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## Factors Affecting the Interest of Women of Reproductive Age Regarding Visual Inspection of Acetic Acid during the Pandemic of Covid-19

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### ABSTRACT

One of the biggest causes of death for women in Indonesia is cervical cancer. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia was 0.8% or 23.4/100,000 population. Delay in early detection is the main cause of the high incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia. Patients with cervical cancer are generally detected at an advanced stage. This is caused by the awareness of WRA to carry out early detection of cervical cancer through IVA examination which is still very low. To find out the factors that influence interest of of women of reproductive age (WRA) in the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center, West Lampung Regency. This was a cross sectional study. The population in this study was 459 women who were taken from the target number of IVA examinations at the working area of Health Center of Kebun Tebu in 2022. The number of samples in this study were 78 respondents. Measuring tool used in this study was a questionnaire. This research was conducted from October - November 2022 at the Kebun Tebu Health Center, West Lampung Regency, Indonesia until the sample and research data limits were met. The results of this study showed that the education level did not influence interest with a p-value of 0.423, knowledge level influenced WRA interest with a p-value of 0.024, attitude level influenced WRA interest with a p-value of 0.037, husband's level of support did not affect WRA interest with a p-value of 0.313, and the level of information access influences WRA interest with a p-value of 0.030. Knowledge factors, attitude factors, and information access factors influenced WRA interest in conducting an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination. Meanwhile, the Education Factor and the husband's support factor did not affect WRA interest in conducting an IVA during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.

Keywords: Interest WRA; IVA Test; Covid-19

### Introduction

One of the biggest causes of death for women in Indonesia is cervical cancer. The incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia is 0.8% or 23.4/100,000 population. Cervical cancer is the most common cancer and occupies the second position that affects women in Indonesia after breast cancer [1]. Data from WHO (2018) shows the number of cases is around 270,000 deaths, and 530,000 new cases per year. In developing countries, 85% of deaths occur due to cervical

cancer, whereas in countries with low and middle economic levels, deaths from cervical cancer are 18 times higher [2]. The incidence of cervical cancer in Lampung Province in 2019 showed 380 cases with positive IVA results, and 89 cases of suspected cervical cancer articles, (Risksdas, 2020). In West Lampung district the incidence of cervical cancer in 2020 is 1.0% of cases or 3/295 WRA are suspected of cervical cancer [3].

The government's efforts to reduce the incidence of cervical cancer are by carrying out early detection through visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA), pap smears, thin prep (*Liquid Base Cytology*) and colposcopy. Data from the Indonesian Health Profile (2018), until 2020 from the IVA examination results, 50,171 IVA were found positive and 5,847 were suspected of cervical cancer. According to WHO, this data makes Indonesia the country with the highest number of cervical cancer sufferers.

Delay in early detection is the main cause of the high incidence of cervical cancer in Indonesia. Patients with cervical cancer are generally detected at an advanced stage. This is caused by the awareness of WRA to carry out early detection of cervical cancer through IVA examination which is still very low. Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health noted that only 8.3% of women aged 30-50 years had undergone early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method [1]. In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2015 concerning the management of breast cancer and cervical cancer, cervical cancer screening efforts are carried out through a visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA), if the patient has a positive result, cryotherapy will be carried out or referred to a hospital [4].

The highest coverage of early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method in women aged 30-50 years in Lampung Province was Bandar Lampung City, which was 24.2%, followed by Tulang Bawang Regency with 10.5%, while West Lampung Regency was in 9th position with percentage of 4.8% of the 16 districts in Lampung Province[5].

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health (2019) the lowest IVA examination coverage in Indonesia is 0.6%. This is influenced by attitudes, knowledge, education, husband and family support[6]. In addition, limited public visits to health workers due to the Covid-19 pandemic are one of the factors that have resulted in reduced public awareness and vigilance of the importance of early detection of cervical cancer[7]. Efforts that can be made to increase public awareness of early screening for cervical cancer are by conducting counseling regarding the meaning of VIA examination, purpose, benefits and methods of VIA examination [8].

Data from the Sugar Cane Garden Health Center in West Lampung Regency shows the incidence of cervical cancer from 2018-2022,

namely 1 new case per year and will increase in 2022 to 2 cases. The scope of carrying out IVA examinations at the Sugar Cane Health Center was only 28.8% (141 people) of the target of 3,050 WRA. In 2020-2021 the target for IVA examinations was 490 people, but the IVA examination program and mobile counseling about IVA examinations did not run due to obstacles due to the Covid-19 pandemic so that the coverage for IVA examinations was 0%.

In February 2022, the free IVA examination program will begin again, provided that it complies with the health protocol. In 2022 the number of WRA aged 30-50 years is 2,864 people with the target number of VIA examinations of 16% (459 people) but only 3% (80 people) of WRA who carry out IVA examinations. The efforts made by the Sugarcane Garden Health Center in West Lampung Regency to attract WRA to screen cervical cancer with VIA examination, one of which is the free IVA examination program, counseling tours per week and routine IVA examinations every Tuesday at 08.00-12.00 WIB at the Sugarcane Garden Health Center.

The results of a preliminary study conducted at the Sugar Cane Garden Health Center in West Lampung Regency on 10 WRA aged 30-50 years who visited the health center. The interview results show that the low interest of WRA for early detection of cervical cancer is influenced by embarrassment, discomfort, fear, and reluctance to do VIA examinations. The source of information for WRA so far has only come from counseling, so mothers are indifferent and do not understand about IVA examinations. The IVA examination program at the Sugar Cane Health Center has been made free of charge but the program has not yielded satisfactory results because many WRA do not come. WRA who come to the health center to do an IVA examination are on average women with complaints of vaginal discharge.

Some people also think that shame causes a lack of interest for WRA to carry out early detection of cervical cancer due to cultural and religious norms that prohibit showing the female area to others, fear of feeling pain during examination, and lack of family encouragement, especially husbands who consider IVA examination to be an examination that taboo[6].

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research on "Factors influencing WRA interest in Early Detection of Cervical Cancer During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period using the Acetic Acid Visual Inspection

(IVA) method in the Working Area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center West Lampung Regency".

### Methods

This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross sectional design to analyze the factors that influence the interest of women of reproductive age in the early detection of cervical cancer using the Visual Acetic Acid (IVA) inspection method during the Covid-19 pandemic. The design of this study aims to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable which is carried out only once at one time simultaneously. The sample of

this study were WRA aged 30-50 years who lived in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center, West Lampung Regency, who met the inclusion criteria.

Based on a total population of 459 WRA aged 30-50 years, the number of samples obtained was 78 respondents. The sampling technique for this study used a purposive sampling technique in which the selected subjects were adjusted to the inclusion and exclusion criteria determined by the researcher. Komisi Bioetika Penelitian Kedokteran/Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, number of ethical clearance No.426/X/2022/Komisi Etik.

### Results and Discussion

**Table 4.1 Characteristics of Respondents in the Work Area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center**

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Education		
Elementary Education	41	52.6
higher education	37	47.4
Knowledge		
Good	68	87.2
Less	10	12.8
Attitude		
Good	38	48.7
Less	40	51.3
Husband Support		
Good	50	64.1
Less	28	35.9
Information Access		
Good	21	26.9
Less	57	73.1
Interest		
Height	26	33.3
Low	52	66.7

**Table 4.2 The influence of educational factors on WRA interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

		Interest				p value
		Height		Low		
		n	%	n	%	
Level of education	Height	14	37,8	23	62,2	0,423
	Low	12	29,3	29	70,7	
Total		26	33,3	52	66,7	

**Table 4.3 The effect of the knowledge factor on WRA interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

		Interest			p value	
		Height		Low		
		N	%	n	%	
Knowledge	Good	26	38,2	42	61,8	0,017
	Less	0	0,0	10	100,0	
	Total	26	33,3	52	66,7	

**Table 4.4 The influence of attitude factors on WRA's interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

		Interest				p value
		Height		Low		
		n	%	n	%	
Attitude	Good	17	44,7	21	55,3	0,037
	Less	9	22,5	31	77,5	
	Total	26	33,3	52	66,7	

**Table 4.5 The influence of the husband's support factor on WRA's interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

		Interest				p value
		Height		Low		
		n	%	n	%	
Husband Support	Good	19	37,3	32	62,7	0,313
	Less	7	25,9	20	74,1	
	Total	26	33,3	52	66,7	

**Table 4. 6 The influence of information access factors on WRA interest in conducting Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

		Interest				p value
		Height		Low		
		n	%	n	%	
Information Access	Good	3	14,3	18	85,7	0,030
	Less	23	4,04	34	59,6	
	Total	26	33,3	52	66,7	

Based on table 4.1 it shows that the majority of respondents with low education are 41 people (52.6%). The majority of respondents who have good knowledge are 68 people (87.2%). The majority of respondents who behaved less were 40 people (51.3%). The majority of respondents who had good husband support were 50 people (64.1%). The majority of respondents who had less access to information were 57 people (73.1%), and the majority of respondents who had low interest were 52 people (66.7%).

Based on table 4.2 it shows that WRA with a high education level (SMA, Diploma, Bachelor) on average have a low interest of 23 respondents (62.2%), WRA with a low education level (Elementary school, Junior High School) on average have a low interest of 29 respondents (70.7%), with a p-value of 0.423 ( $\geq 0.05$ ) so that education does not affect WRA interest in IVA examination.

Based on table 4.3 it shows that WRA with a good level of knowledge on average have a high interest of 26 respondents (38.2%), WRA with a less average level of knowledge have a low interest

of 10 respondents (100.0%), with a p value -value 0.024 ( $\leq 0.05$ ), so that knowledge influences WRA interest in IVA examination.

Based on table 4.4 it shows that WRA with a good attitude level have an average low interest of 21 respondents (55.3%), WRA with a less average attitude level have a low interest of 31 respondents (77.5%), with a p value -value 0.037 ( $\leq 0.05$ ) so that attitude influences WRA interest in IVA examination.

Based on table 4.5 it shows that WRA with a good level of spousal support have an average low interest of 32 respondents (62.7%), WRA with a poor level of spousal support have an average low interest of 20 respondents (74.1%), with p-value of 0.313 ( $\geq 0.05$ ) so that husband's support does not affect WRA interest in VIA examination.

Based on table 4.6 it shows that WRA with a good level of access to information have an average low interest of 18 respondents (85.7%), WRA with a less level of access to information on average have a low interest of 34 respondents (59.6%), with the p-value is 0.030 ( $\leq 0.05$ ) so that access to information influences WRA interest in IVA examination.

### **Characteristics of Respondents in the Work Area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

#### **Education**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents with low education were 41 people (52.6%). The results of this study are in line with the results of Manihuruk's research (2019), that many respondents who have secondary and higher education do not carry out IVA examinations, even though mothers have secondary and tertiary education but if they do not get access to information it influences behavior not to carry out IVA tests. Respondents with low education who do not carry out an IVA examination can be caused by a person's narrower knowledge and perspective and it is not easy to accept new ideas or suggestions. Thus, the lower the education level of the mother, the more difficult it will be for the mother to receive information about IVA and prefer not to do early detection of cervical cancer (IVA test).

#### **Knowledge**

Based on the results of the study showed that the majority of respondents who had good knowledge were 68 people (87.2%). The results of this study are in accordance with Silfia's research (2017) which states that the low level of knowledge about cervical cancer and the detection of IVA is an obstacle to increasing awareness and changing human attitudes. Conversely, good WRA knowledge will form a positive attitude towards early detection of cervical cancer. Increased knowledge will not always cause changes in behavior, but if knowledge is high then behavior tends to be good.

#### **Attitude**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents who behaved less were 40 people (51.3%). Attitude is a person's reaction to an object. Attitude basically determines an action. Attitude really determines a person in a better direction. The results of Nikmatul Husna's research, Asfeni (2020) state that WRA who have a positive attitude will influence the desire to want to do early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method.

#### **Husband Support**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents who had good husband support were 50 people (64.1%). Husband's support is the closest form of social support and can influence the decisions a woman makes. The support provided can be in the form of information, advice, assistance and guidance, in an

effort to obtain health services and influence visits to health services. However, most husbands lack sufficient information and knowledge so that the information provided by husbands to wives is not sufficient so that mothers are still not influenced to take an IVA test [9].

#### **Information Access**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents who had less access to information were 57 people (73.1%). The results of this study are in accordance with the results of Ayudia's research, 2021, which shows that there is a significant relationship between access to information and WRA interest in VIA examinations. Respondents who received good information had the possibility of carrying out an IVA examination, and vice versa, respondents who received less information had little possibility of carrying out an IVA examination. Respondents who were well informed but did not carry out an IVA examination were due to their lack of self-interest, lack of knowledge, fear of positive results and embarrassment when examined.

#### **Interest**

Based on the results of the study, it was shown that the majority of respondents who had low interest were 52 people (66.7%). Interest is a preference and a sense of attachment to something or activity without anyone ruling Rusmiati (2017). Women of childbearing age who are not interested in having a visual inspection of acetic acid (IVA) are due to several factors. The results of Marliani's research (2018) show that WRA interest in conducting IVA examinations is influenced by factors of knowledge, attitude, access to information, the role of the husband, and the role of friends.

### **The influence of educational factors on WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

The results showed that educational factors did not influence WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center with a p-value of 0.423 ( $\geq 0.05$ ). This research is in line with the results of Marliani's research (2018) which stated that there was no influence of educational factors on WRA interest in early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method at the Tanjung Morawa Health Center in 2018 ( $p=0.741 > p=0.05$ ). Education is closely related to knowledge, where it is expected that with higher education a person has



extensive knowledge. However, it is not certain that someone with low education has low knowledge. WRA who have low, middle and high education do not necessarily carry out early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method because knowledge is not only obtained from formal education, but can also be obtained from non-formal education[9]. In addition, the condition of the Covid-19 pandemic has also made people reluctant to go to health facilities, especially to carry out reproductive and sexual health checks for fear of contracting Covid-19. Thus, visits to health facilities, one of which is the health center are limited [10].

#### **The influence of the knowledge factor on WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

The results of this study indicate that the knowledge factor influences WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center with a p-value of 0.017 ( $\leq 0.05$ ). This means that the better the WRA knowledge, the stronger the interest in carrying out IVA examinations. The results of this study are in line with the research of Mediana Sari (2021) that the majority of WRA who have good knowledge want to take IVA measures 70.7% and conversely the majority of WRA who lack knowledge do not want to carry out IVA examinations 73.1% with a p-value of 0.000 meaning there is a relationship there is a significant difference between WRA knowledge and WRA's actions in carrying out IVA. Knowledge about early detection of cervical cancer is very important to be known by the public, especially in women to increase awareness and stimulate the formation of motivation to carry out IVA examinations as an effort to detect early cervical cancer [11].

#### **The influence of the attitude factor on WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

The results showed that attitude factors influenced WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center with a p-value of 0.037 ( $\leq 0.05$ ). This result can be interpreted that women of childbearing age who have a supportive (good) attitude will tend to be better at participating in cervical cancer detection because their good

attitude tends to approach, like, expect early detection. In accordance with the results of the study that women with good behavior had more interest in early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method (44.7%). On the other hand, WRA had more or less low interest in the early detection of cervical cancer with the IVA method (77.5%). The results of this study are in line with the research of Mediana Sari (2021) that the majority of WRA who have a good attitude want to take IVA actions (65.9%), and conversely the majority of WRA who behave less do not want to take IVA actions (71.4%) with a p-value a value of 0.000 means that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and WRA's actions in carrying out IVA examinations.

#### **The influence of the husband's support factor on WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

The results showed that the husband's support factor did not affect WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center with a p-value of 0.313 ( $\geq 0.05$ ). The results of this study are in accordance with research by Masturoh (2016) which shows that husband's support does not affect WRA behavior in cervical cancer examination using the IVA method in the working area of the Bangetayu Health Center, Semarang City. WRA who did not get support from their husbands 90.4% did not do IVA examinations and 9.6% did IVA examinations. Meanwhile, 95% of WRA who received support from their husbands did not perform IVA examinations and only 4.4% did IVA examinations, with a p-value of 0.222 ( $\geq 0.05$ ). So that there is no significant relationship between husband's support and WRA behavior towards IVA examination.

#### **The influence of the Information Access factor on WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center.**

The results showed that the information access factor influenced WRA interest in IVA examinations during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center, with a p-value of 0.030 ( $\leq 0.05$ ). The results of this study are in accordance with the research of Mediana Sari (2021) that the majority of WRA who get good sources of information want to do an IVA examination (64.1%) and the majority of

WRA who get less information do not want to do an IVA examination (66.7%) with a value p-value 0.003 ( $\leq 0.05$ ). Individual exposure to sources of health information will encourage health behavior, people who have low motivation indicate that WRA knowledge is lacking due to a lack of information obtained by respondents so that their knowledge is limited, some say they have never heard of or received information from media regarding the IVA examination and the benefits of the IVA examination itself. WRA used the information they obtained to increase their strong interest in early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method [12].

### Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that: The educational factor did not affect WRA's interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center with a p-value of 0.423. The knowledge factor influenced WRA's interest in carrying out an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic with a p-value of 0.017. Attitude factors influenced WRA's interest in conducting an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic with a p-value of 0.037. The husband's support factor did not affect WRA's interest in conducting an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic with a p-value of 0.313. The information access factor influenced WRA's interest in conducting an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Kebun Tebu Health Center, with a p-value of 0.030.

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To support the interests and attitudes of WRA to become better, this can be done by providing support and motivation, especially from health workers, husbands and families to seek information about IVA examinations, then inviting, accompanying and providing information about the benefits of IVA examinations. During the Covid-19 pandemic, support, motivation, and information can be done using online media.

2. Public  
The community, especially couples of childbearing age, should be more active in seeking information related to VIA examinations so that husbands can provide full support to their wives in carrying out VIA examinations.
3. Next researcher  
Further analysis can be carried out to determine the most influential factors of the independent variables in this study.

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