

Hubungan perilaku seks berganti pasangan terhadap kejadian kanker leher rahim di Kabupaten Karawang = Relation between changing sex partner behavior with cervical cancer in Karawang District

Jusly Adrianus Lakapu, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20389668&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Kanker leher rahim merupakan penyakit yang sering terjadi pada wanita, dimana 1.4 juta wanita diseluruh dunia mengalaminya. Di Indonesia insiden kanker leher rahim adalah 12.3/100.000 perempuan. Hasil dari program deteksi dini kanker leher rahim di Kabupaten Karawang dengan metode IVA, mendapatkan kasus kanker leher rahim sebanyak 246 dari tahun 2010. Sedangkan pada tahun 2014 sampai bulan Juni terdapat 56 kasus kanker leher rahim. Tingginya kasus kawin cerai (200 kasus/tahun) dan meluasnya tempat-tempat prostitusi di Kabupaten Karawang merupakan faktor risiko terhadap kejadian kanker leher rahim. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor risiko perilaku seks berganti pasangan dengan kejadian kanker leher rahim serta faktor kovariatnya di Kabupaten Karawang. Desain penelitian ini adalah kasus kontrol dengan perbandingan kontrol terhadap kasus 2:1. Data kasus dan kontrol diperoleh dari Puskesmas dan Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Karawang. Informasi mengenai umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan, riwayat keluarga kanker, usia seks pertama, merokok, penggunaan kontrasepsi paritas dan pola konsumsi dikumpulkan dengan melakukan wawancara langsung dengan kuesioner. Besarnya risiko perilaku seks berganti pasangan ditentukan dengan odds ratio (OR) dan 95% confidence interval (CI) menggunakan analisis logistic regression. Sebanyak 52 kasus dan 104 kontrol berpartisipasi dalam penelitian ini. Hasil analisis bivariante terhadap hubungan perilaku seks berganti pasangan dan kejadian kanker leher rahim, mendapat nilai $p=0.0003$, $OR=3.57$ (CI 95%: 1.67-7.6). Sedangkan hasil analisis multivariante mendapatkan nilai $p=0.042$, $OR: 2.68$ (CI 95%: 1.03-6.9). Terdapat 5 variabel confounding yaitu umur, pendidikan, riwayat kanker keluarga, merokok aktif dan penggunaan kontrasepsi. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara perilaku seks berganti berganti pasangan dengan kejadian kanker leher rahim. Wanita yang berperilaku seks berganti pasangan memiliki risiko 2.68 kali untuk terkena kanker leher rahim dibandingkan dengan wanita yang tidak berperilaku seks berganti pasangan. Dinas kesehatan diharapkan memberikan penyuluhan kepada para wanita akan risiko perilaku berganti pasangan seks serta meningkatkan upaya deteksi dini untuk pencegahan ke stadium yang lebih lanjut.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is commonly occurs in woman. More than 1.4 million of women suffer from this disease. In Indonesia the Incidence Rate of cervical cancer is 13/100.000 woman. The result of early detection cervical cancer program with IVA method in Karawang revealed 246 cases from 2010-2013. In 2014 until June there are 56 cases. The increasing of divorced rate (200 cases/year) and prostitutions di Karawang District

are the risk factor of cervical cancer. The purpose of this research is to know the risk factor of changed sex partner towards cervical cancer in Karawang District.

A case control study design was conducted with two controls per case. The source of data identified from public health centre register and confirmed cases

from hospital register of Karawang during 2014. Information collected on participants using pretested questionnaires, during household interviews included

age, education level, occupation, income, family cervical cancer history, age of first sex, smoking, using hormonal contraception, parity and consumption pattern. We estimated odds ratio (OR) and confidence interval (CI 95%) using multivariate logistic regression.

Fifty-two cases and 104 controls were enrolled. The bivariate model of changing sex partner towards cervical cancer showed (OR: 3.57 CI 95%: 1.67-7.6). The multivariate model included age, level education, income, family cervical cancer history, smoking active and passive, parity, age of first time sex, using hormonal contraception, and food contain carcinogen consumption. The odds ratio adjusted (ORadj: 2.68, CI 95%: 1.03-6.9). The variable of age, level of

education, family cervical cancer history, active smoking and using hormonal contraception are the confounders in relation between changing sex partner with

cervical cancer. Woman with changing sex partner behaviour were more likely to have cervical cancer 2.68 times compared with women who did not changing sex

partner. District Health office of Karawang should increasing the health campaign of the risk factor of cervical cancer and preventing cervical cancer with early

detection in public health centre.;Cervical cancer is commonly occurs in woman. More than 1.4 million of women suffer from this disease.In Indonesia the Incidence Rate of cervical cancer

is 13/100.000 woman. The result of early detection cervical cancer program with IVA method in Karawang revealed 246 cases from 2010-2013. In 2014 until June

there are 56 cases. The increasing of divorced rate (200 cases/year)and prostitutions di Karawang District are the risk factor of cervical cancer. The purpose of this research is to know the risk factor of changed sex partner towards cervical cancer in Karawang District.

A case control study design was conducted with two controls per case. The source of data identified from public health centre register and confirmed cases

from hospital register of Karawang during 2014. Information collected on participants using pretested questionnaires, during household interviews included

age, education level, occupation, income, family cervical cancer history, age of first sex, smoking, using hormonal contraception, parity and consumption pattern. We estimated odds ratio (OR) and confidence interval (CI 95%) using multivariate logistic regression.

Fifty-two cases and 104 controls were enrolled. The bivariate model of changing sex partner towards cervical cancer showed (OR: 3.57 CI 95%: 1.67-7.6). The multivariate model included age, level education, income, family cervical cancer history, smoking active and passive, parity, age of first time sex,

using hormonal contraception, and food contain carcinogen consumption. The odds ratio adjusted (ORadj: 2.68, CI 95%: 1.03-6.9). The variable of age, level of

education, family cervical cancer history, active smoking and using hormonal contraception are the confounders in relation between changing sex partner with

cervical cancer. Woman with changing sex partner behaviour were more likely to have cervical cancer 2.68

times compared with women who did not changing sex partner. District Health office of Karawang should increasing the health campaign of the risk factor of cervical cancer and preventing cervical cancer with early detection in public health centre., Cervical cancer is commonly occurs in woman. More than 1.4 million of women suffer from this disease. In Indonesia the Incidence Rate of cervical cancer is 13/100.000 woman. The result of early detection cervical cancer program with IVA method in Karawang revealed 246 cases from 2010-2013. In 2014 until June there are 56 cases. The increasing of divorced rate (200 cases/year) and prostitutions di Karawang District are the risk factor of cervical cancer. The purpose of this research is to know the risk factor of changed sex partner towards cervical cancer in Karawang District.

A case control study design was conducted with two controls per case. The source of data identified from public health centre register and confirmed cases from hospital register of Karawang during 2014. Information collected on participants using pretested questionnaires, during household interviews included age, education level, occupation, income, family cervical cancer history, age of first sex, smoking, using hormonal contraception, parity and consumption pattern. We estimated odds ratio (OR) and confidence interval (CI 95%) using multivariate logistic regression.

Fifty-two cases and 104 controls were enrolled. The bivariate model of changing sex partner towards cervical cancer showed (OR: 3.57 CI 95%: 1.67-7.6). The multivariate model included age, level education, income, family cervical cancer history, smoking active and passive, parity, age of first time sex, using hormonal contraception, and food contain carcinogen consumption. The odds ratio adjusted (ORadj: 2.68, CI 95%: 1.03-6.9). The variable of age, level of education, family cervical cancer history, active smoking and using hormonal contraception are the confounders in relation between changing sex partner with cervical cancer. Woman with changing sex partner behaviour were more likely to have cervical cancer 2.68 times compared with women who did not changing sex partner. District Health office of Karawang should increasing the health campaign of the risk factor of cervical cancer and preventing cervical cancer with early detection in public health centre.]