

THE RELATIONSHIP OF CAUSING FACTORS WITH THE EVENT CERVICAL CANCER IN WOMEN

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Abstract

Cervical cancer is cancer that starts in the cervix. The cervix is the lowest part and end of the uterus or uterus. The cervix connects the uterus and the vaginal canal, and cervical cancer is caused by infection with the human papillomavirus (HPV). Objective: To describe the association between the incidence and causative factors of cervical cancer in women. Methodology: Methodological literature review. Results: The most major risk factors for cervical cancer are hormonal contraception and age. There are also other characteristic social factors, such as low education level, economic status, smoking, cleanliness, physical activity, place of residence, and family history, and most of these factors are risk factors that can be modified to take preventive measures.

Keywords: Cervical Cancer, Disease, Virus, Woman

Introduction

It is estimated that 60% of cancer sufferers in Indonesia are women. One of the deadliest diseases that destroys women's lives is cervical cancer. Cancer that develops in the cervix's cells is known as cervical cancer. There are usually no symptoms of cervical cancer in its early stages. New symptoms begin to appear as the cancer spreads. Sexually transmitted diseases are frequently associated with cervical cancer. The lower part of the uterus is called the cervix, and it connects to the vagina. One of the elements of the cervix is to create bodily fluid. Bodily fluid aides move sperm from the vagina to the uterus during sex. Also, the cervix closes during pregnancy to keep the baby inside the uterus and widens or opens during conveyance. (Kudarti, 2020).

Cervical disease, or cervical disease, is the development of unusual cells in the cervix. It has the potential to grow into a cancerous tumor, spread to other organs (metastasis), and cause death. In 2013, cervical disease caused 528,000 cases and 266,000 passings around the world. Cervical malignant growth is her fourth most normal disease after bosom, colon and cellular breakdown in the lungs, affecting the existences of ladies all over the planet. As per the Wellbeing Innovative work Organization, the rate of cervical malignant growth in Indonesia has reached ± 23.4 per 100,000 individuals. populace in 2018, and the death rate came to ± 13.9 for each 100,000 occupants. The fact that the incidence of cancer ranks second only to that of breast cancer provides the explanation for this figure. (Kairi, 2020). Cervical disease typically influences ladies living in emerging nations. Cervical disease can happen in ladies matured 35 to 55 years of age. Different information shows that cervical disease might happen in ladies under 35 (Khairi, 2020).

The most well-known reason for cervical malignant growth is contamination with the human papillomavirus (HPV). There are in excess of 150 kinds of HPV, of which 13 are cancer-causing and are called high-risk types. HPV types 16 and 18 are related with an expanded gamble of cervical

malignant growth. This sort of HPV is sent physically, and the vast majority become contaminated with HPV when they begin engaging in sexual relations, yet it requires quite a while for the disease to become destructive. Cervical cancer does not affect all HPV-infected women. A few other peril factors influence the improvement of HPV diseases in cervical malignant growth. (Musfirah, 2020).

Cervical malignant growth is a disease that influences the cervix. The womb's lowest and most pointed part is the cervix. The cervix interfaces the uterus and the vaginal trench (Musfirah, 2020). The cervix is comprised of two sections: the ectocervix, which is the external piece of the cervix, and the endocervix, which is the inward piece of the cervix. Outside the cervix, squamous cell carcinoma is a flat, thin tumor. Then again, within the cervix or cervix is involved by columnar cells. The spots where the ectopic cervix meets the endometrial layer are called change zones (T-zones). It is here of progress that strange cells and precancerous changes in the cervix initially show up. Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma are the two types of cervical cancer that can be seen histopathologically. Squamous cell carcinoma, which accounts for between 80 and 90 percent of all cervical cancers, is the most prevalent type. (Kailunnisa, 2022).

Cervical malignant growth is brought about by contamination with the physically sent infection human papillomavirus (HPV). The most prevalent HPV viruses that result in precancerous lesions and cervical cancer are types 16 and 18. The HPV 16/18 virus causes 70% of cervical cancer cases worldwide, with 41% to 67% causing high-grade cancer lesions and 16% to 32% causing low-grade cancer lesions. Apart from the HPV virus type 16/18, the HPV virus types 31, 33, 35, 45, 52, and 58 are other types of HPV viruses that cause cervical cancer throughout the world. These six HPV viruses cause 20% of cervical cancer cases worldwide. HPV virus infection can occur in most women who are sexually active. However, around 90% of HPV virus infections usually go away on their own within a few months to two years. By and large, roughly 5% of persevering HPV diseases create histopathological changes or precancerous sores described by cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) grades 2 and 3 in the span of 3 years after contamination. North of five years, just 20 of his CIN-3 injuries formed into cervical malignant growth. Within 30 years, only 40 CIN-3 lesions will progress into cervical cancer. (Musfira, 2020).

As per the American Malignant growth Society, ladies are at higher gamble of creating cervical (genital, butt-centric, mouth and throat) diseases.

1. Skin-to-skin contact is how HPV is passed from one person to another.

Vaginal, anal, and even oral sex are all forms of sexual activity that can spread HPV. Not all HPV diseases in ladies cause cervical malignant growth. The HPV virus will vanish on its own if a woman with good immunity is infected.

2. Smoke

Compared to nonsmokers, women who smoke are twice as likely to develop cervical cancer. Certain cancer-causing agents from tobacco are found in the cervical bodily fluid of ladies who smoke. Scientists accept these substances can harm the DNA of cervical cells and add to the improvement of cervical disease. Additionally, smoking impairs the immune system's ability to combat HPV infection.

3. Biological System

The shortcoming of the Human Immunodeficiency Infection (HIV), the infection that causes Helps, harms the body's insusceptible framework, so ladies with Helps are in danger of contracting HPV which can cause cervical malignant growth. Ladies who have immune system infections and consume medications that stifle the body's insusceptible reaction are likewise in danger of creating cervical malignant growth.

4. Disease Chlamydia

is a microscopic organisms that contaminates the regenerative framework and can spread through sexual contact. Infertility and pelvic inflammatory disease may result from a chlamydia infection.

5. Sex Intercourse

Because of the irresistible etiology, ladies who have different sexual accomplices and ladies who have sex before the age of 18 years have a five-overly expanded chance of creating cervical malignant growth. The reason for this is that the cells in the cervical mucosa are not yet mature. Mucosal cells mature in women after they are over 20 years old. As a result, when a woman under the age of 18 has sex, the cells in her cervix remain sensitive to stimulation and are unable to respond to stimulation from the outside. Additionally, the properties of the mucosal cells may change, and these cells may develop into cancer.

6. Preferences of the Partner

Ladies who have uncircumcised accomplices have an expanded gamble of creating cervical disease. The risk of contracting the HPV virus is lower in men who are circumcised. The reason for this is that men who do not circumcise during puberty become a breeding ground for bacteria and viruses that can be passed on to their intimate partners.

7. Gynecological History of Pregnancy

The risk of developing cervical cancer is also increased by having three or more children before the age of 17 and by having too many children. This might happen on the grounds that conceiving an offspring time and again will harm the birth channel and increment the gamble of HPV contamination. Between the years 1940 and 1971, pregnant women were prescribed the hormone diethylstilbestrol (DES) to prevent miscarriage. This medication has been demonstrated to cause cervical malignant growth.

8. Pills for contraception

Long haul utilization of oral contraceptives expands the gamble of cervical malignant growth. Research shows that the more extended a lady utilizes oral contraceptives, the higher her gamble of creating cervical disease. This hazard diminishes again when oral contraceptives are suspended and gets back to ordinary around 10 years after stopping. Since cervical tissue is one of the fundamental focuses of female steroid chemicals, oral contraceptives might build the gamble of cervical malignant growth.

Cervical cancer prevention initiatives:

a. Practice Safe Sex.

Keep away from sexual relations by utilizing condoms and evolving accomplices.

b. Receiving Vaccinations HPV

Women aged 9 to 26 can receive the HPV vaccine. If given prior to sexual activity, this vaccine is more effective.

c. Do Pap Smears Regularly

Regular Pap smears according to age means the condition of your cervix is always monitored. Therefore, if cancer develops, it is easier to treat it before it progresses further. The Pap smear test is a safe and cheap test. Pap smears are recommended for women who are sexually active. This pap smear test can usually find out whether the cells in your cervix are still normal, have turned into cancer, or are developing into cancer cells. Apart from that, this test can also detect inflammation or infection of the cervix.

d. Do not smoke

Women who smoke are more likely than nonsmokers to develop cervical cancer. The immune system becomes more vulnerable to the HPV virus when tobacco is smoked. Tobacco also contains carcinogens that increase the activity of the HPV virus in the cervix.

e. Eat Healthy Food

Eat vegetables and fruit every day. These foods contain vitamins and minerals that your body really needs. Reduce or eliminate your intake of fast food and processed foods that contain preservatives. When preservatives accumulate in the body, they cause abnormal hormonal growth.

f. Exercising

Exercise is one way to prevent cervical cancer. Exercise also makes the body healthier and fitter. Economic Status: Women in the lowest economic class have a risk factor five times greater than women in the highest economic class. This might be on the grounds that ladies from the least financial class don't have simple admittance to wellbeing administrations.

g. Diet

Diet Time: Ladies who consume little products of the soil have a higher gamble of creating cervical disease. (Musfirah, 2020).

Method

This research is a descriptive analysis. The aim of this research is to determine the factors that cause cervical cancer. Writing this article uses the literature review method or simple literature approach in several articles that focus on the topic or discussion that you want to collect in the research. Literature review is a form of research to produce new knowledge on a topic by reviewing or criticizing it in order to produce a new framework and knowledge. of that topic.

The data source in this literature review research was obtained through a trusted journal search site, namely Google Scholar, in the period 2020 to 2024. The analysis method used is content analysis of document journals using online research journals obtained through trusted journal search sites.

Result and Discussion

Publisher	Method	Result
Magdalena Eijer Ge'e, <i>et al.</i> 2021	The method used in this research is a correlative descriptive research design with a cross sectional approach	Research shows that there is a relationship between education, employment, parity and knowledge of respondents and the incidence of cervical cancer.
Fifi citra wiryadi, <i>et al.</i> 2021	The method used in this research is cross sectional analysis using a questionnaie.	People who use heavy activities have a risk of exposed to CVD-SH stroke by 5,8 times higher than CVD-SNH when compared to those who have Research shows that there is a significant relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about cervical cancer and the IVA test.
Muhammad Excel Prastio, <i>et al.</i> 2023	The method used in this research is observational – analytical with a cross sectional approach. Data taken from questionnaires	Research shows there is a significant relationship between a person's educational status and their level of knowledge regarding early cervical cancer screening in female employees at the Islamic University of North Sumatra
Eka Setianingsih. <i>et al.</i> 2022	The method used in this research is Literature Review.	Age, parity, education, use of hormonal contraceptives, smoking, hygiene, physical activity, residence, and hereditary history are all known to increase the risk of cervical cancer around the stroke.
Umu Khabibah <i>et al.</i> 2022	The method used in this research is descriptive analysis and uses a cohort study	Research shows that cervical cancer can be caused by risk factors for engaging in sexual

	design using a literature review	activity at an early age, use of cigarettes, use of hormonal contraception, it is important for health services to educate the public about risk factors for cervical cancer so that cervical cancer prevention can be carried out.
Nurun Nikmah. 2020	The method used in this research is descriptive analytic using cross sectional	Research shows that The majority of women of childbearing age have 60% negative perceptions and 40% positive perceptions. Where p value: 0.003 < α : 0.005, which means H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected.
Evicenna Naftuchah Riani, <i>et al.</i> 2020	The method used in this research is leaning by doing. Using role play & simulation, post test collection of cohorts	Research shows that there is an increase in cadres' knowledge in early detection, prevention and management of cancer as well as increased awareness in VIA examinations and pap smears.
Pratiwi Nasution, <i>et al.</i> 2021	The method used an analytical survey using a is part of this study. a sectional view approach	Early detection of cervical cancer using the IVA method is influenced by education, knowledge, attitudes, support, distance, and accessibility, according to research

A few examinations have been directed to decide the connection between causal elements and the frequency of cervical disease in ladies. According to some of these studies, the relationship between a person's educational status and their level of knowledge is significant, and the relationship between education, employment, parity, and knowledge may be the cause of the relationship between the two. This research was conducted in Indonesia to determine the factors that cause cervical cancer.

Based on research conducted by Magdalena, et al (2021) that every respondent who does not suffer from cervical cancer applies a healthy lifestyle and culture in the family to behave healthily, This is one of the factors that can affect cervical cancer prevention. By increasing one's understanding, the development of information technology will also influence healthy behavior. Since, an individual's degree of training will frame an individual who is basic in managing issues with the goal that he can act strongly and emphatically, particularly in regards to his own wellbeing. The consequences of the review showed that there was a critical connection among information and the frequency of cervical disease.

According to Fifi Citra et al.'s research (2021), every female respondent of childbearing age is aware of cervical cancer. The majority of respondents are knowledgeable. Information is impacted by socio-social and financial factors so monetary status likewise impacts an individual's information and impacts the climate. In the IVA test, it was viewed that as 19.5% of respondents had great information about cervical malignant growth. What's more, the outcomes show that there is a connection between information about cervical disease and Through assessment.

Research directed by Muhamad Succeed, et al (2023) found that 27.2% completed self-assessment for early discovery of cervical disease. 5% have never been evaluated for cervical malignant

growth. There are several factors that can influence a woman of childbearing age to not or not want to check herself or carry out an initial examination to detect cervical cancer, either through a Pap smear or VIA examination. This factor could be attributed to a lack of self-awareness and information regarding how to detect cancer early. Cervical malignant growth is brought about by various financial levels, making it hard to early recognize cervical disease. So it is extremely fundamental for ladies to know about cervical malignant growth and cervical disease screening which can be gotten from wellbeing training effort. Because education to increase individual self-knowledge does not absolutely come from formal education, therefore it can be obtained from other sources, for example health education related to cervical cancer to improve individual abilities. So changes in individual behavior can be obtained from additional knowledge.

Based on research conducted by Eka Setianingsih et al, (2022), several factors that influence the occurrence of cervical cancer, such as employment, show that education is related to socio-economic level. Women with low education pay less attention to healthy and clean living habits, so that the activities or efforts undertaken or carried out can change these unhealthy living habits. Therefore, the age at which you have your first sex is also a factor that can affect your risk of developing cervical cancer. This can be forestalled by not beginning sexual relations early or early in life. This can risk causing women to contract the HPV virus.

Based on research conducted by Umu Khabibah, et al (2022), tobacco use is a factor that is more likely to develop advanced cervical cancer because tobacco use can increase the development of abnormal cells in the cervix which have been induced by local immune suppression against the contents of the uterus. exposed to metabolite compounds. The chemicals in cigarettes can also damage the cells in the lining of the cervix. These chemicals include nicotine and its metabolites.

In view of examination directed by Nurun Nikmah et al, (2020) from this review, 57.9% of ladies of childbearing age had a negative impression of cervical malignant growth location, while 42.1% had a positive discernment. Women who are pregnant and have negative perceptions will be afraid to confront new opinions. Until they feel awkward making it happen. So pursuing a choice is more troublesome. Where ladies of childbearing age who have positive insights will generally pursue choices all the more without any problem. The view of a lady of childbearing age with respect to early location significantly impacts the way of behaving of early discovery of cervical malignant growth around then

In light of exploration directed by Evicenna Naftuchah, et al (2020), in this study By means of assessments and pap spreads were completed to distinguish early cervical malignant growth by giving schooling in regards to shows of early discovery of cervical disease with exercises through handouts. This movement is done as a work to decrease the frequency of cervical disease in the public arena with the goal that it can work on ladies' way of life. As well as expanding information on early identification of cervical malignant growth to give familiarity with the significance of By means of or Pap smear assessments to forestall cervical disease.

Pratiwi Nasution's research in 2021 found that VIA examinations can help detect cervical cancer earlier if health education is provided. The instruction an individual goes through will impact further developing reasoning skills. VIA examinations have a significant impact on a person's thoughts about the significance of early cervical cancer detection, as someone with a higher education can make more rational decisions. Endeavors that can be made to shape this mentality are by giving a comprehension of the significance of early recognition of cervical malignant growth to the general population. The impact of distance/access on early identification of cervical malignant growth additionally impacts cervical disease separating ladies. By bringing together or coordinating regional health centers with supporting community health centers or health cadres, efforts are made to provide affordable health facilities for women who will undergo VIA examinations so that cervical cancer examination health services can be achieved.

Conclusion

The aftereffects of the Writing Survey of the Connection between Causative Variables and the Event of Cervical Disease in Ladies show that from the 8 examinations above it tends to be presumed that the most predominant gamble factors for cervical malignant growth are hormonal contraception and age. Other social trademark factors like low schooling, economy, smoking, neatness, active work, spot of home, and inherited history, the vast majority of these elements are risk factors that can be changed, so counteraction endeavors can be taken.

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