

**HUBUNGAN PENGGUNAAN KONTRASEPSI PIL DENGAN KEJADIAN
KANKER SERVIKS PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR
DI RSUP DR SARDJITO YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Kanker serviks merupakan kanker terbanyak keempat pada perempuan di dunia dan kanker terbanyak kedua pada perempuan di Indonesia setelah kanker payudara. Infeksi persisten *Human Papillomavirus* (HPV) merupakan penyebab utama kanker serviks, sedangkan penggunaan kontrasepsi hormonal, khususnya pil KB, diduga berperan sebagai kofaktor yang meningkatkan risikonya.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan penggunaan kontrasepsi pil dengan kejadian kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan desain *case control* yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 2025. Sampel berjumlah 112 responden, terdiri atas 56 kelompok kasus dan 56 kelompok kontrol. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis dan dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*, serta multivariat menggunakan regresi logistik.

Hasil : Analisis bivariat menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan kontrasepsi pil *p-value* 0,008 (OR) 2,35, usia menikah *p-value* 0,013, dan umur *p-value* 0,001 berhubungan signifikan dengan kejadian kanker serviks. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan pil KB merupakan faktor yang paling dominan berhubungan dengan kejadian kanker serviks *p-value* 0,001 (OR) 12,916, 95% CI 2,710–61,569, sehingga pengguna pil KB memiliki peluang 12,916 kali lebih besar mengalami kanker serviks setelah dikontrol oleh variabel lain.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara penggunaan kontrasepsi pil dengan kejadian kanker serviks pada wanita usia subur di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Penggunaan pil KB merupakan faktor risiko yang meningkatkan peluang terjadinya kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : kanker serviks, kontrasepsi pil, wanita usia subur

***THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND THE
INCIDENCE OF CERVICAL CANCER AMONG WOMEN OF
REPRODUCTIVE AGE AT DR. SARDJITO GENERAL HOSPITAL,
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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women worldwide and the second most common cancer among women in Indonesia after breast cancer. Persistent infection with the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the primary cause of cervical cancer, while the use of hormonal contraception, particularly oral contraceptive pills, is considered a cofactor that may increase the risk of developing cervical cancer.

Objective: To determine the association between oral contraceptive use and the incidence of cervical cancer among women of reproductive age at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Method: This analytical observational study employed a case-control design and was conducted in 2025. The study included 112 respondents, consisting of 56 cases and 56 controls. Data were obtained from medical records and analyzed using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with the Chi-square test, and multivariate analysis using logistic regression..

Results: Bivariate analysis showed that oral contraceptive use p -value 0.008 (OR)2.35, age at first marriage p -value 0.013, and age p -value 0.001 were significantly associated with the incidence of cervical cancer. Multivariate analysis revealed that oral contraceptive use was the most dominant factor associated with cervical cancer p -value 0.001 (OR) 12.916, 95% CI, 2.710–61.569. Women who used oral contraceptives had a 12.916-fold higher likelihood of developing cervical cancer after adjustment for other variables in the model.

Conclusion: There is a significant association between oral contraceptive use and the incidence of cervical cancer among women of reproductive age at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. Oral contraceptive use is a risk factor that increases the likelihood of developing cervical cancer.

Keywords: cervical cancer, oral contraceptive pills, women of reproductive age.