

## Description of Cervical Cancer Case at Dr. Pirngadi Hospital Medan

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### ABSTRACT

Cervical cancer is one of the diseases that causes broad psychosocial impacts, especially for patients and their families. According to Rachmadahniar (2005), in 2000 about 80% of cervical cancer. The lack of public knowledge about cervical cancer is caused by things such as lack of awareness and willingness of the public to check themselves or consider doing an examination requires expensive costs. The cervix is part of the uterus. The type of research used in this study is to describe how cervical cancer cases. The data collection technique in this study is using secondary data. From the results of research cases of cervical cancer based on age with the age of >35 years as many as 41 people (100%). Cervical cancer cases are based on the majority of education with high school education as many as 17 people (41.47%). Cervical cancer cases based on the majority of occupations with IRT/self-employed jobs as many as 18 people (72%). Cervical cancer cases are based on majority parity with parity 3-5 as many as 41 people (100%). Cervical cancer cases are based on the majority of treatment with therapeutic treatment as many as 35 people (85.37%). To increase the knowledge of every adult (fertile) woman about cervical cancer

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### INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization (WHO) states, currently cervical cancer ranks top among various types of cancer that cause death in women in the world. According to WHO, Indonesia is the highest number of cervical cancer patients in the world. Why can it be so dangerous? Article, cervical cancer appears like in a blanket. It is very difficult to detect until the disease has reached an advanced stage.

According to oncologists, cervical cancer is one of the most preventable and most curable types of cancer of all cancer cases. But even so, in Western Australia alone, as many as 85 women are diagnosed positive for cervical cancer each year. And in 1993 alone, 40 women have died victims of this cancer malignancy. Cervical cancer is one disease that causes broad psychosocial impacts, especially for patients and their families. According to Rachmadaniar in 2000 about 80% of cervical cancer was in developing countries, namely in Africa around 69,000 cases, in Latin America around 77,000 cases, and in Asia around 235,000 cases. Researchers by vavuhala (Rachmadahniar2005) in 2004 showed that every year in the world there are about 500,000 new cases of cervical cancer with a mortality rate of around 200,000 cases.

In 2004 showed that every year in the world there are about 500,000 new cases of cervical cancer with a mortality rate of about 200,000 cases. Cervical cancer, uterine cervical carcinoma, or cervical cancer is a cancer that is suffered a lot throughout the world. In Indonesia, cervical cancer is the most common type of cancer in women, then followed by breast cancer which ranks second The mortality rate is high because most sufferers come at an advanced stage. The incidence of cervical cancer according to health department estimates, 100 per 100,000 population per year. Meanwhile, from anatomical pathology laboratory data throughout Indonesia, the frequency of the cervix is the highest among cancers in Indonesia and at the Dr. Ciptomangunkusumo National Central General Hospital.

When viewed the causes it is seen that 92.4% in Java and in Bali. This incidence increases from the age of 25-34 years and shows its peak in the age group of 35-45 years in RSCM and the age group of 45-54 years for all of Indonesia. In North Sumatra, it is estimated that the annual incidence of cervical cancer reaches 1.01 or 262. In RSUP. Adam Malik Medan found as many as 136 cases of cervical cancer consisting of 37 cases of the early stage, 10 cases were not carried out radical hysterectomy for various reasons so that the number of cases included in this study was 27 cases.

According to Martha, the lack of public knowledge about cervical cancer is caused by various things, such as lack of awareness and willingness of the community to check themselves, usually people will feel embarrassed to check themselves or consider doing the examination to cost a lot of money. As a result, the number of cervical cancer patients increases and patients come to check themselves in severe condition. This is very unfortunate because ahim neck cancer can be cured if detected early.

### METHOD

The type of research used in this study is a descriptive method, which is to describe cases of cervical cancer. Location This research was conducted at Dr. Pirngadi Hospital Medan. The population in this study was women enrolled in cervical cancer cases at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital. The sample in this study was a total population of 41 people. The data collection technique in this study is to use secondary data in a data table, namely data taken from the object studied at Dr. Pirngadi Hospital. Data analysis is collected descriptively by looking at the presentation of the collected data and presented in the frequency distribution table, then continued by discussing the results of the research with a review of existing literature.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of cervical cancer cases at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital in 2010 was: 41 out of a total of 41 cases affected by cervical cancer, with a proportion (100%). The age group most affected by cervical cancer is >35 years, which is 41 people (100%).

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of Cervical Cancer Cases by Age

No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	<20 Years	0	0
2.	20-35 Years	0	0
3.	>35 Years	41	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table it can be seen that the age group most affected by cervical cancer is >35 years, which is as many as 41 people (100%). The frequency of cervical cancer cases Based on education level, the highest with a high school education level of 17 people (41.47%), followed by junior high school (SMP) as many as 11 people (26.82%), elementary school (SD) which is 8 people (19.51%). And the lowest is Academies / Universities as many as 5 people (12.20%).

Based on employment, the highest is housewives (IRT) which is 33 people (80.49%) and the lowest is Public Servants / Private Employees / Self-employed which is 8 people (19.51%). The highest parity rate is with births 3-5 with 41 people (100%). Treatment of cervical cancer through surgery or therapy is from the table it can be seen that the highest treatment is therapeutic treatment, which is as many as 35 people (85.37%), followed by surgical treatment as many as 6 people (14.63%).

## Discussion

### Overview Of The Frequency Of Cervical Cancer Cases Based On Age

The average age of all cervical cancer cases at Dr. Pirngadi Hospital is in the age group of >35 years or the active reproductive period has begun to decrease and the physique has decreased considerably. When above the age of >20 years, the reproductive organs are completely complete and this is at risk for cervical cancer. According to the Ministry of Health, marriages that occur over 35 years are considered very dangerous because the reproductive and physical organs have far decreased. (MOH, 1993).

Marriage or marriage that occurs in the age group classified as risky as described above will cause many complications / diseases. A disease that is often found is cervical cancer. Cancer of the uterine keher can pose a danger to any woman. According to the author's assumption, the results of age-based research conclude that the older a person is, the greater the likelihood of cervical cancer.

### Overview Of The Frequency Of Cervical Cancer Cases Based On Education Level

The highest proportion of cervical cancer cases is with a high school education level (41.47%) and the lowest with an academy/college education level (12.20%). Education Level is the level of formal education that a person has gone through. A person's level of education will affect the understanding of an experience and the stimulation given through learning and other media. Knowledge or education about health will affect behavior as a medium-term result (Notoadmojo, 2003).

According to the author's assumption from the data obtained at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital, the level of education affects his awareness in maintaining health, especially in youth. And those with low levels of education are more likely to pay less attention to their health as a result, more susceptible to experiencing deadly diseases, especially in women, is cervical cancer. From the data obtained, it is known that the high level of education, namely at the academy / high education stage, has the lowest number of cervical cancer cases.

### Overview Of The Frequency Of Cervical Cancer Cases By Occupation

The highest proportion of cervical cancer cases is by working as housewives, which is as many as 30 people (80.49%). This may be because housewives have less knowledge of 'antenatal care'. Mothers who work in the formal sector generally have better access to information including antenatal care, and are more independent in deciding what is best for them (including their health and pregnancy) than non-working mothers. According to the author's assumption from the data obtained at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital that most cases of cervical cancer are housewives which can affect maternal access to health information so that mothers are less responsive in anticipating difficulties in themselves.

### Overview Of The Frequency Of Cervical Cancer Cases Based On The Number Of Parities

The highest proportion of cases affected by cervical cancer is with a parity of 3-5, which is as much as (100%). Parity is very influential in reproduction. The tendency of low-parity mothers is better than high-parity. This is due to reproductive function starting to decline. Parity 3 or more has a higher risk of death (Prawiroharjo, 2005). It is theoretically known that young marriages usually have a relatively high risk of cervical cancer, but this risk will decrease in mature marriages and so on. According to the author's assumption from the data obtained at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital that parity 3-5 is mostly affected by cervical cancer because the more children, the greater the possibility of cervical cancer.

## Overview Of The Frequency Of Cervical Cancer Cases Based On Treatment

The proportion of cervical cancer cases at Dr. Pirngadi Hospital are all medical treatment. Based on medical treatment, the highest treatment of cervical cancer is for therapeutic treatment indications which is as many as 35 people (85.37%) and the lowest for surgical treatment which is as many as 6 people (14.63%). According to the author's assumption from data obtained from Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital that the treatment of cervical cancer is mostly done by therapy, because treatment by therapy is one way to reduce pain and to kill the virus slowly.

## CONCLUSION

Description of cervical cancer cases based on the age of the majority with the age of >35 years as many as 41 people (100%). Description of cervical cancer cases based on education, the majority with high school education as many as 17 people (41.47%), and the minority with academy / college education as many as 5 people (12.20). Description of cervical cancer cases based on Majority Jobs with IRT / Self-Employed jobs as many as 18 people (72%), and Minority with civil servant jobs as many as 8 people (19.51). Description of cervical cancer cases based on Majority Parity with parity 3-5 as many as 41 people (100%). Description of cervical cancer cases based on the treatment of the majority with therapeutic treatment as many as 35 people (85.37%), and the minority with surgical treatment as many as 6 people (14.63). It is expected that all health workers can inform and provide counseling to all women so that they can know how to keep themselves from getting cervical cancer AND to adult women so that they can understand and understand about cervical cancer and want to take care of themselves from cervical cancer.

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