

**PROFIL KELAINAN SERVIKS DI LABORATORIUM PATOLOGI
ANATOMI RSUD DR SOETOMO SURABAYA PERIODE
JANUARI 2008 – DESEMBER 2017**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Menurut WHO pada tahun 2019, kanker serviks merupakan kanker paling umum kedua pada wanita di negara berkembang. Kanker ini bisa dicegah dan dideteksi secara dini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran umum profil pasien kelainan serviks di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya periode Januari 2008 – Desember 2017.

Tujuan: mengetahui profil pasien dengan kelainan serviks di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya periode Januari 2008 - Desember 2017.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian retrospektif deskriptif dengan data rekam medis pasien. Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh rekam medik pasien kelainan serviks di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya periode Januari 2008 – Desember 2017. Data diolah menggunakan Microsoft Excel 2016.

Hasil: Terdapat 5.672 kasus pasien di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya periode Januari 2008 – Desember 2017 yang terdiri dari 5.571 dengan data lengkap yang meliputi usia, jenis spesimen dan jenis histopatologi dan 101 data tidak lengkap, sehingga dieksklusi. Kelompok usia paling banyak terjadi pada usia 40-49 tahun yaitu terdapat 2.129 (38,2%) kasus. Kelompok jenis spesimen paling banyak 4.874 (87,5%) kasus biopsi. Kelompok jenis histopatologi paling banyak 4.213 (75,6%) kasus kelainan neoplasma. Rata-rata kasus terbanyak pada kelompok usia 40-49 tahun dengan kasus kelainan serviks gambaran histopatologi normal 167 (35,1%) kasus, non-neoplasma polip 211 (45,3%) kasus dan cervicitis 157 (37,6%) kasus, neoplasma jinak epithelial LSIL 177 (41,6%) kasus, HSIL 39 (43,8%) kasus dan non epithelial 5 (45,4%) kasus, neoplasma ganas epithelial 1.378 (37,4%) kasus, kecuali non-epitelial terdapat jumlah kasus yang sama yaitu 1 (50,0%) pada usia < 20 tahun dan 60-69 tahun.

Kesimpulan: Profil kelainan serviks di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya periode Januari 2008 – Desember 2017 yaitu lebih sering terjadi pada usia 40-49 tahun, jenis spesimen terbanyak yaitu biopsi, dan gambaran histopatologi terbanyak yaitu neoplasma.

Kata Kunci: *Kelainan Serviks, Profil, Usia, Jenis Spesimen dan Jenis Histopatologi.*

**PROFILE OF CERVICAL ABNORMALITY IN PATHOLOGY
ANATOMY LABORATORY OF DR SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA IN
JANUARY 2008 - DECEMBER 2017 PERIOD**

ABSTRACT

Background: WHO in 2019, cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women in developing countries. This cancer can be prevented and detected early. This study aims to determine the general description of the profile of patients with cervical abnormalities in the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Surabaya period January 2008 - December 2017.

Purpose : To know the profile of patients with cervical abnormalities at the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Surabaya period January 2008 - December 2017.

Methods: This study used a descriptive retrospective research design with patient medical record data. The sample of this study is medical records of patients with cervical abnormalities in the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Surabaya period January 2008 - December 2017. Data is processed using Microsoft Excel 2016.

Results: There were 5,672 patient cases in the Anatomy Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Surabaya period January 2008 - December 2017 consisting of 5,571 with complete data covering age, type of specimen and type of histopathology and 101 data are incomplete, so they are excluded. The most common age group occurred at the age of 40-49 years, there were 2,129 (38.2%) cases. The group type of specimens was at most 4,874 (87.5%) biopsy cases. The most histopathological type group was 4,213 (75.6%) cases of neoplasm abnormalities. The average number of cases in the age group 40-49 years with cervical abnormalities histopathological picture normal 167 (35.1%) cases, non-neoplasm polyps 211 (45.3%) cases and cervicitis 157 (37.6%) cases , benign epithelial neoplasms LSIL 177 (41.6%) cases, HSIL 39 (43.8%) cases and non epithelial 5 (45.4%) cases, epithelial malignant neoplasms 1,378 (37.4%) cases, except non- there are epithelial the same number of cases, 1 (50.0%) at age <20 years and 60-69 years.

Conclusion: Profile of cervical abnormalities in the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory Dr. Soetomo Surabaya period January 2008 - December 2017 is more common at the age of 40-49 years, the most type of specimen is biopsy, and the most histopathological finding is neoplasm.

Keywords: *Cervical Abnormalities, Profile, Age, Specimen Type and Histopathology Type.*