Abstract:

**Aims**: To know the relationship between predisposing factors, sexual intercourse history in early age, history of multiple partner, smoking, history of vaginal discharge, body mass index (BMI), poor socio-economy profile, and poor hygiene with the incidence of cervical cancer.

**Study Design**: This research using case control design. We found predisposing factors from cervical cancer patient. Predisposing factors were analyzed with determining relative risk from every dichotome variables of predisposition factors of cervical cancer patient.

**Methods**: every women with cervical cancer that admitted in Adam Malik Hospital grouping as case group, and non-cervical cancer women patient as control group from October 2011 until maximum samples achieved. Primary data was collected from questionnaire filling containing predisposing factors of cervical cancer that found from subject. Data was analyzed with bivariate analysis with comparative analytic using Chi-Square test and Fischer test.

**Results**: In 25 patients with cervical cancer cases, 17 people of whom they had sexual intercourse the first time at age >20 tahun, while the remaining 8 patients did at age <20 years. Of the 25 respondents who exposed cases of cervical cancer there are 16 people or 44.4% of people who have never had a history of family planning and nine other patients originated from the 64.3% who had a history of contraception > 4 years. There are 22 respondents who are 47.8% of respondents who do not have the habit of smoking with cancer of the cervix. Then there were three respondents who have a habit of smoking with cancer of the cervix or 75% of respondents who have the habit of smoking more than five cigarettes a day. There are 23 respondents cervical cancer patients or 53.5% of total respondents who did not have the habit of engaging in sexual activity with more than one person. Then the remaining two respondents have the habit of having sexual intercourse with more than one partner. There are 20 people who came from the respondents 66.7% of respondents who had a history of suffering from vaginal discharge of cervical cancer cases, while five other patients had no history of pathological vaginal discharge. There are 19
patients with cervical cancer originating from the income group of less than USD 1035,500, -. This number has a proportion of 48.7% of patients of all patients who were classified in the income of less than minimum wage. Then the rest is derived from 6 patients with income above minimum wage.

**Conclusion**: Every predisposing factors is not significantly related to cervical cancer incidence. Only history of pathological vaginal discharge is the highest factors for women having cervical cancer.

**Key words**: cervical cancer, predisposing factors