

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kanker serviks merupakan keganasan ginekologi tertinggi pada wanita di negara berkembang, termasuk Indonesia. Berdasarkan data Riskesdas tahun 2013, Jawa Tengah adalah Provinsi dengan jumlah estimasi penderita kanker terbanyak. Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Tengah melaporkan bahwa prevalensi terbesar berdasarkan jenis penyakit kanker di Jawa Tengah adalah kanker serviks yaitu 1,2 per seribu penduduk. Angka tersebut lebih besar dibandingkan prevalensi kanker serviks rata-rata Nasional yaitu 0,8 per seribu penduduk. RSUP Dr. Kariadi merupakan rumah sakit rujukan untuk kasus Onkologi di Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik penderita kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional, dengan rancangan penelitian *cross-sectional*. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*, yaitu sejumlah 866 responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Variabel dalam penelitian ini adalah umur, usia coitarche, paritas, penggunaan kontrasepsi, riwayat deteksi dini, hasil histopatologi, dan stadium klinis. Data diperoleh dari data sekunder yang berasal dari data rekam medik responden. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar penderita kanker serviks terdiagnosis pada rentang umur 51-55 tahun (21,4%), status usia coitarche berada pada rentang usia 16-20 tahun (36,1%), multipara (73,6%), tidak menggunakan kontrasepsi (34,5%), tidak pernah melakukan pemeriksaan deteksi dini (99,5%), jenis histopatologinya adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (75%), terdiagnosis pada Stadium III (68,7%). **Kesimpulan:** Karakteristik penderita kanker serviks di RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang yang terbanyak adalah kelompok umur 51-55 tahun, usia coitarche 16-20 tahun, multipara, tidak menggunakan kontrasepsi, tidak melakukan deteksi dini, jenis histopatologinya karsinoma sel skuamosa, stadium III.

Kata kunci: kanker serviks, umur, hasil histopatologi, stadium klinis.

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the most frequent gynecological malignancy in women in developing countries, including Indonesia. Based on Riskesdas data in 2013, Central Java was the Province with the highest estimated number of cancer patients. Central Java Provincial Health Office reports that the largest prevalence based on cancer in Central Java was cervical cancer, which is 1.2 per thousand population. This number was greater than the national average prevalence of cervical cancer, which was 0.8 per thousand population. RSUP Dr. Kariadi is a referral hospital for cases of oncology in Central Java. This study had aim to identify characteristics cervical cancer patients in RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang.

Methods: This research method was descriptive observational and cross-sectional study. The number of samples were 866 patients who meet the inclusion criteria and total sampling was used as technique sampling. The variables were age, age of first intercourse, parity, contraceptive use, history of screening, histopathology type, and clinical staging. The measuring tool used in this research was medical record.

Results: Most cervical cancer patients were diagnosed in 51-55 years old (21,4%), had intercourse for the first time in the age range of 16-20 years (36,1%), multiparity (73,6%), did not use contraception (34,5%), have never done a screening examination (99,5%), most histopatological types were squamous cell carcinoma (75%), diagnosed in third clinical staging (68,7%).

Conclusion: Most common characteristics of cervical cancer patients in RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang were 51-55 years old, age of first intercourse at 16-20 years old, multiparity, did not use contraception, without screening, squamous cell carcinoma, third clinical staging.

Keywords: cervical cancer, age, histopathology type, clinical staging.