

**PROGRAM STUDI S1 KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KEPERAWATAN DAN KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG**

Skripsi, Maret 2018

Karsi

Karakteristik dan Riwayat Penggunaan KB pada Pasien Kanker *Serviks uteri* di Poliklinik Ginekologi RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang

xv + 66 Halaman + 9 tabel + 2 skema + 2 gambar + 9 lampiran

Abstrak

World Health Organization (WHO) menyatakan bahwa di seluruh dunia terdapat 490.000 kasus kanker serviks dan mengakibatkan 240.000 kematian tiap tahunnya. Beberapa faktor pendukung yang dapat mengakibatkan kanker servik diantaranya adalah umur pertama kali berhubungan seksual, paritas, riwayat keluarga dengan kanker servik, dan riwayat penggunaan KB. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan karakteristik pasien kanker *serviks uteri* di Poliklinik Ginekologi RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah dengan survey deskriptif. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan pada tanggal 5 Desember 2017 - 3 Januari 2018 di Poliklinik Ginekologi RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang dengan tehnik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling* sebanyak 120 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa usia pasien kanker servik paling muda 29 tahun, paling tua 75 tahun. Umur pertama kali berhubungan seksual paling muda 12 tahun. Riwayat paritas pasien ada yang belum punya anak dan anak paling banyak berjumlah 6. Sebagian besar responden penelitian memiliki riwayat keluarga dengan kanker servik sebanyak 55,8%. Sebagian besar responden penelitian memiliki riwayat KB suntik 3 bulan sebanyak 60,8%. Paling sedikit waktu menggunakan KB selama 1 tahun dan paling lama 26 tahun. Ketidakseimbangan hormon progesteron dan estrogen yang digunakan untuk bahan alat KB hormonal dapat menyebabkan kanker servik karena mutasi sel saat pembelahan meningkat disebabkan proliferasi sel oleh peningkatan estrogen dan progesterone serta hormon estrogen dan progesterone merangsang pertumbuhan sel-sel punca kanker. Berdasarkan data yang ada diharapkan pihak Rumah Sakit dapat menginformasikan pada masyarakat luas tentang faktor-faktor resiko yang berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker *serviks uteri*, sehingga masyarakat mengerti dan akhirnya melakukan tindakan promotif dan preventif.

Kata Kunci : Umur pertama kali berhubungan seksual, paritas, riwayat kanker keluarga, riwayat KB

Pustaka : 50 (2006 – 2017)

**BACHELOR OF NURSING PROGRAM
FACULTY OF NURSING AND HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SEMARANG**

Mini thesis, March 2018

Karsi

Characteristics and History of Family Planning in Cervical Cancer Patients in Gynecology Polyclinic Dr. Kariadi Hospital

xv + 66 pages +13 tables + 2 schemes + 2 pictures + 9 appendixes

Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that worldwide there are 490,000 cases of cervical cancer and result in 240,000 deaths annually. Some of the supporting factors that can lead to cervical cancer include age at first sexual intercourse, parity, family history with cervical cancer, and a history of use of birth control. The purpose of this study is to describe the characteristics of cervical cancer patients in the Gynecology Polyclinic of Dr. Kariadi Hospital. The type of research used is descriptive survey. This study was conducted on December 5, 2017 - January 3, 2018 at the Gynecology Polyclinic of Dr. Kariadi Hospital with purposive sampling sampling technique of 120 respondents. The results showed that the age of cervical cancer patients was youngest 29 years, the oldest 75 years. Age first intercourse youngest 12 years old. History of parity of patients who have not had children and children at most amounted to 6. Most of the study respondents have a family history with cervical cancer as much as 55.8%. Most of the study respondents had a family history of 3 month injections of 60.8%. At least time to use KB for 1 year and 26 years old. Progesterone and estrogen hormone imbalances used for hormonal contraceptives can cause cervical cancer due to cell mutations as the division increases due to cell proliferation by increased estrogen and progesterone and estrogen and progesterone hormones stimulate the growth of cancer stem cells. Based on existing data is expected the hospital can inform the public about the risk factors associated with the incidence of cervical cancer uteri, so that people understand and ultimately perform promotive and preventive actions.

Keywords : Age first intercourse, parity, family history of cancer, family history of birth control

References : 50 (2006 – 2017)