

**KARAKTERISTIK KLINIS PASIEN GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL
TUMOR DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG
PERIODE 2018-2022**



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ABSTRACT

CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR AT DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG PERIOD 2018-2022

By

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Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) is a rare mesenchymal tumor. GIST locations can occur in the esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, appendix and rectum. The Symptoms of GIST depend on the site and size of the tumor, may include abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding, signs of obstruction, stomach ulcer symptoms, or bloody stools. Immunohistochemical diagnosis is very helpful in confirming the diagnosis, but anatomical pathology and imaging laboratory examinations can still be carried out.

This research is descriptive research. Data collection was carried out at the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory and Medical Records Installation at Dr. RSUP. M. Djamil Padang on 29 November – 18 December 2023. Data was taken for the period January 2018 – December 2022. Data was analyzed using univariate analysis. Data is expressed in the form of a frequency distribution.

The study resulted in 41 patients that were diagnosed with GIST. Most GIST sufferers were aged 19-59 years (73.2%). 68.3% samples were male and 31.7% samples were women from the 41 samples. The most common clinical manifestations were the large intestine and appendix (36.6%). In the follow up section about 39% patients passed away.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor, Immunohistochemistry, Clinical manifestation

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISTIK KLINIS PASIEN GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG PERIODE 2018-2022

Oleh

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Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) merupakan tumor mesenkim yang jarang terjadi. Lokasi GIST bisa terjadi di esofagus, lambung, usus halus, usus besar, appendiks, dan rektum. Gejala GIST tergantung pada lokasi dan ukuran tumor, termasuk nyeri perut, perdarahan gastrointestinal, tanda obstruksi, gejala tukak lambung, atau BAB berdarah. Diagnosis immunohistokimia sangat membantu dalam memastikan diagnosis, namun pemeriksaan laboratorium patologi anatomi dan pencitraan tetap bisa dilakukan.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Pengambilan data dilakukan di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi dan Instalasi Rekam Medis RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang pada 29 November – 18 Desember 2023. Data diambil periode bulan Januari 2018 – Desember 2022. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis univariat. Data dinyatakan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah 41 pasien yang didagnosis GIST. Penderita GIST paling banyak berusia 19-59 tahun (73,2%). Ada sebanyak 68,3% adalah laki-laki dan 31,7% perempuan dari 41 sampel tersebut. Manifestasi klinis terbanyak adalah usus besar dan appendiks (36,6%). Interval waktu dari awal mula keluhan sampai pasien terdiagnosa paling banyak ditemukan kurang dari 1 tahun (87,8%). Pada saat follow up sebanyak 39% pasien telah meninggal dunia.

Kata kunci : Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor, Immunohistokimia, Manifestasi klinis