17 with an area of 123.8573 ha. The division of the Tegalondo village area consists of Madugondo hamlet, Ngemplak hamlet, Popongan hamlet, Tegalondo hamlet, Tegalmulyo hamlet, and Tegalweden hamlet. Educational institutions in Tegalondo Village include SD Negeri 1 Tegalondo, SD Negeri 3 Tegalondo, SMP YAPI Tegalondo, MTs Al Manshur Popongan, and MA Al Manshur. In the Tegalondo Village area RW 02, there are 3 RTs for research locations: RT 02 and RT 03. From a preliminary study conducted on June 30, 2022, by researchers in the Tegalondo Village area by collecting data on women of childbearing age in RW 02 and conducting interviews with Posyandu Cadres in Tegalondo Village, there was a population of 43 Women of Childbearing Age and a sample of 23 Women of Childbearing Age were obtained in RT 02 and RT 03.

Respondent characteristics

Characteristics of respondents based on age

Based on Table 1, it is known that the majority of respondents aged 30-40 years were 12 respondents (52.2%). According to ([Winarti and Munawaroh, 2019](#)), women of childbearing age are the optimal reproductive age. So, if one's health is not well maintained, there is the potential for developing disease, and if one does not detect breast cancer early with BSE, there is a potential for developing breast cancer. As a person gets older, their organs experience a decline in function so that hormones experience an imbalance, so that as you get older, you have a higher risk of developing breast cancer ([Kusumawati, 2021](#)).

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents based on age (N=23)

Age	Frequency	Percentage
30-40 years	12	52,2%
41-15 years	11	47,8%
Total	23	100,0%

High-quality cancer registry data provide some salient features for cancer incidence trends

over time. Generally, we observed that breast cancer incidence has been increasing in almost all countries and in all age groups. The increase seems to be larger in the older age group, with an average yearly increase of 2% (>50 years) as compared to 0,8% among the youngest age group (<50 years) ([Britania, 2020](#)).

This is in line with research by Piat et al.. that there is a significant relationship between age and the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about BSE. Age has a big influence on a person's level of knowledge because as age increases, the level of knowledge and ability to do something increases in value. positive for a person's character.

Breast cancer often develops without signs or symptoms. Some changes, however, can be early indications of the disease. Symptoms may appear as cancer progresses: a lump or thickening in the breast, a change in breast size or shape, tenderness, or a nipple that turns inward or discharges fluid. The most common symptom of breast cancer is a new lump or mass that is usually firm and may or may not be painful or tender ([Miller et al., 2021](#)).

Characteristics of respondents based on education

Based on Table 2, it is known that the respondents' education data is 52.2% high school, 26.1% PT, 17.4% junior high school, and 4.3% complete elementary school. The results of this research are in line with research ([Fatimah, 2018](#)) that states that the level of education can influence or support a person's level of knowledge, and low education is associated with limited information and knowledge. The higher a person's education, the higher their understanding of the information obtained and the knowledge they have to participate. Through education, it is possible to improve work skills and specific knowledge that is always consistent with general knowledge.

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents based on education (N=23)

Education	Frequenc y	Percentage
Finished elementary school	1	4,3%
Junior high school	4	17,4%
High school	12	52,2%
College	6	26,1%
Total	23	100 %

Knowledge can shape a person's character; at school, they are encouraged to become more independent, more active, more confident, and able

to generate social capital. As for the Education status argument, time in school can cause an individual's environment to become increasingly complex and lead to cognitive improvements. Low education means less knowledge, which shows that women of childbearing age who have poor knowledge about BSE tend not to undergo BSE examinations ([Susmini, 2019](#)). According to ([Notoatmodjo, 2007](#)), a person's level of education generally influences their level of knowledge, where the higher a person's level of education, the easier it is to receive information, and this means their knowledge will also increase.

Characteristics of respondents based on work

Based on Table 3, it is known that the job data of respondents is 43.5% employees, 30.4% domestic workers, 21.7% traders, and 4.3% laborers. According to researchers, work is a factor that influences knowledge. Judging from the type of work that frequently interacts with other people, they have more knowledge compared to people without any interaction with other people. The learning experience at work that is developed provides professional knowledge and skills, and the learning experience at work will help develop the ability to make decisions to maintain health early.

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents based on work (N=23)

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Housewife	7	30,4 %
Laborer	1	4,3 %
Trader	5	21,7 %
Employee	10	43,5 %
Total	23	100,0 %

Knowledge Level of Women of Childbearing Age about Breast Cancer

Based on Table 4, it is known that the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo Village, Klaten Regency, has a good level of knowledge of 30.4%, a sufficient level of knowledge of 34.8% and a level of poor knowledge of 34.8%.

Table 4. Level of Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age about Breast Cancer (N=23)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Good	7	30,4 %
Enough	8	34,8 %
Not enough	8	34,8 %
Total	23	100 %

Knowledge is sufficient that respondents understand the meaning of breast cancer, signs, and symptoms, do not understand early detection, and do not understand risk factors; this is because respondents are sufficient in obtaining information

about breast cancer. Lack of knowledge is due to the lack of information obtained by respondents, so they do not try to get information about breast cancer.

Education influences knowledge in obtaining information about BSE. The higher the education, the more information a person receives. According to researchers, respondents in this study had sufficient knowledge due to education and the environment, so respondents knew about breast cancer. This is in line with Wawan and Dewi (2010), who state that factors that influence knowledge include internal factors, namely education, work, age, and external factors, including environmental and socio-cultural factors. Apart from that, advances in technology and information are unlimited and can be accessed by everyone, so it is not uncommon for younger people to tend to be smarter and to communicate more often with and access information technology such as the internet, so they tend to have a higher level of knowledge.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

The results of the research show that the average level of knowledge of women of childbearing age about breast cancer in Tegalondo village, Klaten Regency, is between sufficient and insufficient, with an average of 34.8%. The results of this research can be a reference for the nursing profession to try to prevent breast cancer in women of childbearing age, especially in the Tegalondo village area, Klaten Regency. For future researchers, this research can be developed into research to find out the factors that cause breast cancer in women of childbearing age.

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