

INTISARI

Saat ini, karsinoma serviks merupakan penyakit keganasan ginekologis dengan frekuensi terbesar pertama di dunia. Insidensi karsinoma serviks di Amerika adalah 16.000 kasus baru tiap tahunnya. Di Indonesia pada tahun 1995 terdapat 92,2% kasus karsinoma serviks sudah berada pada stadium lanjut. Angka mortalitas karsinoma serviks di negara maju mengalami penurunan karena adanya program penapisan yang luas untuk mendeteksi adanya karsinoma serviks pada stadium yang lebih dini, sedangkan di negara berkembang insidensi karsinoma serviks justru meningkat. Hal ini dapat terjadi karena faktor rendahnya kemampuan ekonomi keluarga pasien dan ketidak tahuan mengenai cara deteksi dini karsinoma serviks, yaitu dengan menggunakan *Pap smear test*. Pelaksanaan *Pap Smear test* secara rutin dapat mengurangi angka morbiditas dan angka mortalitas karena karsinoma serviks, karena itu perlu ditumbuhkan kesadaran pada para wanita di Indonesia mengenal pentingnya deteksi dini tersebut.

Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah penelitian deskriptif, dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang didapatkan dari data rekam medis pasien di Unit Kebidanan dan Kandungan di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, selama kurun waktu Januari 2001-Agustus 2002.

Dari hasil penelitian di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, didapatkan data bahwa frekuensi terbesar karsinoma serviks terjadi pada wanita yang berusia 40-44 tahun, yaitu sebesar 22,64%, pada *grande multipara* (wanita yang melahirkan anak lebih atau sama dengan lima) sebesar 32,08%, pada wanita yang menikah di usia muda (di bawah 20 tahun) sebesar 55,35%, pada wanita yang tidak bekerja (sebagai ibu rumah tangga) sebesar 36,48%, pada wanita dengan tingkat pendidikan yang rendah yaitu lulus SD sebesar 40,25%. Berdasarkan jenis histopatologisnya, frekuensi terbesar karsinoma serviks berasal dari jenis karsinoma sel skuamosa sebesar 81,76%, dan frekuensi terbesar stadium klinis karsinoma serviks adalah terjadi pada stadium IIIb sebesar 37,11%.

ABSTRACT

Currently, cervical carcinoma is the highest frequency of gynecologic malignancy in the world. The incidence of cervical carcinoma in the United States of America is 16.000 new cases, yearly. In Indonesia, there are 92,2% cervical carcinoma cases at late stadium in the year of 1995. The mortality rate of cervical carcinoma in the progressed countries are decreased because of the extensive screening program to detect cervical carcinoma earlier. On the contrary, the incidence rate of cervical carcinoma in the developed countries are increased. It happens because of economic unability factor, and misunderstanding about early detection of cervical carcinoma by using *Pap Smear test*. By doing *Pap Smear test* regularly can decrease cervical carcinoma's morbidity rate and mortality rate. Because of that reason, we must increase the Indonesian women's awareness about the early detection of cervical carcinoma's importance.

The descriptive study has performed to analyse cervical carcinoma incidence by collecting secondary data from medical record in RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, during January 2001-August 2002.

The research's result in RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta, will be explained. The highest frequency of cervical carcinoma can happen in the group of women with these group categories. They are group of women whose age between 40-44 years old and its frequency is 22,64%, in the group of grand multiparity (women that have more than five children) and its frequency is 32,08%. Cervical carcinoma with highest frequency can happen in the group of young marriage age women (under-20-years-old marriage women) and its frequency is 55,35%, in the group of jobless women (as the housewives) and its frequency is 36,48%, and finally it can happen in the group of low educational level women (elementary school's graduates) and its frequency is 40,25%. Based on the histopathologic type, squamous cell of cervical carcinoma is the most common type of cervical carcinoma and its frequency is 81,76%, and IIIb stage is the highest frequency of clinical stage in cervical carcinoma, its frequency is 37,11%.

Keywords: Cervical carcinoma, Risk factors, Pap Smear test



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