

ABSTRAK

INSIDENSI DAN GAMBARAN PENDERITA KANKER SERVIKS DI RSUP DR HASAN SADIKIN BANDUNG TAHUN 2014

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Kanker serviks adalah keganasan yang berasal dari sel leher rahim. Kanker serviks menempati urutan ke-4 kanker terbanyak pada wanita dan menyebabkan mortalitas yang tinggi.

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jumlah angka kejadian kanker serviks di RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung tahun 2014 dengan karakteristik distribusi menurut jumlah insidensi, rentang usia, pendidikan, jumlah paritas, stadium, keluhan utama, dan gambaran histopatologis.

Metode penelitian dilakukan secara survei deskriptif dengan rancangan penelitian retrospektif terhadap data rekam medis pasien yang didiagnosis menderita kanker serviks di RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung tahun 2014.

Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan insidensi kanker serviks di RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung Tahun 2014 adalah 110 orang. Gambaran penderita mempunyai rentang usia terbanyak adalah 41-50 tahun yaitu 44 orang (40%), pendidikan tertinggi adalah sekolah menengah atas (SMA) dengan jumlah 68 orang (61,8%), jumlah paritas terbanyak sebanyak tiga kali yaitu 43 orang (39,1%), stadium yang paling banyak didapatkan adalah stadium III dengan jumlah 48 orang (43,64%). Banyak pasien datang dengan keluhan utama keputihan, yaitu 76 orang atau 69%, dan keluhan perdarahan jalan lahir yaitu 96 orang atau 87,3% dengan gambaran histopatologi terbanyak adalah *squamous cell carcinoma*, yaitu 50 orang (45,45%).

Simpulan penelitian adalah insidensi kanker serviks di RSUP Dr Hasan Sadikin Bandung Tahun 2014 adalah 110 orang dengan rentang usia terbanyak adalah 41-50 tahun, pendidikan tertinggi adalah sekolah menengah atas (SMA), jumlah paritas adalah tiga kali, stadium terbanyak adalah stadium III, keluhan utama adalah keputihan, dan gambaran histopatologi terbanyak *squamous cell carcinoma*.

Kata Kunci: insidensi, gambaran penderita, kanker serviks.

ABSTRACT

INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERISTIC OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENT IN HASAN SADIKIN HOSPITAL BANDUNG PERIOD 2014

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Cervical cancer is a malignancy derived from the cells of the cervix. Cervical cancer ranks 4th cancer in women and cause high mortality.

The purpose of this study to determine the amount of the incidence of cervical cancer in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Period 2014, with the distribution characteristics according to the amount of the incidence, range in age, education, parity, stage, main complaint, and histopathologic features.

The method of this research is a descriptive survey with a retrospective design study of medical records of the patients that had diagnosed with cervical cancer in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Period 2014.

The results shows that the incidence of cervical cancer in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Period 2014 are 110 people. Characteristic of the patients that had the highest age range is 41-50 years with the amount of 44 peoples (40%), the highest education is senior high school with the amount of 68 peoples (61.8%), the highest number of parity is three times with 43 peoples (39 , 1%), the highest stage is the third stage with a number of 48 peoples (43.64%). Many patients came with a main complaints such as vaginal discharge, 76 peoples or 69%, and complaints of bleeding 96 peoples or 87.3% with the highest histopathologic picture is squamous cell carcinoma, which is 50 peoples (45.45%).

The conclusions of this research is that the incidence of cervical cancer in Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung Period 2014 are 110 peoples with the highest age range is 41-50 years, the highest education is senior high school, the highest number of parity is three times, the highest stage is stage III, the main complaint is vaginal discharge, and the highest histopathological feature is squamous cell carcinoma.

Keywords: incidence, characteristic of patient, cervical cancer.

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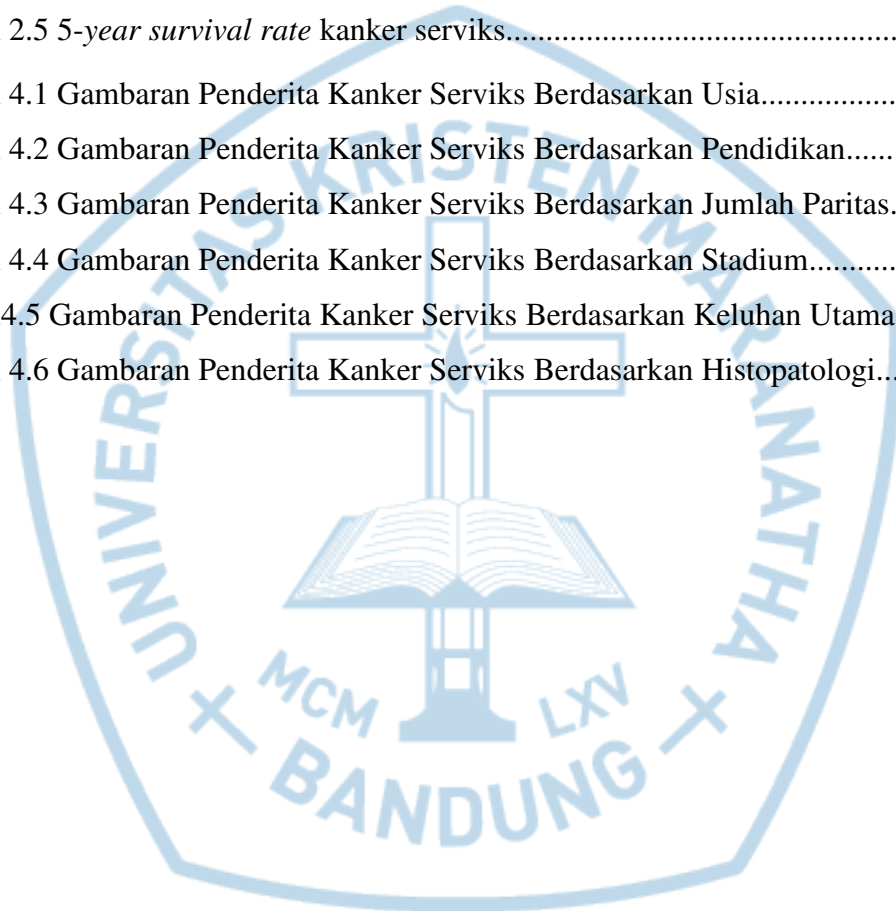
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