ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a malignant tumor that grows in cervix. The prevalence of cervical cancer in Indonesia increasing every year and stay at the second rank after breast cancer. There are a lot of researches about risk factors of cervical cancer but they show the different results. This study aimed to applied meta-analysis method in primary study about risk factors of cervical cancer in Indonesia, to get more accurate conclusion.

This was unobstructive study that used meta-analysis method. This study used 27 case control primary studies with some specific criteria. The independent variables were first age of intercourse, number of sexual partners, parity, duration of contraception, types of contraception, smoking habits and partner’s circumcision.

Data analysis used CMA 3.0 trial version with significant level \( \alpha = 5\% \). The result showed that odds ratio for fist age of intercourse was 4,672 (CI : 2,855-7,647), number of sexual partners was 1,014 (CI : 0,364-2,827), parity was 3,262 (CI : 1,871-5,690), duration of contraception was 1,927 (CI : 1,099-3,380), types of contraception was 1,852 (CI : 0,962-3,562), smoking habits was 2,289 (CI : 1,174-4,462), and partner’s circumcision was 1,173 (CI : 0,367-3,746). The first age of intercourse was the most significant factor of cervical cancer incidents and number of sexual partners, types of contraception and partner’s circumcision were not the risk factors of cervical cancer.

Keyword: cervical cancer, meta analysis