ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer continues to be a widespread public health problem in women throughout the world, especially in developing country like Indonesia . HPV is a primary cause of cervical cancer, but it is not a sufficient cause. Other cofactors are necessary for progression from cervical HPV infection to cancer, on of them was parity.

To analyze the correlation between parity to the cervical cancer incident, it is done a cross sectional study in Merak room of dr. Soetomo hospital Surabaya. The population were the entire of cervical cancer patient on 14 to 27 June 2012. The independent variable is parity, and the dependent variable is cervical cancer. The primary data were achieved by interviewing, fulfilling questionnaire, and analyzed by phi test and logistic regression with α=0,05.

From 100 respondents, 58% was cervical cancer patient. Nearly half of respondents has parity two. The results of *phi* test showed *p value* = 0.000, so it can be said there was a significant correlation between parity with the cervical cancer incident. The results of logistic regression test showed that the OR value was 1.320 (95% CI 1.015 to 1.718). That means the increase of cervical cancer risk was 1.320 times per increased of one parity after controlling the mother's age. According to the probability (P), along with increasing parity there is an increased chance of cervical cancer in both age groups, at high risk ($\geq$ 45 years) and low risk age group (<45 years).

The conclusion from this study showed that there was a correlation between parity with the cervical cancer incident where the higher parity will increase the cervical cancer incident in Merak room of Dr.Soetomo Hospital, Surabaya. One of effort to prevent cervical cancer is promoting family planning program by government and health practitioners to limit the number of parity so that the risk of cervical cancer can be decrease.

Key words: cervical cancer, parity