

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is a gynecologic cases that cause of cancer deaths in women at productive age. This disease caused by a virus that stimulates invckfi changes in cervical epithelial cells.

This study intended to find factors that influence cervical cancer incidence in Poly Oncology RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya.

Research method used was descriptive cross-sectional design. Population of all women with cervical cancer who visited the Poly Oncology RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya in January 2010. Sampling using a non probability sampling technique with Accidental sampling is conducted on January 14 to 29 January 2010. Large sample in this study is 146 reponden. Independent variable, age of first intercourse, number of sexual partners, parity, smoking, and oral contraceptive use and the dependen variable is cervical cancer.

The results obtained from most of the 146 respondents (61,64%) first sexual intercourse at age < 20 years, on average have only one sexual partner (76,03%), history of labor most respondents were ≥ 3 times (60,28%), while respondents who have a habit of smoking by 2,74%, and the use family planning pills for 37,93%.

Conclusions in this study, the risk factors associated with cervical cancer is the first sexual intercourse at an early age, parity, and use of contraceptive pills. From this conclusion we can prevent cervical cancer by avoiding the factors that might trigger cervical cancer.

Keywords: risk factors and cervical cancer.