

Evi Kurniawati (2016). Identifikasi Faktor Risiko Kanker Serviks pada Wanita Usia Subur di Desa Srikayangan Kulon Progo
Dosen Pembimbing Arianti, M.Kep., Ns., Sp.Kep. MB

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Setiap tahun, terjadi lebih dari 460.000 kasus kanker serviks dan sekitar 231.000 penderita meninggal karena penyakit tersebut dan hampir 80% kasus berada di negara-negara yang sedang berkembang (Misgianto & Susilawati, 2014). Indonesia merupakan Negara dengan jumlah penderita kanker serviks yang tertinggi di dunia (Lisuwarni, 2014). Tingginya tingkat kematian akibat kanker terutama di Indonesia yaitu antara lain disebabkan karena terbatasnya pengetahuan masyarakat tentang kanker, tanda-tanda dini dari kanker, faktor-faktor risiko terkena kanker, cara penanggulangannya secara benar, serta membiasakan diri dengan pola hidup sehat (YKI, 2012).

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui faktor risiko kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di Desa Srikayangan Kulon Progo.

Metode: *Deskriptif analitik* dengan pendekatan *survey*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 126. Uji validitas menggunakan CVI dan *pearson product moment*, sedangkan uji reliabilitas menggunakan *alpha cronbach* dan analisa data yang digunakan adalah univariat.

Hasil: Berdasarkan proporsi faktor risiko kanker serviks dari hasil tertinggi hingga terendah yaitu nutrisi 99,2%, vaksinasi HPV 98,4%, rokok 95,2%, *perineal hygiene* 95,2%, deteksi dini 95,2%, pengetahuan 58,7%, usia 37,3%, kontrasepsi hormonal 30,2%, obesitas 20,6%, seks dini 19,0%, multiparitas 6,3%, genetik 2,4%, multipartner 1,6%.

Kesimpulan: Mayoritas wanita usia subur di Desa Srikayangan Kulon Progo berisiko kanker serviks karena perilaku berisiko: tidak vaksinasi HPV dan deteksi dini, terpapar asap rokok (perokok pasif), *perineal hygiene* terutama pada penggunaan pembalut, kurang pengetahuan, dan nutrisi (konsumsi makanan berlemak tinggi).

Kata Kunci: Kanker serviks, faktor risiko, wanita usia subur.

The Identification of The Risk Factors of Cervical Cancer in Woman of
Childbearing Age in Srikayangan Kulon Progo

Evi Kurniawati¹, Arianti²

ABSTRACT

Background: Every year, there is more than 460.000 the case of cervical cancer and about 231.000 patients who get die from that disease and almost 80% of case in countries which are developing (Misgianto & Susilawati, 2014). Indonesia is a country with the total of patients who get cervical cancer is highest in the world (Lisuwarni, 2014). The high of death level cause cervical cancer, especially in Indonesia occur cause knowledge less about cancer, early signs from cancer, the risk factors get cancer, the overcome method properly and habituated of self with a healthy lifestyle (YKI, 2012).

Objective: To find out the risk factors of cervical cancer in woman of childbearing age in Srikayangan, Kulon Progo.

Method: Descriptive analytic with the survey. The total of sample is 126. The validity test use of CVI and Pearson product moment, while the reliability use of Cronbach alpha and the data analysis that used is univariate.

Result: According to the proportion of the risk factors of cervical cancer from the high until low result are 99,2% nutrition, 98,4% HPV vaccination, 95,2% cigarette, 95,2% perineal hygiene, 95,2% early detection, 58,7% knowledge, 37,3% age, 30,2% hormonal contraception, 20,6% obesity, 19,0% early sex, 6,3% multiparity, 2,4% genetics, 1,6% multipartner.

Conclusion: The majority of woman of childbearing age in Srikayangan, Kulon Progo has a risk to attacked cervical cancer because risk behavior: not to HPV vaccination and early detection, inhalation of cigarette smoke (passive smoker), perineal hygiene especially to using wrapping, knowledge less and nutrition (consume of food that has high fat)

Keywords: Cervical cancer, risk factor, woman of childbearing age