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ABSTRACT THE DIFFFERENCE KNOWLEDGE OF FERTILE WOMEN ABOUT CERVIX CANCER BEFORE AND AFTER BEING GIVEN ELUCIDATION (At RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency) By : Susiani Endarwati Dina Amaliawati Cervix cancer is a malignant tumor which grows in the cervix. This kind of cancer is the second killer after breast cancer among women. It is because their lack of knowledge and the decrease of awareness about cervix cancer.

The goal of this research is to know the difference knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer before and after given elucidation at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency. The research design is pre-eksperimental with pra-pasca test. This research was held in May 7th 2016. The population were all of fertile women at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency. By using Total Sampling technique, it was gained 78 respondents.

Independent variable is elucidation and dependent variable is the knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer. The data were gathered by using questionnaire, and data processing includes editing, coding, scoring, tabulating. Data analysis used Wilcoxon Match Pairs Test. The research shows, the knowledge of fertile women before being given elucidation is 33 respondents (42.30%) who have lack of knowledge, and after being given elucidation is 37 respondents (47.43%) who have good knowledge.

The result of statistical test got Zcount is -6,714 with significance level (s) is 0.000 or ? value is 0,.000< a 0,05 so H1 is accepted. It means there is difference of knowledge among fertile women about cervix cancer before and after being given elucidation. Based the research result, it can be concluded there is difference of knowledge among fertile women about cervix cancer before and after being given elucidation at RW 01

Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

Therefore, it is hoped that fertile women have higher motivation to add their knowledge about cervix cancer from many sources or references. Key words : Knowledge, fertile women, cervix cancer, elucidation. INTRODUCTION

Cervix cancer is a malignant tumor which grows in the cervix, the lowest part of uterus that adheres at the top of vagina (El manan, 2011).

Cervix cancer can be threat toward either young or old women. However, it is pity, there are many women who don't know about this kind of cancer although many victims died because of this cancer. Cervix cancer is hard to be detected in its progress. It usually grows among young women with or without children.

The definite cause of cervix cancer hasn't been known yet so far, because the symptoms are minimal. However, the most causes of this cancer is virus called HPV (human papilloma virus). HPV also can cause the changing toward cervix cells which can lead warts in genital (Sabrina, 2009: 78).

In Indonesia, it is estimated 15,000 new cases of cervix cancer every year, and the mortality rate is estimated 7,500 cases per year. Based on data from Statistic Center Board (BPS- Badan Pusat Statistik) in 2010, it was stated there were 35 million women whose age between 30 to 50 years old (Emilia, 2010). Health Ministry of Indonesia stated there were more than 550,000 women in between 30 to 50 years old who did early detection of cervix cancer in 2012.

The result was more than 25,000 women or 4.5% suspected cervix cancer, 1.2 per 1000 and 2.2 per 1000 women suspected breast cancer. (Yayasan Kanker Indonesia, 2014). Based on preliminary study which was held in April 14th 2016 in Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri regency, the interview which done with 20 fertile women (PUS-fertile age couple) showed that 12 (60%) fertile women have lack of knowledge, 3 (15%) have moderate knowledge, and 5 (25%) have good knowledge.

They think in average cancer is fatal disease. There were 2 women died because of cervix cancer in Mojo Village. RESEARCH METHOD The research design is pre-eksperimental by using pra-pasca test. The population are all of the fertile women who have married at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency, and it is gained 78 respondents.

The researcher used total sampling technique in this research. Independent variable is elucidation, and dependent variable is the knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer. The instrument used is questionnaire.

RESULT Specific Data Given elucidation Table IV.6

: Respondents frequency distribution based on the knowledge about cervix cancer before being given elucidation at RW. I Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

No.	Pengetahuan	Frekuency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	20	25.64
2	Moderate	25	32.05
3	Less	33	42.30
	Total	78	100

Based on table <mark>above, it can be seen</mark> from 78 respondents there are 20 respondents (25.64%) have good knowledge, 25 respondents (32.05%) have moderate knowledge, and 33 respondents (42.30%) have less knowledge. The knowledge of fertile women about Cervix Cancer after being given elucidation.

Table IV.7 : Respondents frequency distribution based on the knowledge about cervix cancer after being given elucidation at RW. I Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Good	37	47.43
2	Moderate	36	46.14
3	Less	5	6.41
	Total	78	100

Based on table above, from 78 respondents there are 37 respondens (47.43%) have good knowledge, 36 respondents (46.14%) have moderate knowledge, and 5 respondents (6.41%) have less knowledge.

The Analysis of Respondents Different Knowledge about Cervix Cancer before and after being given elucidation Tabel IV.8 : Respondents frequency distribution based on the knowledge about cervix cancer before and after being given elucidation at RW. I Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

No	Knowledge Criteria	Knowledge Before		Knowledge After	
		S	(%)	S	(%)
1	Good	20	25.64	37	47.43
2	Moderate	25	32.05	36	46.14
3	Less	33	42.30	5	6.41
	Total	78	100	78	100

Based on table above from 78 respondents, there are 25 respondents (32.05%) have moderate knowledge, and 33 respondents (42,30%) have less knowledge, while after being given elucidation there are 36 respondents (46,14%) have moderate knowledge, and 5 respondents (6.41%) have less knowledge.

DISCUSSION The knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer before being given elucidation at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency. Based on table IV.6, it can be known the knowledge of respondents about cervix cancer before elucidation at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency in May 7th 2016 from 78 respondents 33 respondents (42.30%) have less knowledge, 25 respondents (32.05%) have moderate knowledge, and 20 respondents (25.64%) have good knowledge.

Knowledge is impression on human's mind as the result their senses. Knowledge or cognitive is very important domain to build someone's behavior (overt behavior). Based on experience and research it has been proved that behavior with knowledge will be more permanent rather than behavior without knowledge. (Notoatmodjo, 2012 : 138). The more respondents optimize their senses to involve learning process, the more knowledge they will get.

Most of the information will be gained through eyes and ears. By seeing and listening, so that much information enters. Most of the respondents haven't used their senses optimally to get the knowledge about cervix cancer, so their knowledge is still in less category. The knowledge of respondents about cervix cancer after given elucidation at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

Based on the result of research at table IV.7, it is known that the respondents knowledge about cervix cancer after given elucidation at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency in May 7th 2016 from 78 respondents was obtained 37 respondents (47.43%) have good knowledge, 36 respondent (46.14%) have moderate knowledge, and 5 respondents (6.41%) have less knowledge.

Based on explanation above, it can be known that good knowledge after elucidation was showed on respondents; ability to remember the material given. Besides that, the increasing of respondents knowledge after elucidation is also because they gave pay attention to the explanation and being active in questions-answer session about the understanding of cervix cancer. There is significance difference of respondents knowledge about cervix cancer before and after given elucidation.

The Analysis of Respondents Knowledge Difference about cervix cancer before and after elucidation. Based on tabulation result in previous discussion, it was stated before elucidation there were 20 respondents (25.64%) have good knowledge,, while after elucidation there were 37 respondents (47.43%) have good knowledge.

Based on statistics calculation by using Wilcoxon Match Pairs Test to 78 respondents, after used formula Zcount so it was got Zcount is -6,714 with significance level (s) is

0,000 or ? value 0,000 < a 0.05 and Ztable got 1,96. Because s = 0.05, so H0 denied and H1 accepted. Based on explanation above, it can be concluded there is significance knowledge difference before and after given elucidation.

Respondents are able to receive and understand information which explained in elucidation. Therefore, information and accurate sources of information are needed, so the respondents can understand well and can apply them in their daily life to support their health.

If the respondents apply their knowledge about cervix cancer in their daily life, so it means the researcher also participates in increasing knowledge and their health, especially in decreasing cervix cancer prevalence in general. . CONCLUSION The knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer before elucidation was less, namely 33 (42.3%) respondents.

The knowledge of fertile women about cervix cancer after elucidation was good namely 37 (47,4%) respondents. The result based on statistics test by using wilcoxon match pairs test got Zcount is -6.714 with significance level or ? value = 0.000 (a = 0,05) and Ztable gained 1.96. because value a = 0.05, so H0 is denied and H1 is accepted.

It means there is difference of fertile women knowledge about cervix cancer before and after at RW 01 Mojo Village Mojo District Kediri Regency.

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