

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of women's health issues in Indonesia. It was estimated there were an 40.000 new cases found every years. Cervical cancer is generally caused by HPV infection. Therefore, Pap Smear and IVA test were strongly suggested as an early screenig method for cervical cancer. Still, IVA test is preferable in Indonesia due to it's simple technique, low cost, high sensitivity and considerably fast and accurate. Unfortunately there was a big gap between the amount of couple of childbearing ages and those who did IVA test.

Design of research was cross sectional. Data were taken from IVA test's register book and questionnaire. Samples were taken by quota sampling towards women aged 30-50 years old with 61 respondents in total. Data were analyzed by Chi Square and Logistic Regression with a significant level 95%.

The data showed that there were significant correlation between educational level ($p=0,006$) and knnowledge ($p=0,022$) with couple of childbearing ages' participation in doing IVA test. On contrary, attitude wasn't a significant factor showed by p value 0,073. The logistic regression test showed that there were significant correlation between educational and knowledge with with couple of childbearing ages' participation in doing IVA test, but attitude variable wasn't significant. The most dominant factor was educational variable with $Exp(B) = 17,244$. There were correlation between educational and knowledge with participation of IVA. The most dominant factor was educational variable

Keywords : educational, knowledge, attitude, IVA

