



The Effect Of Woman Characteristic Of Reproductive Age Couple And Health Workers On The Use Of Early Detection Services In Puskesmas Gunung Tua

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Article details:

Published: 31 July 2023



Abstract

Breast cancer is a type of cancer which is a world health problem. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) in 2020, there are currently more than 2.1 million cases of breast cancer worldwide, with 627 thousand and from this data around 15.5% of deaths in women are caused by breast cancer. North Padang Lawas Regency is one of the districts in North Sumatra

which provides early detection of breast cancer but has not yet reached the target mandated by national law. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of the characteristics of women and couples of childbearing age (age, education, knowledge, attitudes, information exposure and perceptions) and health workers on the use of early detection of breast cancer services at the Gunung Tua Health Center. This type of research is a quantitative analytic research with explanatory research methods. Data analysis used multiple linear regression tests with a sample of 95 female respondents of reproductive age couples aged 30-50 years. The results showed that the influential variables were age ($p=0.005$), education level ($p=0.003$), knowledge ($p=0.011$), attitude ($p=0.004$), perception ($p=0.007$), information exposure ($p=0.032$), support from health workers (0.001). The most influential variable is the support of health workers with $\text{Exp.B } 7.871$.

Keywords: Cancer, Breast Cancer, Early Detection

To cite this article :

Yenni Khairina, Siti Khadijah Nasution, A. (2023). The Effect Of Woman Characteristic Of Reproductive Age Couple And Health Workers On The Use Of Early Detection Services In Puskesmas Gunung Tua. *International Journal of Health, Education and Social (IJHES)*, 6(7), 21–37.



Introduction

Cancer is one of the non-communicable diseases which is a major health problem in the world. According to the WHO (World Health Organization) in 2020, there are currently more than 2.1 million cases of breast cancer worldwide, with 627 thousand and from this data around 15.5% of deaths in women are caused by breast cancer. Asia ranks 23rd in 2020 with the number of breast cancer sufferers in Asia reaching 25.9%, the number of sufferers with a risk of death reaching 14.1%. Meanwhile, Southeast Asia is in 8th place with 14.4% of sufferers (WHO, 2020). Data from the 2020 Global Cancer Observatory, the number of new cases of breast cancer reached 68,858 cases (16.6%) of a total of 396,914 new cases of cancer in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the number of deaths reached more than 22 thousand cases. WHO also states that there has been a significant increase in cases of breast cancer, namely 1.7 million new cases each year. The International Agency for Research on Cancer estimates (IARC) that around 8,677 Indonesian children aged 0-14 years will suffer from cancer in 2020. This number is the largest among other countries in Southeast Asia (WHO, 2019).

The RI Ministry of Data and Information Center (2019) stated that data from Riskesdas results for 2013 and 2018 showed an increase in the prevalence of cancer in Indonesia from 1.4% to 1.49%. The Gorontalo Province had the highest increase from 0.2% in the 2013 Riskesdas to 2.44% in the 2018 Riskesdas. Significant increases also occurred in Central Sulawesi Province and the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

This breast cancer should be found at an earlier stage, but currently cancer is more often detected at an advanced stage (70%) so that the death rate is high. If found at an earlier stage, it can reduce mortality and save very high health costs. In the 2019-2020 period, cancer treatment has spent BPJS funding of approximately 7.6 trillion rupiah (Ministry of Health, 2022). The Ministry of Health is committed to transforming the health system through the 6 pillars of Indonesia's health support transformation through Hospitals and Health Centers, one of the main pillar categories, namely the transformation of primary services in secondary prevention, namely



screening of the 14 highest causes of death in each target age including breast cancer and cervical cancer, stunting screening and early detection of tuberculosis, HIV and malaria as well as increasing antenatal care for the health of mothers and babies (Ministry of Health, 2022).

The main catastrophic diseases that cause the highest and most expensive deaths in Indonesia include cancer, stroke, heart and kidney. Cancer ranks second in the disease group that generates large costs after the heart, namely 3.5 trillion, data source from BPJS Kesehatan in 2020. Based on the Profile of the North Sumatra Health Office, the highest coverage of early detection of breast cancer in women aged 30-50 is in Padang Lawas Utara is 74.57%, followed by Samosir Regency which is 25.22%, and Toba Samosir Regency which is 14.20%.

Screening activities which seek to identify diseases or disorders clinically by using certain tests, examinations or procedures in all health centers in Indonesia. Breast cancer screening that has been carried out at the puskesmas is early detection of breast cancer. Clinical breast examination using the Clinical Breast Examination (CBE) method is an activity carried out by health workers who have received training such as doctors, nurses or midwives (Ministry of Health, 2015).

Priority for early detection of breast cancer in women aged 30-50 years where it is recommended to carry out an examination once every 3 years and above 40 years, during their lifetime unless the mother has risk factors, the examination is carried out once a year. In breast examination, if a lump is found at the health center, a referral is made to a surgeon and then radiology is performed (Permenkes RI No. 34 of 2015 concerning Management of Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer). This has been supported by the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No.430/MENKES/SK/IV/2007 concerning guidelines for cancer control.

North Padang Lawas Regency is one of the districts in North Sumatra that provides early detection of breast cancer. The use of early detection of breast cancer by the community has not yet reached the target according to the stated target (PMK No. 34 of 2015) that the success of screening activities to prevent cancer covers 50% of the at-risk population, which means 50% of



the female population aged 30- 50 years. The service for early detection of breast cancer at this puskesmas is carried out by 1 midwife who has received training from the Ministry of Health.

Officers carry out preventive and promotive counseling which is carried out twice a year to prevent breast cancer. In order for women of childbearing age to obtain information and knowledge about early detection of breast cancer with the CBE method. So that the level of visits to the early detection program for breast cancer increases at the Gunung Tua Health Center. Officers also held mass examinations for all women in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center, which are held once a year in February.

The target number of women aged 30-50 years in the working area of the Padang Lawas Utara Public Health Center is 50% of 8,670, namely 4,335 people who must be reached over five years and the target for five years is 867 people. However, in 2018 those who came to conduct early detection were 128 people from the target age range of 30-50 years, namely 867 people with the results of 3 people with records of referrals to hospitals. Based on interviews that have been conducted with program holders, namely perceived obstacles, there are still people who do not understand the importance of screening for early detection of cervical cancer and there are also women who are embarrassed and feel there is no need to check themselves for early detection. Therefore the utilization of breast cancer detection services is not optimal.

This is in line with Dever's theory (1984) which explains that the use of health services is closely related to when a person needs health services and how effective these services are. The relationship between healthy wishes and health care statements may seem simple, but it is actually very complex.

Individual and social factors that can be identified in influencing health behavior and explaining their interactions and individual factors include beliefs, attitudes, motives and expectations, as well as observable behavior can be seen from a theory, namely the Health Belief Model (Hayden, 2013). Risk factors for the incidence of breast tumors include female sex, family history and genetics, previous history of breast disease (DCIS in the same breast, LCIS, high density on mammography), history of early menstruation (<12 years), obesity, alcohol



consumption, history of chest wall radiation, environmental factors and behavior (Ministry of Health, 2019).

From the results of a preliminary survey of women of childbearing age in the working area of the Padang Lawas Utara Health Center, they said that they did not have time to check themselves. Some of the women of childbearing age couples interviewed at the puskesmas had an elementary school education background, so they had never heard of early detection of breast cancer. They also said that they did not know about the existence of an early detection program for breast cancer at the Puskesmas. Childbearing age women's perception of susceptibility to breast cancer, said that they feel healthy and have no complaints of illness so they think that they don't feel the need to go for a check-up.

The perception of childbearing age women about the severity of breast cancer is that they say they will go for a check-up if they experience a problem such as a lump. One of the respondents also said that there was no socialization which resulted in some pus women not being exposed to information about early detection of breast cancer. The public's perception that the benefits of early detection of breast cancer are invisible has caused not all women aged 30-50 years to come for a check-up when there is a mass examination conducted by the Gunung Tua Health Center.

Based on research by Sudarmi and Nurcharina (2017) it was stated that there were still around 43.7% of health workers who did not carry out breast examinations according to standard examinations. The success of early detection of breast cancer is largely determined by trained health workers. After the implementation of the program in 2018, data obtained that around 3.4% of childbearing age had carried out breast examinations and according to the profile of the Padang Lawas District Health Office, the early detection rate for breast cancer in 2019 had reached 4.5% and was still far from the national target.

This is also in line with Marfianti's research (2021) which concluded that increasing public knowledge about breast cancer and early detection of BSE after obtaining knowledge after education and training can increase hope for recovery and increase life expectancy, as well as improve health status in Indonesia.



Methods

This type of research is a quantitative analytic research with explanatory research methods. The explanatory research method is research that explains the influence between the dependent variable, namely the use of services for early detection of breast cancer with the independent variables, namely age, education, knowledge, attitude, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit, perceived barriers (perceptions about obstacles) and exposure to information and support from health workers.

The location of this research was conducted in 3 villages, namely Sungai Orosan, Sigama Simanosor and Gunung Tua jae which is the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. The time in this research was conducted from September 2022 to June 2023.

The research population was all women of childbearing age (age 30-50 years) who are the target area of the Gunung Tua Health Center in 2022, namely 49,207 people. The population is 49,207 people spread across 39 villages. The sample in this study was a portion of women of childbearing age in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. The sampling technique uses cluster sampling technique, this technique is used because the population is quite heterogeneous, the population is very large and includes a large area.

Table 1. Distribution Sample According to Population

Ward	Amount population	fi	Amount sample (Ni)
Sungai Orosan	678	$678/2200=0.31$	$0.31 \times 95=29.45$
Sigma Simanosor	387	$387/2200=0.18$	$0.18 \times 95=17.10$
Gunung Tua jae	1.135	$1.135/2200=0.51$	$0.51 \times 95=48.45$
Total	2,200		95



Data collection is done by collecting primary data and secondary data. Primary data, namely data obtained through structured interviews with respondents based on a questionnaire covering age, knowledge, attitude, perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefits, perceived barriers (perceptions of barriers), exposure to information and support from health workers. Secondary data were obtained from reports and official documents from the Padang Lawas Utara District Health Office and the profile of the Gunung Tua Health Center needed in connection with this study. Data collection was carried out directly at the research location using the direct interview method which was guided by the research questionnaire that the researcher had prepared beforehand.

The independent variables in this study are age, education, attitudes, perceptions, exposure to information and support from health workers, while the dependent variable is the use of early detection services for breast cancer.

As for the data analysis method used, namely univariate analysis, namely analysis that describes in a single way the research variables, both the dependent variable and the independent variable in the form of a frequency distribution. Then bivariate analysis where Next is multivariate analysis where the analysis is used by using multiple linear regression tests to examine the effect between the dependent variable and several independent variables. Multivariate analysis is a follow-up analysis to test the presence or absence of factors that influence the utilization of early breast cancer detection services to determine the independent variables that have the most influence on the dependent variable.

Results

The Effect of Age On Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer in Puskesmas Gunung Tua

Table 2. The Effect of Age On Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Age	utilization Detection Early				Amount		P. Value
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
30 – 39 Year	19	36,3	33	63.5	52	100.0	0.005
40 – 50 Year	5	11,6	38	88.4	43	100.0	



The Effect of Latest Education on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Table 3. Last Educational Effect on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Education	utilization Detection Early				Amount		P. Value
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Low	0	0.0	17	100.0	17	100.0	0.003
Intermediate	14	24.5	43	75.5	57	100.0	
High	10	47.6	11	52.4	21	100.0	

The Effect of Knowledge on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Table 4. The Effect of Knowledge on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Knowledge	utilization Detection Early				Amount		P. Value
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	19	37,2	32	62,8	51	100.0	0.011
Currently	5	13.5	32	86.5	37	100.0	
Bad	0	0.0	7	100.0	7	100.0	

The Effect of Attitude on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Table 5. The Effect of Attitude on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Attitude	utilization Detection Early				Amount		P. Value
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	20	36,4	35	63,6	55	100.0	0.004
Currently	4	10.0	36	90.0	40	100.0	
Bad	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	

The Effect of Perception on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Table 6. The Effect of Perception on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer.

Perception	utilization Detection Early				Amount		P. Value
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	18	39,2	28	60,8	46	100.0	0.007
Currently	6	15.0	34	85.0	40	100.0	
Bad	0	0.0	9	100.0	9	100.0	



The Effect of Information Exposure on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Table 7. The Effect of Information Exposure on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Information Exposure	utilization Detection Early				Amount		<i>P. Value</i>
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Yes	20	32,3	42	67,7	62	100.0	0.032
No	4	12.1	29	87.9	33	100.0	

The Effect of Health Worker Support on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Table 8. The Effect of Health Worker Support on Utilization of Early Service Detection of Breast Cancer

Health Workers Support	utilization Detection Early				Amount		<i>P. Value</i>
	Once		Never				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	20	40,8	29	59,2	49	100.0	0.001
Currently	3	11,1	24	88.9	27	100.0	
Bad	1	5,3	18	94.7	19	100.0	

Discussion

The Effect of Age on the Utilization of Early Detection of Breast Cancer Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.005$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between age on the utilization of early detection of breast cancer services in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be attributed to the almost the same age ratio of respondents, namely the age classification of 30 years to 40 years, then 40 years to 50 years of age. Early screening for breast cancer should also include those under 30 years of age. The results of this analysis are also in line with the research of Irawan, E (2017) where there is a relationship between the age factor and breast self-examination behavior.



The Effect of Education Level on the Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.003$), so statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between the last level of education of the respondents on the utilization of early detection services for breast cancer in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be attributed to the tendency of respondents to take advantage of early detection services for breast cancer which is also influenced by their level of education. According to Dyanti, et al (2016), the last level of education has a significant relationship with delays in breast cancer patients to carry out initial examinations at health facilities.

The Effect of Knowledge on the Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.011$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between the knowledge of respondents on the use of early detection services for breast cancer in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This could be due to the knowledge of respondents in the medium and good categories which reached 84.3% of the total respondents. The tendency of one's knowledge that the better one's knowledge about breast cancer, the more respondents tend to do early breast cancer screening. According to Notoamodjo (2012), knowledge is an indicator of taking action on something, if someone is based on good knowledge of health then that person will understand how good health is and encourage them to apply what they know. The higher the level of one's knowledge, the greater the decision to utilize health services. Based on the results of observations of respondents who have good knowledge, they use early detection services for breast cancer.

In general, respondents were aware of breast cancer, but their knowledge was limited to having heard of this disease on television and mass media such as mobile phones. The cause of breast cancer itself is also not widely known by the respondents. Lack of knowledge and awareness of the importance of early detection examinations is an inhibiting factor for early



detection. Knowledge of WPU about disease will shape individual perceptions of the threat of disease and beliefs about disease susceptibility and will motivate WPU to carry out health behaviors.

The results of this analysis are also in line with the research of Sinaga & Ardayani (2016). Where is the relationship between knowledge and early detection of breast cancer through breast self-examination. And supported by the research of Suarni, Keloko, and Purba (2018) that there is an effect of health knowledge about breast cancer on conducting early detection of breast cancer. Likewise, the research conducted by Fatimah, Meilani and Maryani (2018) shows that the factor that most influences early detection of breast cancer through BSE is the knowledge factor when compared to other factors such as age, support from health workers, attitudes, and level of education.

The results of Saragih's research (2015) also show that statistically predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes, perceptions of self-susceptibility, seriousness of disease), supporting factors (distance, travel time) and reinforcing factors (attitude of health workers) have a significant effect on the utilization of early cancer detection services. cervical IVA method at the Tiga Juhar Health Center, Deli Serdang Regency. The knowledge variable is the variable that has the most influence on utilization.

The Effect of Attitudes on Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value of $p = 0.004$ ($p < 0.05$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between the attitudes of respondents on the use of early detection services for breast cancer in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be caused by the majority of respondents having a good attitude towards early detection of breast cancer. This shows that the better the attitude of the respondents, the better they will be in utilizing early detection of breast cancer. Respondents who have a good attitude tend to know early if there are abnormalities in the breast.

This research is in line with Laurence Green's theory in Priyoto (2014) that attitude is an action or activity but attitude is a predisposing factor to action. A positive attitude will tend to



encourage someone to behave positively as well. Attitude is a reaction that is still closed from someone to a stimulus or object. The manifestation of attitude cannot be seen immediately, but can only be interpreted first. So if someone agrees or has a positive attitude towards early detection examinations, then based on this theory someone will carry out early detection examinations for breast cancer.

The attitude of not wanting to take advantage of early detection services was shown by respondents through questions related to the time that Wpusn would spend doing early detection examinations. Some of the respondents are housewives who have a lot of time at home but even so they say they don't want to and don't have time to make time for early detection. According to the respondents, they are in good health and have no complaints of pain, so they don't feel the need to go for a check-up if they have problems such as a lump in the breast.

The results of this analysis are also in line with research conducted by Arafah & Notobroto (2017) that couples of women of childbearing age who are good at early screening for breast cancer will often perform BSE. Supported by research conducted by Fatimah, Meilani and Maryani (2018) that there is a significant influence and relationship between respondents' attitudes towards early detection of breast cancer through BSE. Anggrainy (2017) also stated that there is a relationship between attitude and BSE with a p value of 0.001 which means a significant relationship between early detection of breast cancer.

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Sari, D. et al (2015) that the results of statistical tests using Chi-Square showed that there was a relationship between attitude variables and the actions of BSE female students as early detection of breast cancer with a significant level ($p = 0.012$).

The Influence of Perceptions on the Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.007$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between respondents' perceptions of the use of early detection services for breast cancer in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be caused by the majority of respondents having a good perception of



early detection of breast cancer. This shows that the push factor that strengthens good perceptions of the issue of susceptibility to breast cancer will also be better in encouraging the use of early detection services for breast cancer.

The perception of the use of early detection services for breast cancer will be seen if women who are in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center are detected positive for breast cancer. Thus wpus feels that BSE and early detection can help overcome cancer earlier. The results of this analysis are also in line with research conducted by Anggraeni & Handayani (2019) that respondents' perceptions have a positive relationship with early detection of breast cancer. This research is also supported by the research of Desanti, Sunarsih and Supriyati (2010) that the largest proportion is the proportion of negative perceptions. This means that 74.8% of respondents felt BSE behavior had no advantages and 70.1% of respondents felt obstacles to doing BSE. The results of this calculation are certainly contrary to the fact that the respondents are women who have risk factors for breast cancer.

The Effect of Information Exposure on the Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.032$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between information exposure on the use of early detection of breast cancer services in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be caused by the positive relationship between respondents who are exposed to information on early detection of breast cancer and efforts to utilize early detection of breast cancer. Health workers and health cadres were the information that appeared to be the most dominant in increasing respondents' desire to make early detection of breast cancer.

Knowledge can be obtained from experience that comes from various sources of information so that it can form a belief for someone. One of the factors that influence a person's knowledge is information or counseling from competent people such as midwives, cadres and other health workers (Notoadmodjo, 2012).



Based on the results of experience in the field, in general the respondents are at a good level of information. Because most have heard and know about early detection of breast cancer. Respondents who had been exposed to information from health workers usually took part in carrying out mass examinations conducted by puskesmas officers. Which is usually done once a year on world cancer day.

The results of this analysis are also in line with Hidayati's research (2022) which states that there is a significant relationship between information exposure and the behavior of early detection of breast cancer. Supported by Elintina's research (2021) states that there is a significant relationship to exposure to information media on the behavior of early detection of breast cancer through BSE. The need for health promotion related to the problem of breast cancer and early detection of breast cancer with BSE in an effort to increase public knowledge about BSE, especially related to breast cancer.

The Effect of Health Worker Support on the Utilization of Breast Cancer Early Detection Services

The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained a value ($p = 0.001$), so that statistically it can be interpreted that there is an influence between Health Worker Support on the use of early detection services for breast cancer in the working area of the Gunung Tua Health Center. This can be caused by respondents who are more dominant in saying that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and the use of early detection services for breast cancer. The role of health workers includes preventive and promotive efforts in increasing knowledge, changing behavior, and increasing public awareness so that their quality of life can be better. According to Lawrence Green's theory, one of the reinforcing factors associated with health behavior is the support of health workers.

The results of this analysis are also in line with Amri & Suariyani's research (2020) which states that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and carrying out follow-up examinations after breast ultrasound. Supported by Elintina's research (2021) states



that there is a significant relationship between the support of health workers for the use of early detection of breast cancer.

Support provided by health workers can generate confidence in making decisions. The support provided includes information about health that can increase knowledge. With this knowledge can motivate someone to do something in accordance with the knowledge they have. Therefore, health workers must provide information and counseling so that a person has motivation related to health behavior. Health workers who provide information, motivation, and good and correct practices to increase women's awareness of doing BSE properly and routinely as a prevention of breast cancer (Fatimah et al, 2018).

Conclusion

The conclusion from this study is the influence of age, education, knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, exposure to information and support from health workers has a significant influence on the use of early detection of breast cancer services in the working area of the Puskesmas Gunung Tua. The variable of health worker support is the variable that has the most influence or dominance on the use of early detection of breast cancer services in the working area of the Puskesmas Gunung Tua.



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