

CHARACTERISTICS PATIENTS WITH CERVICAL PRECANCEROUS LESIONS IN PAP SMEAR EXAMINATION IN THE LABORATORY OF PATHOLOGY ANATOMY MEDICAL FACULTY UNAND

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ABSTRACT

Cervical precancerous lesions characterized by the presence of dysplastic changes in cervical epithelium in the transformation zone that can be detected through Pap smear examination. Cervical precancerous lesions can develop later in life into cervical cancer that can cause death so it is necessary to identify risk factors for the incidence of precancerous lesions especially on characteristics of patients. The objective of this study was to investigate the characteristics of patients with cervical precancerous lesions in Pap smear examination in the Laboratory of Pathology Anatomy Medical Faculty Unand.

This study was a descriptive study by using medical record data. Population of this study was all patients with cervical precancerous lesions from Pap smear examination in the Laboratory of Pathology Anatomy Medical Faculty Unand period January 2013-December 2015. Based on the criteria of the sample, there were 74 patients with cervical precancerous lesions.

The results of this study showed that most of the patients with cervical precancerous lesions: had age > 35 years (74.3%), age > 20 years old when the first marriage (82.4%), had one number of marriage (98.6%), parity 3 times (51.4%), not using contraception (74.3%), the type of LSIL (67.6%), and had comorbid diagnosis of chronic cervicitis (81.1%).

Keywords: Cervical precancerous lesions, Pap smear, characteristics



KARAKTERISTIK PENDERITA LESI PRAKANKER SERVIKS PADA PEMERIKSAAN PAP *SMEAR* DI LABORATORIUM PATOLOGI ANATOMI FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNAND

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ABSTRAK

Lesi prakanker serviks ditandai dengan adanya perubahan displastik pada epitel serviks di zona transformasi yang dapat dideteksi melalui pemeriksaan Pap *smear*. Lesi prakanker serviks dapat berkembang di kemudian hari menjadi kanker serviks yang dapat menyebabkan kematian sehingga perlu diidentifikasi faktor risiko kejadian lesi prakanker yang ditinjau dari karakteristik penderita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik penderita lesi prakanker serviks pada pemeriksaan Pap *smear* di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi Fakultas Kedokteran Unand.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan mengambil data rekam medis. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh penderita lesi prakanker serviks pada pemeriksaan Pap *smear* di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi Fakultas Kedokteran Unand periode Januari 2013-Desember 2015. Berdasarkan kriteria sampel, didapatkan 74 orang penderita lesi prakanker serviks.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penderita lesi prakanker serviks terbanyak: berumur > 35 tahun (74,3%), berumur > 20 tahun saat perkawinan pertama (82,4%), memiliki jumlah perkawinan 1 kali (98,6%), paritas 3 kali (51,4%), tidak menggunakan kontrasepsi (74,3%), jenis LSIL (67,6%), dan diagnosis penyerta servisititis kronis (81,1%).

Kata kunci: lesi prakanker serviks, Pap *smear*, karakteristik