

Sebaran hasil tes DNA HPV dihubungkan dengan faktor risiko kanker serviks pada populasi serviks normal berdasarkan inspeksi visual dengan asam asetat di Jakarta = Distribution of HPV DNA test results associated with risk factors of cervical cancer in normal cervical population based on visual inspection of acetic acid in Jakarta /
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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui distribusi hasil uji DNA HPV pada populasi serviks normal dengan hasil IVA negatif di Jakarta. Metode: Studi deskriptif, retrospektif, consecutive sampling. Data penelitian diambil dari rekam medis pasien di Poliklinik Ginekologi, Kolposkopi, dan Onkologi Ginekologi Departemen Obstetri dan Ginekologi RS Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta, Puskesmas, dan fasilitas kesehatan lain yang ditunjuk pada See and Treat Female Cancer Program (FCP) di Jakarta, dan di Poliklinik Women s Health Center (WHC) Kencana RS Cipto Mangunkusumo Jakarta. Hasil: 1210 subjek, prevalensi infeksi HPV pada IVA negatif sebesar 4,4. Prevalensi HPV positif dihubungkan dengan jumlah pernikahan (satu kali vs lebih dari satu kali) 94,3% vs 5,7%; awitan berhubungan seksual dini (<20 tahun vs ≥20 tahun) 20,8% vs 79,2%; kebiasaan merokok (ya vs tidak) 5,7% vs 94,3%. Kesimpulan: IVA merupakan metode yang memiliki akurasi yang baik, sehingga hasil penelitian ini memperkuat rekomendasi bahwa IVA dapat dijadikan metode skrining di Indonesia. Perlu diberikan perhatian khusus agar metode ini dapat dijadikan metode skrining pada praktik klinik sehari-hari, dalam bentuk penggiatan pelatihan secara periodik dan pengayaan praktik.

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To investigate the distribution of HPV DNA result in normal cervical population with negative VIA result in Jakarta. Methods: Descriptive study, retrospective, consecutive sampling. Study data was taken from patient s medical record in gynecology, colposcopy, and gynecology oncology polyclinic of obstetrics and gynecology department Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in Jakarta, public health center, and other health facilities which were appointed at See and Treat Female Cancer Program (FCP) in Jakarta, and Women s Health Center (WHC) Kencana Polyclinic in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta. Results: 1210 subjects, 4,4% HPV infection prevalence on negative VIA. Positive HPV prevalence associated with number of marriage (once vs more than once) was 94,3% vs 5,7%; onset of sexual intercourse (< 20-year-old vs ≥ 20-year-old) was 20,8% vs 79,2%; smoking habits (yes vs no) was 5,7% vs 94,3%. Conclusion: VIA is one of the methods with good accuracy, therefore this study result reinforces the recommendation that VIA can be used as a screening method in Indonesia. A special attention is needed in order for this method to become screening method on daily practice, in the form of periodic training activities and enrichment practices.