

ABSTRACT
IDENTIFICATION OF CERVICAL CANCER RISK FACTORS
AT RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA

Background: Based on GLOBOCAN data in 2012, cervical cancer with an estimated 528.000 new cases and 266,000 deaths from cervical cancer worldwide were ranked first as the largest female genital cancer in developing countries. One of the factors suspected to be the cause of cervical cancer is the long term use of hormonal contraceptives. Based on Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Indonesia since 1991-2012 tends to increase . The aim of this study was to identification of cervical cancer risk factors at RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Methods: This study was an analytic retrospective with a case-control study using primary data. Information about use of contraceptives and other risk factors was obtained from personal interviews. Sampling method of this research was accidental sampling. Samples fulfilling inclusion and exclusion criteria were 124 respondents of case group and 121 respondents of control group. Data were analyzed by chi-square test and logistic regression.

Results: Final data analysis shows that patients who had used oral contraceptives for more than 5 years (OR 5.410; 95% CI = 2,403-12,176) and patient who had used *Intrauterine Device* (IUD) more than 5 years (OR 3,016; 95% CI = 1,122-8,113) have increased risk of cervical cancer compared with patients who had never used contraceptives, while age at first pregnancy under 20 years have increased risk of cervical cancer (OR 2,621; 95% CI= 1,465-4,688) compared with women who had first pregnancy older than 20 years old.

Keyword: cervical cancer, contraceptives, risk factors