

Korelasi Gaya Hidup, Riwayat Penggunaan Kontrasepsi, Dan Pengetahuan Kanker Serviks Dengan Kejadian Kanker Serviks = Association Of Lifestyle, History Of Contraceptive Use, And Knowledge Of Cervical Cancer With Cervical Cancer Incidence

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Abstrak

Kanker serviks diketahui menjadi kanker yang paling sering dialami oleh perempuan di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia. Kejadian kanker serviks dipengaruhi oleh multifaktor. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan yakni deskriptif korelatif dengan pendekatan potong lintang. Sebanyak 80 responden dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik consecutive sampling.

Hasil analisis penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan signifikan antara perilaku seksual, perilaku merawat kebersihan alat kelamin ($p=0,242$; $=0,05$), pengetahuan kanker serviks ($p=0,252$; $=0,05$), dan riwayat kontrasepsi terhadap kejadian kanker serviks. Hasil penelitian menyarankan diperlukannya pembahasan/penelitian dengan studi kohort lebih lanjut mengenai hubungan faktor risiko kanker serviks terhadap kejadian kanker serviks.

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Cervical cancer is one of the most common cancer happened by women in the world, included Indonesia. The cause of cervical cancer could be multifactorial. This study aim is to find in association risk factor of cervical cancer with cervical cancer incidence. Cross-sectional study was used in this study. Study sample included 80 sample as respondents which were selected by consecutive sampling technique.

The result showed that no significant relationship was found between sexual behavior, personal hygiene practice ($p=0,242$; $=0,05$), history of contraception use, and knowledge of cervical cancer ($p=0,252$; $=0,05$). Our findings suggest a need for using cohort study to discussion later about association cervical cancer risk factor and HPV infection.