

## **ABSTRACT**

The cervical cancer was a malignant tumor that mostly detected in the developing countries, according to the pathological base data of Indonesia in 1988, it was around 18%. The specific etiology is not known definitely, but several dissertation might affect to the incidence, for example: age, number of parity/birth, number of sexual partner, number of abortion, first age of married and social-economic status.

Observing the available data, we can say that this disease was "Major Health Problem" in Indonesia. Therefore, it was necessary to be performed a scientific study that can perform the more early screening about this cancer disease. While the objective of study were: to understand the risk factors of incidence frequency of incidence female groups which has a high risk toward disease and the need to be found a scientific analysis that can detect this disease earlier.

Now, the subjects of study were patients of the cervical, which were treated in Margono Hospital, Purwokerto, with the period over January 1995 – June 1998. Study design Cross Sectional, we collected secondary data from obstetrics and gynecology unit Margono Hospital, then we classified according to the requirement.

The result can we achieved were as much 30 cases, then we classified according to the age and clinical stage, number of parity, first age of married, number of marriage, number of abortion and job of the patient. It was concluded that the largest patient on the age 30-40 years (43,33%), the stage II<sub>b</sub> (40%), grandemultipara (73,33%), first age of married 16-20 years (50%), number of married once (66,66%), no lifetime of abortion (60%) and the social-economic

## INTISARI

Kanker serviks uterus merupakan tumor ganas yang sering ditemukan di negara-negara yang sedang berkembang, menurut data histopatologis Indonesia tahun 1988, sebesar 18%. Etiologi spesifiknya tidak diketahui secara pasti, namun banyak hal yang mempengaruhinya kejadiannya, antara lain: umur, jumlah paritas/kelahiran, jumlah pasangan seksual, jumlah abortus, umur pertama kali menikah dan sosial ekonomi.

Dengan melihat data yang ada, dapat kita katakan bahwa penyakit ini merupakan "Major Health Problem" di Indonesia. Sehingga perlu diadakannya penelitian-penelitian keilmuan untuk dapat melakukan skrining lebih awal tentang penyakit kanker ini. Sedangkan tujuan penelitian ini antara lain untuk mengetahui faktor resiko kejadian, frekwensi kejadian, kelompok wanita yang mempunyai resiko tinggi terhadap penyakit serta perlu ditemukannya suatu analisa ilmiah untuk dapat mendekripsi dini penyakit ini.

Adapun subyek penelitian adalah para penderita karsinoma serviks uterus yang dirawat di RSUD Margono Purwokerto, rentang waktu Januari 1995 - Juni 1998. Dengan metode Cross Sectional, kita ambil data sekunder di unit Kebidanan dan Kandungan RSUD Margono lalu kita kelompokkan sesuai dengan keperluan.

Hasil yang kita dapat sebanyak 30 kasus, lalu kita distribusikan menurut umur dan stadium klinik, jumlah paritas, umur pertama kali menikah, banyaknya perkawinan, banyaknya abortus dan jenis pekerjaan penderita. Didapatkan kesimpulan penderita terbanyak pada usia 30-40 tahun (43,33%), pada stadium II<sub>b</sub> (40%), pada grandemultipara (73,33%), umur pertama kali nikah 16-20 tahun (50%), yang menikah hanya satu kali (66,66%), yang tidak terjadi abortus (60%),