

# The Level of Knowledge And Attitudes of Women With Hearing Impairments About Bse As Early Detection of Breast Cancer In GERKATIN West Sumatera Indonesia

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**Abstract.**Breast Self-Eximination is important for deaf women since it is expected that the self-eximination improve their understanding and abilities to prevent them from suffering the Breast Cancer. This reseacrh aims at finding out deaf women's knowledge and attitudes toward the breast self-examination as an eraly detection of Breast Cancer at GERKATIN, Padang. The design of this research was descriptive quantitative. The samples were 20 deaf women and they were chosen by using the Purposive Sampling technique. Data were obtained from questionnaires. They were analysed by using the SPSS Program. The research result show that in term of knowledge, 25% of the samples were ini the good category. Meanwhile, 50% of them were ini the fair category and 25% other were ini the poor category. In term of attitudes, 40% of the samples had positive attitudes toward the breast self-eximination. However, 60% of them had negative attitudes toward it. Thus, it is expected to the GERKATIN community to hold training to the respondents with health practitioners or doctors about the self-eximination. The trainings eventually improve their knowledge about BSE (Breast Self-Eximination).

**Keyword :** Self- Eximination, Knowledge.

## 1. Introduction

Nowdays, the risk of breast cancer is getting higher because of the lack of awareness to do early detection of breast cancer in women, followed by a lack of information about how to do this early detection, and friggered by the many changes in lifestyle then unhealthy behavior such as the consumption of fast food or junk food and less consumption of vegetables and fruits.

Breast cancer is a kind of cancer that being the most common found in women. Breast cancer is a malignant tumor (cancer) that starts from breast cells [1]. Breast cancer is a common type of cancer that occurs in woman. This is based on the research in America which showed that almost a third of cancers diagnosed in woman was breast cancer. Based on the estimate data from GLOBOCAN, there are around 14.1 million new cancer cases and 8.2 million deaths ocured in 2012 worldwide [2]. Over the years, this burden has shifted the developing countries which currently noted for around 57% of cancer deaths on the whole world. Moreover, the prevalence of cancer diseases in Indonesia is higher enough [3]. Based on the data from National Basic Health Research (Riskerdas), in 2013 the tumor or cancer cases in Indonesia were 1.4 per 1000 population (1.4/1000) or about 330 thousand people.

West Sumatra Province ranked 6th out of 33 provinces. The highest cancer infected Indonesians women are breast cancer and cervical cancer.

The risk of being infected by breast cancer can occur to anyone, including even a deaf woman. So, the knowledge and attitudes of woman with hearing impairment in detecting breast cancer are very important to own in purpose to handle the diseases quickly and accurately. The knowledge of early detection of breast cancer for women with hearing impairment must be exposed further. One of the efforts of early detection of breast cancer is by doing SADARI. Self Breast Examination (BSE) is an early detection of breast cancer that is most recommended for every woman [4]. This action is very important because almost 85% of the lumps in a woman's breast are found by the patient himself. The method is very easy because it is done by yourself and without spending much money.

## 2. Method

The type of research used is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. The population in this study were all women with hearing impairment at GerkatIn, Padang. The sample in this study were as many as 20 deaf women in GERKATIN Padang. This study uses a questionnaire as the research instrument for conducting the data.

## 3. Result and Discussion

### 3.1 Result

#### 3.1.1 The knowledge of deaf women about SADARI

The result of the knowledge of deaf woman about the SADARI that we can see in the table below:

**Table 1.** The knowledge frequency distribution of deaf women about BSE as early detection of breast cancer in GERKATIN Padang

| The knowledge scale | Frequency | Persentase |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Good                | 5         | 25         |
| Enough              | 10        | 50         |
| Less                | 5         | 25         |
| Total               | 20        | 100        |

Based on table 1 above obtained the results of research on the level of knowledge about BSE (Self Breast Examination) as Early Detection of Breast Cancer in GERKATIN Padang, namely half (50%) of respondents had sufficient knowledge, (25%) respondents had good knowledge, while (25%) again respondents have a lack of knowledge.

#### 3.1.2 Respondent's characteristic based on the age

The result of the respondent's characteristic based on the age that we can see in the table below:

**Table 2.** Average of Deaf Women in GERKATIN Padang

| <b>Ages</b> | <b>Mean</b> | <b>Std.Deviasi</b> | <b>Min-Max</b> |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
|             | 31,95       | 11,076             | 17-47          |

Based on table 2 above it can be seen that the average age of respondents is 32 years with the lowest age of 17 years and the highest is 47 years.

### 3.1.3 Respondent's Characteristic Based on the Education

The result of respondent's characteristic based on the education than can see in table below:

**Table 3.** Frequency Distribution of Education Characteristics of Deaf Women in GERKATIN Padang

| <b>Education Phases</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>%</b> |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| SDLB                    | 7        | 35       |
| SMALB                   | 3        | 15       |
| SMK                     | 1        | 5        |
| SMPLB                   | 9        | 45       |
| Total                   | 30       | 100      |

Based on table 3 above, it is found that most respondents have a junior high school education that is 9 people (45%).

### 3.1.4 The attitudes of deaf women about BSE

The result of the attitudes of deaf woman that can see in the table below:

**Table 4.** Frequency distribution of women's knowledge of persons deaf about bse as early step for detecting breast cancer in GERKATIN Padang

| <b>The knowledge levels</b> | <b>Frequency</b> | <b>Persentase</b> |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Positive                    | 8                | 40                |
| Negative                    | 12               | 60                |
| Total                       | 20               | 100               |

Based on table 4 above about the level of attitude about BSE (breast self-examination) as an early detection of breast cancer in GERKATIN Padang results obtained more than half (60%) of respondents had a negative attitude while (40%) respondents had a positive attitude.

## 3.2 Discussion

Based on the results of research on the level of knowledge about BSE (Self Breast Examination) as early detection of breast cancer in GERKATIN Padang, obtained the results of half (50%) respondents had sufficient knowledge, (25%) respondents had good knowledge, while (25%) more respondents have a lack of knowledge. Generally, the knowledge of respondents in this study about BSE is sufficient. Researcher assumes that the respondents' knowledge about BSE can be sufficient due to the limitations of the respondents, so it is difficult to receive information about BSE. In other way, it is not bad at all because there were

respondents that have good knowledge about BSE and it can be developed widely, so the role of family and the role of local health workers to provide information and education about SADARI to respondents are important, so that the knowledge of respondents about BSE can be better.

Hearing barriers experienced by women with hearing impairment result in reduced understanding of BSE, while the sense of hearing plays an important role in obtaining information. Therefore, even though some respondents had received information about BSE, but the respondents did not perceive properly, this resulted in poor understanding of respondents, which affected their knowledge. The following factors that influence knowledge are:

### **3.2.1 Characteristics of respondents by age**

Based on the results of this study, the age range of respondents is 17-47 years old, most of whom are < 30 years and over, with their high curiosity about things that are still unfamiliar, let alone something that can directly happen to them, namely cancer breast. This shows that the majority of women with disabilities in GERKATIN Padang show a mindset that is still less mature, given the significant obstacles that they naturally experience. Women with hearing impairment also need to learn and adjust to new situations. This is evidenced by the research, on research respondents aged 20-40 years with the characteristics of respondents according to age mostly 33-40 years with a total of 30 respondents (83%) [5]. The more age, the level of maturity and strength of a person will be better, and mature in thinking.

### **3.2.2 Characteristics of respondents based on education**

Based on the results of the study, the education taken by deaf women in GERKATIN Padang was SDLB, SMPLB, SMALB, and Regular Vocational School (Inclusion). Evidenced by the education of respondents SDLB (15%), SMPLB (45%), SMALB (15%), and SMK (5%). Most of the respondents were enrolled in BMS and SDLB education.

This is also in line with Chentiana's research, in her research, the education of respondents, most of whom have basic education (SD-SMP) also influences the acceptance of information [6]. Because it cannot be denied that the higher one's education, the easier they receive information. Conversely, if someone has a low level of education, it will hamper the development of a person towards the acceptance of information, and new values are introduced. The ease of obtaining information on your own can also help speed up someone to gain new knowledge

### **3.2.3 Level of respondent Attitude towards BSE**

Based on research on BSE (Self Breast Examination) As Early Detection of Breast Cancer in GERKATIN Padang, more than half (60%) of respondents had a negative attitude (40%) respondents had a positive attitude. Women who get information will be positive, because of this information, women can apply and change a negative attitude to a positive attitude. But, women with hearing impairment can not receive the informations well, so the acquisition of information about BSE is very limited. This is in accordance with the theory of Notoatmodjo which suggests that new information about a thing gives a new cognitive basis for the formation of attitudes towards it [7].

Furthermore, this is in line with the research of Abidin who conducted research in KedungBoto Hamlet, Podoroto Village, Kesamben District, Jombang Regency because most of the 31 respondents (70%) never got information about BSE so that this situation affected the mother's attitude that became negative, it caused by the lack of knowledge and experience, as well as what is seen or heard contributes to and influences changes in negative attitudes [8].

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that a half of respondents (50%) had enough understanding about the function of SADARI or BSE as the early way that can be used to detect breast cancer and more than a half of respondents (60%) had negative attitude about SADARI or BSE as a detecting method to detect the breast cancer in Gerkatin Padang.

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