

Kelainan lesi prakanker serviks melalui papsmear pada pemeriksaan IVA dengan tampilan sambungan skuamo-kolumnar tidak tampak = Cervical pre cancer lesion with diagnosed by papsmear examination and IVA in women with unvisible squamo-columnar junction

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui kelainan yang tersembunyi pada keadaan Sambungan Skuamo-Kolumnar (SSK) tidak tampak melalui pemeriksaan Papsmear.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif potong lintang (Cross Sectional). Penelitian dilakukan pada periode Agustus 2014 sampai Maret 2015 di beberapa Puskesmas di Jakarta. Sebanyak 1682 subjek yang dilakukan pemeriksaan IVA (Inspeksi Visual dengan Asam asetat). Setelah data dikumpulkan, akan dilakukan verifikasi data, editing dan coding. Analisis data statistik berupa deskriptif variabel kategorik yaitu persentase letak Sambungan Skuamo-Kolumnar (SSK) berdasarkan distribusi umur, persentase hasil pemeriksaan IVA berdasarkan SSK, dan persentase hasil pemeriksaan Papsmear pada SSK yang tidak tampak dari hasil pemeriksaan IVA negatif disajikan dalam bentuk n%.

Hasil : Perempuan dengan Sambungan Skuamo-Kolumnar (SSK) yang tampak 1484 (88,2%), yang tidak tampak 198 (11,8%). Sambungan Skuamo-Kolumnar (SSK) yang tidak tampak pada perempuan yang sudah menopause 122 (61,6%), sedangkan pada perempuan yang belum menopause 76 (38,4%). Hampir setengahnya proporsi SSK yang tampak didapatkan pada kelompok perempuan yang sudah menopause 45,78% (103/225). Hasil pemeriksaan IVA positif didapatkan 4(7,1%) pada kelompok perempuan menopause dan 52(92,9%) pada kelompok perempuan yang belum menopause. Pada pemeriksaan Papsmear dengan SSK yang tidak tampak, persentase kelainan lesi prakanker yaitu sebesar 0(0,0%) ASCUS, 0(0,0%) LSIL, 0(0,0%) HSIL, dan 197(100%) normal.

Kesimpulan : Hampir setengahnya Sambungan Skuamo-Kolumnar (SSK) yang tampak ditemukan pada kelompok perempuan menopause. Sebagian besar IVA positif ditemukan pada kelompok perempuan yang belum menopause. Seluruh perempuan dengan SSK yang tidak tampak memiliki hasil pemeriksaan Papsmear normal. **ABSTRACT**
Objective: To know is there any concealed precancer lesion in women with unvisible Squamo-Columnar Junction (SCJ) by Papsmear examination.

Methods : This study was a descriptive cross-sectional design starting from

August 2014 to March 2015 at several Public Health Care in Jakarta. A total of 1682 subjects were screening by Acetoacetate Visual Inspection (AVI) examination. After the data was collected, and continued by verification, editing and coding. The analysis from the data by variable categoric descriptive like percentage of SCJ in age distribution, percentage the result of AVI examination based on SCJ and percentage the result of Papsmear examination in invisible SCJ from negative AVI result. All the result would be present in n%.

Results : Women with the visible SCJ were 1484(88,2%) and women with invisible SCJ were 198(11,8). The percentage of invisible SCJ in the menopausal women group were 122(61,6%), However, in the non-menopausal women group were 76(38,4%). Almost a half of the percentage of visible SCJ found in menopausal women group 45,78%(103/225). The positive AVI result was 4(7,1%) in the menopausal women group and 52(92,9%) in non-menopausal women grup. The result of papsmear examination with invisible SCJ were 0(0,0%) ASCUS, 0(0,0%) LSIL, 0(0,0%) HSIL, and 197(100%) normal..

Conclusion : Almost a half of visible SCJ found in menopausal women group. Most of positive AVI result was found in the non-menopausal women group. All woman with the invisible SCJ have a normal papsmear result.

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