

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks menduduki urutan tertinggi di negara berkembang dan berada pada urutan ke 10 di negara maju atau urutan ke 5 secara global. Di Indonesia, kanker serviks menduduki urutan pertama dari 10 kanker terbanyak yang ditemukan di 13 laboratorium patologi anatomi di Indonesia. Data Riskesdas (2013) menunjukkan, Yogyakarta merupakan salah satu provinsi dengan prevalensi kanker serviks tertinggi yaitu 1,5%. Faktor risiko kanker serviks umumnya terkait dengan aktivitas seksual, sosial ekonomi rendah, *hygiene* serta penggunaan kontrasepsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Studi *case control* dilakukan pada bulan Juli-Oktober 2016. Kasus adalah pasien yang menderita kanker serviks berdasarkan diagnosis dokter, dan kontrol adalah pasien yang tidak menderita kanker serviks. Pengambilan sampel dengan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan uji *chi-square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Sebanyak 105 kasus dan 105 kontrol dilibatkan dalam penelitian ini. Faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah variabel usia pertama kali berhubungan seksual < 20 tahun dengan aOR sebesar 2,41 (95% CI = 1,35-4,29; p = 0,003) dan penggunaan kontrasepsi jenis oral/pil dengan aOR sebesar 3,40 (95% CI = 1,46-7,92; p = 0,004), sedangkan jumlah pasangan, paritas, pembalut, sirkumsisi dan merokok tidak berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Kesimpulan: Bagi wanita yang belum aktif seksual dapat melakukan vaksinasi HPV. Menggunakan kondom ketika berhubungan seksual. Bagi wanita usia 30-49 tahun (aktif seksual) diharapkan untuk dapat mengikuti program deteksi dini kanker serviks dengan metode inspeksi visual asam asetat (IVA) yang sekarang bisa dilakukan di puskesmas. Menjalankan pemeriksaan *papsmear* minimal 1 kali dalam setahun.

Kata Kunci: kanker serviks, *case control*, Yogyakarta

RELATED FACTORS FOR CERVICAL CANCER INCIDENCE AT Dr.SARDJITO HOSPITAL YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer occupies the highest in the developing countries and was ranked number 10th in the developed countries or the order to 5th globally. In Indonesia, cervical cancer occupying the 1st of the 10th most cancer were found in 13 anatomy pathology laboratories Indonesia. Based on Riskesdas (2013), Yogyakarta is one of the provinces with the highest prevalence of cervical cancer which is 1.5 ‰. Cervical cancer risk factors commonly associated with sexual activity, low socioeconomic, hygiene and the use of contraceptives. This study aimed to identify factors associated with the incidence of cervical cancer was in Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Methods: We did case control study in July-October 2016. Cases were cervical cancer patients based on the doctor's diagnosis, and control were patients who did not cervical cancer at Dr. Sardjito Hospital. Sampling by consecutive sampling method. Data analyzed by using chi-square test and logistic regression.

Results: A total of 105 cases and 105 controls were participated. Factors associated with the incidence of cervical cancer at Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta were a variable age of first sexual intercourse 20 years with aOR of 2.41 (95% CI = 1.35 to 4.29; p = 0.003) and using of oral/pil contraceptive with aOR of 3.40 (95% CI = 1.46 to 7.92; p = 0.004), while the number of partners, parity, bandages, circumcision and smoking were not significantly related to cervical cancer at Dr. Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Conclusion: For women who have not been sexually active can make HPV vaccination. Using a condom during intercourse. For women aged 30-49 years old (sexually active) was expected to be able to follow the program of early detection of cervical cancer with visual inspection methods acetic acid (VIA), which now can be done in primary health care. Pap smear examination at least once a year.

Key words: cervical cancer, case control, Yogyakarta