

FAKTOR RISIKO KARAKTERISTIK DAN PERILAKU SEKSUAL TERHADAP KEJADIAN KANKER SERVIKS DI RSAB MUHAMMADIYAH GRESIK

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CEERVIX UTERI - CANCER

2009

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is the major cancer disease which suffered by women in developing country, such as Indonesia and increasing rapidly everyday. The objectives of this study was to analyze the correlation between characteristic and sexual behaviour and the insidence of cervical cancer.

The study was an observational study which case control design. The number of case sampel were 29 women (pap smear patient who has positive cervical cancer) and control sampel were 33 women (pap smear patient who has negative cervical cancer) with total population sampling which collected during March-April 2009 at RSAB Muhammadiyah Gresik. Independent variabels in this study were characteristic (age, education, occupation, and family income) and sexual behaviour were age of first sexual intercourse, parity, multipartner sex, frequency of intercourse per week, partner's circumcision, duration and type of contraceptives used, and perineal hygiene. Data were taken by questionnaire.

Based on the study using coeficien contingency/ phi cramers method, it showed that characteristic have related with cervical cancer, age related with cervical cancer was $\Phi 0,083$ (OR 0,603), education was $\Phi 0,542$ (OR lower education 74,603), occupation was $\Phi 0,350$ (OR 18,931), and family income was $\Phi 0,315$ (OR family income < Rp. 1.000.000 was 10,424). Sexual behaviour related with cervical cancer, included age of first sexual intercourse was $\Phi 0,183$ (OR 0,592), parity was $\Phi 0,331$ (OR 13,647), multipartner sex was $\Phi 0,195$ (OR 4403832,3), frequency of intercorse per week was $\Phi 0,563$, (OR 85,969), perineal hygiene with cervical cancer was $\Phi 0,499$,(OR 38,965), partner's circumcision was $\Phi 0,137$ (OR 0,000), during and type of contraceptives used was $\Phi 0,196$ (OR 5,445). Multivariate analysis showed that frequency of intercourse $\geq 3-4$ per week and perineal hygiene had probability 99,9% to become cervical cancer.

The conclusion were multipartner sex, frequency of intercourse $\geq 3-4$ per week and inadequate perineal hygiene has strong correlation with cervical cancer. Health education, esspecially about perineal hygiene and healthy sexual behavior is one of important way to prevent cervical cancer.

Keywords : characteristic, sexual behaviour, cervical cancer, risk factor.

ABSTRAK

Kanker serviks merupakan kanker nomor satu yang umumnya diderita oleh wanita di Indonesia, dan diperkirakan jumlahnya terus meningkat. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan dan faktor risiko antara karakteristik dan perilaku seksual dengan kejadian kanker serviks.

Rancangan penelitian ini menggunakan *case control*. Jumlah kasus sebanyak 29 orang (pasien pap smear yang positif kanker serviks) dan kontrol 33 orang (pasien pap smear yang negatif kanker serviks). Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah karakteristik (umur, pendapatan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan), perilaku seksual (hubungan sex usia dini, jumlah paritas, frekuensi hubungan sex, ganti pasangan sex, sirkumsisi pasangan, kebersihan genital, lama dan jenis alat kontrasepsi). Subjek penelitian diambil dengan cara total populasi, yakni semua pasien pap smear pada bulan Maret-April 2009 di RSAB Muhammadiyah Gresik. Data diambil dengan wawancara menggunakan kuesioner.

Hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan koefisien kontingensi/phi cramers yang menunjukan bahwa pada karakteristik responden, kuat hubungan umur dengan kasus kanker serviks adalah Φ 0,083, (OR 0,603), pendidikan Φ 0,542 (OR 74,603), pekerjaan Φ 0,350 (OR 18,931), dan pendapatan Φ 0,315 (OR pendapatan < Rp. 1.000.000 adalah 10,424). Pada variabel hubungan seksual usia dini Φ 0,183 (OR 0,592), jumlah paritas Φ 0,331 (OR 13,647), berganti pasangan seksual Φ 0,195 (OR 4403832,3), frekuensi hubungan seksual Φ 0,563,(OR 85,969), kebersihan genital Φ 0,499, (OR 38,965), sirkumsisi pasangan Φ 0,137 (OR 0,000), jenis dan lama pemakaian alat kontrasepsi Φ 0,196 (OR 5,445). Pada analisa multivariat, variabel frekuensi hubungan seksual $\geq 3-4/$ minggu dan kebersihan genital yang rendah memiliki probabalitas terjadinya kanker serviks adalah sebesar 99,9%.

Kesimpulan yang dapat ditarik adalah berganti-ganti pasangan seksual, frekuensi hubungan seksual $\geq 3-4/\text{minggu}$ dan kebersihan genital yang rendah merupakan variabel yang paling kuat hubungannya dengan kejadian kanker serviks. Penyuluhan kepada individu agar menjaga kebersihan alat genital, dan melakukan hubungan seksual yang sehat dengan memperhatikan kebersihan alat genital merupakan cara untuk mencegah terjadinya kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : karakteristik, perilaku seksual, kanker serviks, faktor risiko.

