

ABSTRACT

Characteristics of Hydatidiform mole's Patients in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya 2014

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Introduction : Hydatidiform mole is a condition in which the chorionic villi are swollen by the accumulation of fluid. If embryo is found it is usually severely stunted in growth. Abortion is inevitable. Vaginal bleeding, enlargement of abdominal size more than the gestational age, no sign of infant's life are the symptoms commonly shown in Hydatidiform mole's patient. The purpose of this research is to uncover the distribution of patient's age, gestational age, previous history of Hydatidiform mole pregnancy, parity occurrence, patient's main complaint, medical procedure, β -HCG levels before medical procedure and patient's with tendency to GTN.

Methods: This study has analyzed with descriptive method using data from medical records on patient that fulfilled inclusion criterias in Dr. Soetomo general hospital during the periods of January 1st - December 31st 2014. Researcher used various variables such as patient's age, gestational age, previous history of Hydatidiform mole pregnancy, parity occurrence, patient's main complaint, medical procedure, β -HCG hormone levels before medical procedure and patient's with tendency to GTN from 26 patients, which 20 of those fulfilled the iclusion criteria.

Result: This study found that from 20 patients of Hydatidiform mole, the age group is dominated by more than 40 years old (7 patient or 35%). Most Gestational age of Hydatidiform mole's patients comes after they reach second trimester (9 patient or 45 percents) and all of them have no history of Hydatidiform mole pregnancy. Parity occurance is dominated by 0-1 group (12 patient, 60%). Vaginal bleeding with 14 patient or 35% is the most major main complaint of Hydatidiform mole pregnancy. The most common medical procedure completed is curettage (16 patient, 55%). β -HCG hormone levels before medical procedure is dominated by β -HCG hormone more than 100.000 with 14 patient or 65% of the total sample. There are 13 patients (65 percent of the sample) with no tendency to GTN.

Conclusion: Most of Hydatidiform mole patients in RSUD dr. Soetomo Surabaya in the periods of January 1st 2014 – December 31st 2014 are more than 40 years old, came to the hospital with vaginal bleeding as the chief complain, second trimester of gestational age, no previous history of Hydatidiform mole pregnancy, completed curettage as the main medical procedure, β -HCG hormone level more than 100.000 and completely have no risk of GTN.

Keywords: *Hydatidiform mole – Age – Gestational age – Previous Hydatidiform mole history – Parity occurrences – Chief complaint– Medical procedure – β -HCG plasma level before medical procedure – Patient with GTN tendency*