

Description Of Female Student Knowledge About The Early Detection Of Breast Cancer In Bulukumba 10th Middle School

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Abstract: Early detection of breast cancer is very important to do to avoid advanced breast cancer, especially teenagers who have menstruation. From interviews with 10 female students, there were 6 students who did not understand about early detection of breast cancer, 3 students who knew enough about early detection of breast cancer and 1 female student who already knew about early detection of breast cancer. This is probably due to the absence of health education about breast cancer in the 10th grade of Bulukumba Regency. Research Objective: the research to find out the description of knowledge about early detection of breast cancer in female students in Bulukumba 10th Middle School. Type of research: the research used is a type of descriptive research with a point time approach method. The total population of 138 female students consisted of classes VII, VIII, and IX, then sampling was done by stratifying the sample technique into 46 female students. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire with items 35 questions and data analysis using average, minimum, maximum, standard deviation and frequency distribution.

Keywords: Early detection, breast cancer, Knowledge, female students)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The early detection of breast cancer is an important thing to avoid advanced breast cancer. Globally the number of cases of breast cancer patients is increasing every year, influenced by various factors such as high birth expectancy rates, increasing urbanization and also adaptations to unhealthy Western lifestyles.

According to World Health Organization (WHO) data in GLOBOCAN 2018, there are 348,809 new cancer cases and cancer deaths reaching 207.210, the figure is expected to increase in 2030 to 36 percent. The most cancer cases are breast cancer, cervix, lung, colorectal and liver. (Tribunnews article, 2018).

Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in women (24.2%, which is about one in 4 of all new cancer cases diagnosed in women worldwide breast cancer), and cancer is the most common in 154 of 185 countries included in GLOBOCAN 2018. Breast cancer is also a leading cause of cancer deaths in women (15.0%), followed by lung cancer (13.8%) and colorectal cancer (9.5%), which is also the third and second most common type of cancer, each; Cervical cancer ranks fourth for both incidents (6.6%) and mortality (7.5%) (Bray et al. 2018).

Although it often occurs both in developed and developing countries, cases of breast cancer sufferers are more prevalent in developing countries, where the economic income of the people is low. This condition also affects the worsening factor of cancer, because of the tendency of people in developing countries who have just checked their condition and know that they have cancer when the condition is at the final stage.

The high rate of female cancer patients is the main reason for continuing to call for the importance of educating Indonesian women. Teens as the next generation of the nation should get attention by providing education as early as possible about breast cancer. The efforts of young women in the prevention of early breast cancer are influenced by the knowledge of young women about how to detect breast cancer early. According to Lawrence Green, knowledge is one of the factors that influence changes in individual behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2003). Therefore, how is the knowledge of young women about how to detect breast cancer early.

Understanding of the causes of breast cancer is very important to be known by young women if they do not recognize the conditions and causes of breast cancer can endanger their own breast health. The benefits of young women recognizing their breasts in order to detect early on if there are symptoms of breast cancer

because in adolescence the breasts are still not completely perfect. The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge of young women about the detection of breast cancer early.

II. METHOD

The type of research used is descriptive research that is through surveys and interviews using questionnaires. The population in this study were all female students of Bulukumba 10th Middle School. The sample selection was done by stratified random sampling technique.

The variable in this study is a single variable, namely the knowledge of young women about early detection of breast cancer. Data collection was done by distributing questionnaires consisting of questions about demographic data and knowledge questionnaires. The data is then analyzed using the Microsoft Exel program to determine the frequency distribution and percentage of the characteristics and knowledge of the respondents.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

TABLE 1 RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION FOR 2018 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

No	Component	Knowledge Level		
		Good f (%)	Moderate f (%)	Less f (%)
1	Risk Factors for Breast Cancer	5 (10,9%)	15 (32,6%)	26 (56,5%)
2	Early Breast Cancer Check	3 (6,5%)	11 (23,9%)	32 (69,6%)
3	Characteristics and Symptoms of Breast Cancer	4 (8,7%)	15 (32,6%)	27 (58,7%)

Table 1 shows that respondents had less knowledge about breast cancer risk factors as many as 26 respondents (56.5%). Respondents who had less knowledge about early breast cancer examination were 32 respondents (69.6%). Respondents who had less knowledge about the characteristics and symptoms of breast cancer were 27 respondents (58.7%).

Discussion

Data from the study of 46 respondents who were young women at Bulukumba 10th Middle School. It was found that 32 respondents (69.6%) had insufficient knowledge about early breast cancer examination. Judging from the results of the questionnaire answers given to respondents that not all questions about early breast cancer examination were answered correctly by the respondents. This is in line with Rini Mulia Sari's research that knowledge about early examination of young women in Aceh is also included in the less category (Sari, 2013).

The lack of knowledge about the early examination of breast cancer by the respondents was influenced by various factors including; (1) Age Factors, according to the piaget theory in Ibda, F (2015) that the stages of individual intellectual development and changes in age greatly affect the ability of individuals to observe science. In this study the respondents were in the formal operational stage between the ages of 12 years and above. The results of the study showed that most of the respondents had never received direct information about the early examination of the causes of breast cancer. Information is only obtained through internet, TV or other sources of information so that the respondents' knowledge about early breast cancer examination is still very raw. (2) Educational level factors. Sriningsih, (2011) revealed that the higher a person's education, the easier it is to understand information so that the knowledge possessed also increases. The results of this study indicate that the respondent is a female student with junior high school education. Junior high school education is basic education which in its curriculum there is no material about breast cancer so that information about early breast cancer examinations has not been obtained by respondents. This is in accordance with the study of Widiawaty, N. (2012) that there is a significant positive relationship between the level of formal education and the level of knowledge about breast cancer. Knowledge about early breast cancer examination is very important to know by respondents because this early examination is an important component in further treatment if there are signs or symptoms in conducting an early examination.

After having knowledge about early examination of breast cancer. Furthermore, knowing the characteristics and symptoms of breast cancer to be easy and on target to be treated if it has been detected correctly. Data from the study found that as many as 27 respondents (58.7%) in Bulukumba 10th Middle School had less knowledge about the characteristics and symptoms of breast cancer. Most of the students have insufficient knowledge about how the characteristics and symptoms of the breast part have breast cancer. Some of the symptoms unknown to young women such as thickening of the breast, containing blood or runny. Changes in breast size, shape or texture (asymmetrical). Shrinking the surrounding skin. Scaly skin around the nipples (Utami, 2018). Bulukumba 10th Middle School really need to know and understand the normal and

abnormal condition of the breast so that when the results of the examination have been obtained, the young woman can distinguish the conditions experienced. So that the handling of health workers can be obtained immediately if they find their breasts in abnormal conditions.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the study can be concluded that most respondents had less knowledge about breast cancer risk factors as many as 26 respondents (56.5%). Respondents who had less knowledge about early breast cancer examination were 32 respondents (69.6%). Respondents who had less knowledge about the characteristics and symptoms of breast cancer were 27 respondents (58.7%). Relevant agencies, namely the health office and community health center participated in socializing breast cancer issues to young women in schools.

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