

ABSTRACT

Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), especially type 16/18 which are able to alter mucous cell to be malignant cell is considered as one of major factors in developing of carcinoma cervix. Several researchers have tried to identify the dominant factors of sexual behavior (such as the first age of sexual intercourse, the experiences of sexual transmitted diseases, the number of sexual intercourse couples, education, socio economic status, the utilization of oral contraceptive tablets/capsuls, the pregnant behavior, and the smoking experiences) in relation to development of carcinoma cervix. But the results of correlation between some sexual behavior factors and prevalence of carcinoma cervix have not been consistent yet.

The purpose of the research is to identify the dominant factors in relation to carcinoma cervix by utilizing HPV 16/18 as an indicator.

This research was observational study and the data were collected crosssectionally. The population were women who have married more than 15 years (for housewives) or have been experiences in sexual intercourse before (for sexual commercial workers). 150 women were selected as samples. And samples were divided into two groups randomly, namely **the group of housewife** who was considered as group with **low sexual activity** (75 samples) and **the group of sexual commercial worker** who was classified as group with **high sexual activity** (75 samples). PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction) examination was used for HPV DNA 16/18 identification. And some factors which were considered relating to HPV infection, such as age, education, marital status, occupation, income, the first age of marriage, the number of parity, the first age of sexual intercourse, the using of contraceptive method, the number of sexual intercourse couples, the frequency of sexual intercourse, the duration of sexual intercourse and personal genital hygiene, were collected by using questionnaire. The logistic regression were used for data analysis.

The results of this study showed that the prevalence of HPV 16/18 infection among housewives and sexual commercial worker were 30.7% and 34.7% respectively. And the risk of housewives for suffering HPV 16/18 infection was 1.7 times higher than that for sexual commercial workers. The results of housewife logistic regression showed that there are negative relationship significantly between HPV 16/18 infection and the age ($\beta = - 1.194$ and $p < 0.05$) and personal genital hygiene ($\beta = - 0.618$ and $p < 0.05$). On the other hand, for the sexual commercial workers, it showed that there are relationship significantly between HPV 16/18 infection and the duration of sexual intercourse (under 5 years). ($\beta = 5.759$ and $p < 0.05$).

It is suggested to increase the personal genital hygiene, especially among housewives, and knowledge and attitude relating to HPV 16/18 infection, particularly among sexual commercial workers.

Keywords: HPV 16/18, Sexual commercial workers