



INTISARI

Tujuan: mengetahui hubungan antara usia pertama berhubungan seksual dengan kejadian kanker serviks.

Metode : penelitian *Case Control* di RSUP Dr Kariadi, RSUP Dr Sardjito dan RSUD Dr Moewardi dari bulan Agustus-Desember 2018. Tehnik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Consecutive Sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 232 (116 kasus dan 116 kontrol) data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi Square* atau *Fishers Exact's* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil : terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kejadian kanker serviks dengan usia pertama berhubungan seksual <20 tahun (OR = 2,061; p = 0,015) dan penggunaan kontrasepsi hormonal ≥ 9 tahun (OR = 3,657; p = 0,001). Faktor risiko tingkat pendidikan, riwayat persalinan, status ekonomi, usia pertama melahirkan, usia pertama hamil, usia pertama menikah, jumlah pasangan seksual, merokok, jumlah pernikahan, riwayat abortus, penggunaan *feminine hygiene*, penggunaan pembalut, riwayat skrining tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks.

Kesimpulan: Faktor risiko kanker serviks meliputi usia pertama berhubungan seksual dan kontrasepsi hormonal.

Kata kunci: Kanker serviks, *Case control*, Faktor Risiko, Kontrasepsi hormonal.



ABSTRACT

Objective: knowing relationship between age at first sexual intercourse and cervical cancer.

Method: This study is a Case Control and was conducted in three hospitals (Dr Moewardi General Hospital, Dr Kariadi General Hospital and Dr Sardjito General Hospital) from August to December 2018. The sampling technique used was Consecutive Sampling. The number of samples was 232 (116 cases and 116 controls). Data were analyzed using Chi Square test or Fishers Exact's and logistic regression.

Results: There was a significant relationship between cervical cancer case and the first age of sexual intercourse <20 years (OR = 2.061; $p = 0.015$) and hormonal contraception use ≥ 9 years (OR = 3.657; $p = 0.001$). Risk factors include giving birth history, education level, economic status, age at first birth, age at first pregnancy, age at first marriage, number of sexual partners, smoking, number of marriages, circumcision, history of abortion, feminine hygiene, use of sanitary napkins, screening history not associated with cervical cancer .

Conclusion: risk factors for cervical cancer include the first age of sexual intercourse and hormonal contraceptive

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Case control, Risk factors, Hormonal contraception