

Hubungan riwayat reproduksi penggunaan hormon dan riwayat kanker pada keluarga dengan kanker ovarium pada pasien RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta tahun 2013 = Reproductive history hormone use and family history of cancer in relation to ovarian cancer on patient of RS Kanker Dharmais Jakarta in 2013

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Deskripsi Dokumen: <http://lib.ui.ac.id/bo/uiibo/detail.jsp?id=20345809&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Ovarian cancer is cancer that forms in tissues of the ovary. This hospital-based case-control study evaluated reproductive history, hormone use, and family history of cancer in relation to ovarian cancer on patient of RSKD Jakarta in 2013. Data were collected through questionnaires and medical record of patients. Researcher recruited 71 ovarian cancer cases and 140 controls that a whole consists of cervix cancer patients. The result found the a significant protection to ovarian cancer risk because of number of pregnancy 1-2 , number of pregnancy ≥ 3 (OR= 0.06, 95% CI= 0.02-0.20), parity 1-2 (OR= 0.23, 95% CI= 0.08-0.64), parity ≥ 3 (OR= 0.07, 95% CI= 0.03-0.20), ever breastfeeding (OR= 0.17, 95% CI= 0.08-0.39), breastfeeding during 1-24 months (OR= 0.31, 95% CI= 0.12-0.80), breastfeeding during ≥ 25 months (OR= 0.13, 95% CI= 0.06-0.31), ever use of oral contraceptive (OR= 0.37, 95% CI= 0.20-0.68), using oral contraceptive during 1-24 months (OR= 0.46, 95% CI= 0.23-0.93), using oral contraceptive during ≥ 25 months (OR= 0.25, 95% CI= 0.09-0.69), have time since last use of oral contraceptive_age of diagnose (OR= 0.33, 95% CI= 0.13-0.80), and have time since last use of oral contraceptive_age of diagnose (OR= 0.41, 95% CI= 0.20-0.87). Conversely, ever infertility (OR= 2.09, 95% CI= 1.06-4.13), and family history of ovarian cancer (OR= 7.55, 95% CI= 1.53-7.35) increased ovarian cancer risk significantly. Therefore, the health promotion about protector factors and risk factors of ovarian cancer have to be increased.