







## DIFFERENCES IN CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN ABOUT EARLY DETECTION OF CERVICAL CANCER BETWEEN USING PRESENTATION MEDIA COUNSELING AND LEAFLET COUNSELING

Baiq Ade Herna Yuliana<sup>1</sup> , Bambang Purwanto<sup>2</sup> , Euvanggelia Dwilda Ferdinandus<sup>1</sup> , Pungky Mulawardhana<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>1,3</sup> Midwifery Study Programme, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya

<sup>2</sup> Department of Medical Physiologi and Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya

<sup>3</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Airlangga University RSUD Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya

Correspondence address:

Surabaya, Indonesia

Email : bambangpurwanto@fk.unair.ac.id

### Abstract

**Background:** Encouraging early detection and prompt treatment of precancerous lesions is the key to preventing cervical cancer in women who are fertile. IVA examinations are used to detect precancerous lesions early on. Thus far, both nationally and at Mojo Health Center, the IVA examination has been achieved. Women of reproductive age may not be as aware of early diagnosis of precancerous lesions as they should be, which could contribute to the low IVA examination achievement. Due to a lack of understanding regarding the early diagnosis of precancerous lesions, women of reproductive age have low awareness. **Method:** A lecture and leafleting approach were used to conduct this health counseling. This kind of study uses a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest one group design, which is experimental in nature. carried out in Surabaya City at the Mojo Health Center. A straightforward random sampling methodology was used to choose the sample of 84 WUS, who were then split into two groups: the treatment group, which received an intervention counseling lecture style, and the control group, which received a leaflet intervention. A questionnaire was utilized to collect the data, and the Wilcoxon signed rank test was used to evaluate it. Independent Samples Test ( $p < 0.05$ ) and Wilcoxon signed Rank test. **Results:** The test results showing variations in both groups' knowledge levels produced the result  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).  $P = 0.268$  ( $p > 0.05$ ) was the outcome of the test to determine the value of differences in knowledge factors between the treatment group and the control group. **Conclusion:** There is no difference in WUS knowledge between the lecture method and leaflet media distribution when it comes to counseling, but there is a shift in the outcomes of WUS knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer before and after receiving counseling.

**Keywords:** Cervical cancer, Knowledge, presentation media counseling, presentation leaflet.

### INTRODUCTION

Early identification and treatment of precancerous lesions are key factors in the prevention of cervical cancer in women who are fertile. IVA examination, early diagnosis of precancerous lesions is attempted. The current national IVA examination achievement rates for the years 2018–2021 are 7.34%, 12.2%, 8.3%,

e-ISSN 2656-7806 ©Authors.2024



Published by Universitas Airlangga. This is an **Open Access (OA)** article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 4.0 International License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).

DOI: 10.20473/imhsj.v8i3.2024.300-311

and 6,83%. This number still falls well short of the Ministry of Health's goal. (Kemenkes RI, 2021).

The preliminary study results from 2019 show that 142 out of 12,873 WUS people (1.10%) passed the IVA examination at Mojo Health Center, while 20 out of 12,685 WUS people (0.16%) passed the exam in 2020. The data on the achievement of IVA examination at Mojo Health Center was equally poor. In 2021, specifically 1.59%, there were only 202 out of 12,685 people out of 12,685 WUS (Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya 2021). This compares to 0.16% of individuals out of 12,685 WUS population in 2021. In 2021, in Surabaya City. Women of childbearing age may not be fully aware of the significance of early detection of pregnancies by routine examinations, which is one of the variables believed to contribute to the poor IVA accomplishment. Women in the IVA examination possess knowledge on the early diagnosis of pre-cancer (Puskesmas Mojo 2022).

One of the anticipated initiatives to raise the level of awareness among fertile age women is through health counseling. Another approach that can be utilized to rapidly, easily, and effectively disseminate knowledge to a sizable target group is counseling through the Method Lecture. sufficiently big. According to Notoatmodjo (2012), every technique utilized in health counseling has benefits and drawbacks. Regrettably, it has not yet been established how counseling using the lecture technique increases WUS knowledge in the early detection of pre-cervical cancer.

Based on research, among others, counseling on early diagnosis of cervical precancerous lesions. Counseling on Knowledge and Attitudes of WUS Regarding Early Detection of Cervical Cancer with 73.3% of respondents having poor knowledge, compared to 100% who had good knowledge after counseling. Early detection of cervical cancer and positive attitudes are positively correlated with knowledge and education about the disease (Yosibellataufik, 2018). In contrast, a study on the impact of cervical cancer counseling after receiving counseling on knowledge and behavior about early detection of cervical cancer in women of childbearing age, 64.8% of participants had poor knowledge, only 54.5% had good knowledge after the counseling intervention. Increased knowledge was not significantly correlated with cervical cancer early detection rates (Laksita, 2022).



Research on how counseling affects awareness of early cervical cancer diagnosis is anticipated to serve as the cornerstone for successful cervical cancer prevention among women who are fertile. The awareness and motivation of women of reproductive age to independently do the IVA examination are likely to increase with increased understanding about early diagnosis of cervical cancer.

This study aimed to compare WUS's knowledge of early cervical cancer detection between two counseling approaches: the counseling method and the leaflet on examination IVA examination at Mojo Health Center in Surabaya City. This research was chosen to be conducted at Mojo Health Center because of the facility's poor IVA early identification of cervical cancer, which is indicative of low WUS participation.

### **METHOD**

The pretest-posttest control group design used in this study is a form of quasi-experimental design. Such study this kind of study examines the variations between the groups receiving treatment and the control group (Sugiyono, 2020). 150 people that matched the researcher's criteria for the study's demographic were WUS moms who worked in the Mojo Health Center. After sampling using a basic random sampling technique, the Lemeshow formula was used to calculate the sample size, yielding a minimal sample size of 38 samples. Notoatmodjo (2014) 42 respondents from the treatment group and 42 respondents from the control group were employed in this investigation.

Information derived from the 20-question pretest and posttest results. The right response will receive a value of 1, the incorrect answer will receive a value of 0, and all answers will be processed after receiving a value of 1. Data outcomes both before and after in the event that the data is not regularly distributed, the Wilcoxon statistical test will be utilized for analysis. To ascertain changes in WUS knowledge levels before and after receiving counseling on the treatment group and leaflet distribution in the control group, a Signed Rank statistical test was utilized. The delta difference between the pretest and posttest results in both groups was used to calculate the difference in WUS's level of knowledge regarding the early detection of cervical cancer between counseling counseling method and leaflet,

while the Independent Samples Test statistical test was carried out because the data was not normal.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Variations in WUS Knowledge Level About Early Detection of Cervical Cancer Before and After Counseling with Lecture Method

**Table 1. Alteration in Treatment Group's Level of Knowledge**

Knowledge Variable	Output Rank		Mean Rank	z	p
	Rank	N			
Before-After (Technique of Lecture)	Negatif Rank	0 <sup>a</sup>	0,000	-5.659 <sup>b</sup>	0,000
	Positif Rank	42 <sup>b</sup>	21,50		
	Ties	0 <sup>c</sup>			

*\*Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*

There is a substantial difference in the knowledge category before and after the intervention, as indicated by table above, which displays the results of statistical tests. The specifics of the frequency distribution research results, which show that 33 persons (78.6%) had practically all low knowledge, confirm this. Following the intervention, the majority of respondents' knowledge improved; specifically, 31 persons (73.8%) fell into the good group, while the average or mean rank 21.50 was the increase. According to the statistical test, the lecture technique counseling has a substantial impact on the knowledge of paired respondents (p value = 0.000 <0.05).

Notoatmodjo (2012), states that the lecture style counseling is one of the most efficient ways to expand one's knowledge. In its most basic form, lecture method counseling is the process of imparting knowledge from the extension worker to the target in order to help the response go from ignorance to knowledge. The five senses hearing, vision, smell, sensation, and touch account for this understanding (Notoatmodjo, 2014).

A person's age might have an impact on their knowledge due to various aspects, including their attitude and the power of capture. Notoatmodjo (2012), supports this idea, The power of capture and mindset get more developed with age, improving the quality of the knowledge acquired. The majority of respondents had only completed high school. Education has an impact on learning, the more educated someone is, the easier it is for them to receive information. People with

higher levels of education are more likely to obtain information from electronic media as well as from other people, the more information that is received, the more knowledge they possess (Wawan and Dewi 2011). Almost all of the respondents' vocations indicated that they were unemployed. Occasionally, the work that a person performs will offer more opportunities for people to learn new things, or it may be the case that their ownership of the work activities prevents people from accessing information. Having access to a variety of information sources via electronic media is another element that can help people learn.

The knowledge picture of the respondents this is consistent with studies conducted by Ayuni and Ramaita (2019), Adista, et.al (2021), and Achmad (2016), which found that mean average knowledge of early detection of cervical cancer influences outcomes both before and after health education is provided. This study demonstrated that receiving counseling results in a change in knowledge.

## 2. Variations in WUS Knowledge Level Before and After Counseling with Leaflet about Early Cervical Cancer Detection

**Table 2. Modification of WUS Knowledge before and after Leaflet Counseling**

Variabel variable Knowledge	Output Rank		Mean Rank	z	p
	Rank	N			
Before-After (Leaflet)	Negatif Rank	0 <sup>a</sup>	0,000	-5.654 <sup>b</sup>	0,000
	Positif Rank	42 <sup>b</sup>	21,50		
	Ties	0 <sup>c</sup>			

*\*Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*

Leaflet is a type of marketing or promotional tool that is printed on a sheet of paper using art paper or art carton in most cases. Because of its practical and straightforward form which consists solely of sheets with information or writing and eye-catching images leaflet media, also known as pamphlets, are portable, practical, and effective learning tools (Pakpahan, et.al 2021).

The results collected show that there is a difference in the knowledge score of WUS before and after leaflets regarding cervical cancer and its detection were distributed. This difference can be seen in the above table seen an increase in general. Before leaflets were distributed, the findings of 42 WUS studies revealed that the majority of participants up to 30 individuals, or 71.4% had inadequate knowledge. This is because the vast majority of respondents did not obtain

comprehensive information regarding cervical cancer and how it is detected, which had an impact on their knowledge. Impact the respondent's comprehension when completing the survey. Following the distribution of the leaflets, the study's findings indicate that most respondents' final measurements showed improvement, namely there were 29 people (69,0%). The statistical test findings indicate that there is an influence of leaflets on WUS knowledge regarding early detection of cervical cancer in the working area of the Mojo Surabaya City Health Center ( $p$  value =  $0.000 < 0.05$ ). Respondents' increased understanding of WUS can be attributed to the information they learned from the offered leaflet as given medium. The respondent is aware of cervical cancer and its detection, which is in keeping with the theory that states that the more knowledge one possesses, the greater one's capacity for health education (counseling and simulation).

According to Ayuni and Ramaita (2019) research, 53.3% of respondents had less awareness about cervical cancer before to receiving counseling. These findings are consistent with the findings of this study, 93.3% of respondents reported having an excellent degree of understanding about cervical cancer after receiving counseling about the disease. Providing health education on cervical cancer is one way that Lani and Rusnanti (2021), believe that efforts to enhance knowledge of early detection of cervical cancer in women and sexually active women are very important to minimize the prevalence of cervical cancer.

### 3. Differences in Knowledge Improvement WUS About Early Detection of Cancer Cervical Between Counseling Methods Lecture and Leaflet

**Table 3. Difference in Counseling Lecture Method and Leaflet on Increasing Knowledge of WUS**

Increasing Knowledge	N	Mean Rank	$\rho$
Control	42	33,45	0,268
Treatment	42	36,67	

The findings showed that prior to counselling, almost all respondents from the treatment and control groups had poor knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer. Results This study is in line with the results of research conducted



by Bahar (2013), which shows that most respondents had a poor level of knowledge because most of the respondents have never received information about early detection of cervical cancer and only get information from electronic media. This is in line with Notoatmodjo (2014), that states that knowledge is a form of knowing, that happens after the sense of a certain object. As a result, the level of knowledge will be lower for those that never encountered information. A person needs a health care center to be the place of treatment for themselves and others the more aware they are, according to Goldman and Pabari (2020), This way, if WUS get information, they will know how important they are to go to the health care center.

Both in the treatment and control groups, respondents' knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer increased to a good level after counselling. This is in accordance with Indriani (2016) research which showed that after counselling, respondents' knowledge increased. The results of this study indicate that counselling activities are a learning process that causes a person's skills and knowledge to change or increase in a positive direction (Setyaningrum, et.al 2021). In accordance with the theoretical framework used in this study, the Attkinson-Shiffrin model in Solso (2008), three memory systems namely sensory memory, short-term memory, and long-term memory affect the structure and memory processes involved in increasing cognitive knowledge.

There is no difference in the average value of knowledge between group respondents in the form of counseling methods with the control group, which only in the form of leaflet distribution, according to statistical tests for variables based on the difference in knowledge level about early detection of cervical cancer between counseling lecture method and leaflet method after treatment is obtained.

Information is one of the things that influence knowledge. The form of information can be data, numbers, measurements, words, sentences, writings, descriptions, stories, pictures, and symbols can all be considered as a form of information to be received (Darmawan 2012). When individuals are able to answer a question both orally and in writing, it can be believed that the individual has understood the information provided. Information can affect a person's memory, and result in changes or additions to knowledge. This set of answers is called knowledge (Budiman, et.al 2013).

According to Nursalam (2016), knowledge is the result of knowing and arises when people perceive a certain object. In the opinion of Effendy (2019), most human knowledge is obtained with the eyes and observing through gifts such as posters, leaflets, lectures, or information in the form of writing and sound such as lectures, counselling, or videos for education that help stimulate the senses.

Research by Nofia, et.al (2023), on the effect of teaching mothers about basic immunization in Pasiwaru Village in 2022 with lecture and leaflet methods is not in line with this study. Research Munawaroh and Sulistyorini (2015), on health education about free sex at SMA Negeri Ngrayun found that there were differences in the level of knowledge before and after the provision of health education about free sex. They also found that the lecture method was more effective than the leaflet method. According to research by Purba, et.al (2022), the study "The Effect of Lecture Method on Knowledge and Attitude of WUS in IVA Examination at Puskesmas Semula Jadi Tanjung Balai City" is in line with this study. The results of the Independent sample test on the difference value (delta), the increase before and after in both groups obtained an average value in the control group of 33.45 and the treatment group of 36.67. Researchers assume that the provision of counselling lecture method is not meaningful compared to the leaflet distribution method, so there is no difference in the level of knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer between the lecture method and the leaflet distribution method. When compared to the leaflet distribution method, the lecture extension method is not as effective as leaflet distribution as indicated by a p value of 0.268 which is greater than 0.05.

This is due to the fact that respondents are more interested in seeing the information directly from the leaflet media rather than listening to the material and remembering it in its entirety. The leaflet itself will serve an additional purpose as its contents can be read and used over a long period of time, or even throughout the year. Mothers' reading attention can be captured with an attractive layout and various colours, ensuring that they receive accurate information about IVA. As a result, this can help to increase the awareness of the respondents and with the leaflet media, can increase their motivation to perform IVA examination as soon as





possible to prevent the disease, namely cervical cancer. The use of leaflet media will motivate and interest WUS to get information about IVA.

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The following are conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the research that has been completed, namely :

1. The experimental and control groups had increased knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer.
2. The results of the hypothesis are either rejected or not statistically significant, and there is no difference in the working area of Public health Services Mojo Surabaya between the treatment group's counseling with lecture method and the control group's distribution of leaflets about early detection of cervical cancer.
3. This can be combined as a form of follow-up to the health program in providing information related to early detection of cervical cancer in WUS in the Mojo Health Center Working Area, Surabaya City. It is expected to further improve or the need for counseling with presentation media or leaflet media for health services, especially Public health Services. Because presentation media is portable, effective, and leaflets do not require additional equipment or electricity, making it easier to disseminate information to the general public.

### DECLARATION

#### **Conflict of Interest**

Author declare there is no conflict of interest in this research

#### **Authors' Contribution**

All author contribute from concept until writing draff article.

#### **Ethical Approval**

Research Ethics Committee of Faculty o Medicine, Universitas Airlangga.  
No.129/EC/KEPK/FKUA/2023

#### **Funding Source**

—

### Data Availability

The data supporting this research are available from the authors on reasonable request.

### Acknowledgements

We sincerely thank the women who participated in this study, which helped us to better understand how women's knowledge about cervical cancer early detection differed with media presentation and leaflet counseling. We greatly appreciate the assistance of the health authorities. We also thank our supervisors and colleagues for their advice. Finally, we would like to thank the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia for the financial support and resources that have enabled this study to be completed successfully. We thank all those who have helped make this study a success.

### REFERENCE

- Achmad, N. (2016) 'Peubahan Pengetahuan Sikap Wania Usia Subur Sebelum Dan Sesudah Diberikan Penyuluhan Tentang Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Dengan Pemeriksaan Meode IVA Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pembangunan Kecamatan Tarogong Kidul Kota Garut'. *Jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/semnastek*
- Adista, N.F., Apriyanti, I., and Halwani, M.M. (2021) 'The Effect Of Cervical Cancer Counseling On The Knowledge Of Female Age Women About IVA Test Examination In Pegading Village And Working Area Of Kramatwatu Puskesmas'. *Journal Of Applied Health Research And Development* [online] 3 (1), 17–29. available from <<https://jurnal.poltekkes-aisyiyahbanten.ac.id/index.php/path/article/view/96>> [7 November 2023]
- Ayuni, D.Q. and Ramaita, R. (2019) 'Pengaruh Pemberian Pendidikan Tentang Kanker Serviks Terhadap Pengetahuan Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Pada Wanita Usia Subur'. *JURNAL KESEHATAN PERINTIS* [online] 6 (2), 89–94. available from <<https://jurnal.upertis.ac.id/index.php/JKP/article/view/270>> [12 November 2023]
- Bahar, A.A. (2013) *Perbedaan Pengaruh Penyuluhan Pemeriksaan Payudara Sendiri (SADARI) Antara Penggunaan Media Video Dengan Media Booklet Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Deteksi Dini Ca Mammae Pada Siswi Kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Semarang* [online] skripsi. Universitas Airlangga. available from <<http://lib.unair.ac.id>> [6 November 2023]
- Budiman, Riyanto, and Agus (2013) *Kapita Selekta Kuisisioner Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Dalam Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- Darmawan, D.Dr.S.P. (2012) *Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi : Teori Dan Aplikasi*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Offset
- Dinas Kesehatan Kota Surabaya (2021) *Profil Dinas Kesehatan Kota Suarabaya*.
- Effendy, O.U. (2019) *Ilmu Komunikasi: Teori Dan Praktik*. Cet. 29. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Goldman, I. and Pabari, M. (2020) 'Lessons for Using Evidence in Policy and Practice'. in *Using Evidence in Policy and Practice* [online] 1st edn.



- Goldman, I. and Pabari, M. London: Routledge, 224–241. available from <<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781003007043/chapters/10.4324/9781003007043-13>> [28 March 2023]
- Indriani, F. (2016) ‘Kompetensi Pedagogik Mahasiswa Dalam Mengelola Pembelajaran Tematik Integratif Kurikulum 2013 Pada Pengajaran Mecro Di PGSD UAD Yogyakarta’. *Elementary School: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pembelajaran Ke-SD-An* [online] 3 (1). available from <<http://es.upy.ac.id/index.php/es/article/view/362>> [30 November 2023]
- Kemenkes RI (2021) *Profil Kesehatan Indonesia*. Kemenkes RI
- Laksita, G.A. (2022) *Pengaruh Penyuluhan Kanker Serviks Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Perilaku Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Pada Wanita Usia Subur Di Dusun Pomo Desa Ampel*. other. Universitas dr. Soebandi
- Lani, T. and Rusnanti, W. (2021) ‘Hubungan Pengetahuan Dengan Sikap Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks Pada Wanita Usia Dewasa Di Puskesmas Malinau Tahun 2020’. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Insan Sehat* [online] 9 (1), 30–32. available from <<http://jurnalstikesintanmartapura.com/index.php/jikis/article/view/18>> [12 November 2023]
- Munawaroh, S. and Sulistyorini, A. (2015) *Efektifitas Metode Ceramah Dan Leaflet Dalam Peningkatan Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Seks Bebas Di SMA Negeri Ngrayun* [online] available from <<https://docplayer.info/270102-Efektifitas-metode-ceramah-dan-leaflet-dalam-peningkatan-pengetahuan-remaja-tentang-seks-bebas-di-sma-negeri-ngrayun.html>> [6 November 2023]
- Nofia, W., Hidayani, H., and Hardiana, H. (2023) ‘Efektivitas Pendidikan Menggunakan Metode Ceramah Dan Leaflet Terhadap Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang Imunisasi Dasar Di Desa Pasiwaru Tahun 2022’. *SENTRI: Jurnal Riset Ilmiah* [online] 2 (5), 1530–1541. available from <<https://ejournal.nusantaraglobal.ac.id/index.php/sentri/article/view/839>> [4 November 2023]
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2014) *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Rineka Cipta
- Notoatmodjo, S. (2012) *Promosi Kesehatan Dan Prilaku Kesehatan*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.
- Nursalam (2016) *Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan*. Salemba Medika : Jakarta.
- Pakpahan, M., Siregar, D., and Susilawaty, A. (2021) *Promosi Kesehatan Dan Perilaku Kesehatan, Cetakan 1*. Jakarta: Yayasan Kita Menulis [online] 1st edn. Jakarta: Yayasan Kita Menulis. available from <<https://kitamenulis.id/2021/02/19/promosi-kesehatan-dan-perilaku-kesehatan/>>
- Purba, E.C., Utami, T.N., and Asriwati, A. (2022) ‘Pengaruh Metode Ceramah terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap WUS dalam Pemeriksaan IVA di Puskesmas Semula Jadi Kota Tanjung Balai’. *JUMANTIK (Jurnal Ilmiah Penelitian Kesehatan)* [online] 7 (2), 141. available from <<http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id/index.php/kesmas/article/view/11515>> [4 November 2023]
- Puskesmas Mojo (2022) *Profil Puskesmas Mojo Tahun 2022*.

- Setyaningrum, A., Purwitaningtyas, R.Y., and Anggari, R.S. (2021) ‘Peran Simulasi Sadari Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Akan Resiko Kanker Payudara’. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Rustida* [online] 8 (2), 141–148. available from <<https://e-journal.akesrustida.ac.id/index.php/jikr/article/view/142>> [6 November 2023]
- Solso, R.L. (2008) *Cognitive Psychology*. Eighth Edition. Allyn and Bacon
- Sugiyono, Prof.D. (2020) *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Alfabeta, cv
- Wawan and Dewi (2011) *Teori Dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan Sikap Dan Perilaku Manusia : Dilengkapi Contoh Kuesioner*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika
- Yosibellataufik, A. (2018) *Pengaruh Penyuluhan Terhadap Penegtahuan dan Sikap WUS Tentang Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks di PKK Dusun Jetis Patalan Jetis Banyul DIY*.