

Profil pasien anak dengan limfadenopati servikal di klinik rawat jalan RSCM Kiara, Jakarta = Profile children with cervical lymphadenopathy in outpatient clinic RSCM Kiara, Jakarta

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Limfadenopati servikal merupakan pembesaran kelenjar getah bening >1 cm di regio servikalis. Etiologi bervariasi, di negara maju 70% merupakan kasus limfadenitis reaktif, sedangkan di negara berkembang 56,67% merupakan infeksi tuberkulosis. Belum ada penelitian di Indonesia tentang hal ini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui profil kejadian limfadenopati servikal pada anak di Klinik Rawat Jalan RSCM Kiara, Jakarta.

Metode: Desain potong lintang deskriptif pada 6126 subyek usia 1 bulan – 18 tahun, didapatkan 93 subyek mengalami limfadenopati servikal. Subyek kemudian dianamnesis dan diikuti proses diagnosis.

Hasil: Prevalens limfadenopati servikal adalah 1,5%. Dari 93 subyek, 70% limfadenopati servikal bukan sebagai keluhan utama. Gejala konstitusional tersering adalah demam (43%), malaise (37,6%) dan penurunan berat badan (36,5%). Sebagian besar limfadenopati berukuran 1,1-2 cm, jamak, lokasi di anterior, 25,8% teraba konglomerasi dan terfiksasi, nyeri tekan hanya 2,1%. Diagnosis medis terbanyak adalah infeksi tuberkulosis (35,5%), keganasan (20,5%) dan hanya 2,1% yang merupakan kasus limfadenitis servikal akut. Biopsi dilakukan pada 28 subyek (FNAB/biopsi jaringan), 35,7% merupakan infeksi tuberkulosis, 25% kasus keganasan dan 14,2% merupakan radang kronik non-spesifik.

Kesimpulan: Prevalens limfadenopati servikal pada anak sebesar 1,5% dengan diagnosis medis dan hasil biopsi terbanyak adalah kasus infeksi tuberkulosis.

Background: Cervical lymphadenopathy is an enlargement of lymph node > 1 cm in the cervical region. Etiology varies, in developed countries 70% are reactive lymphadenitis, whereas in developing countries 56.67% are tuberculosis infections. No studies in Indonesia about this topic.

Aim: To know the profile children with cervical lymphadenopathy in Outpatient Clinic, RSCM Kiara, Jakarta.

Method: Descriptive cross-sectional design on 6126 subjects aged 1 month – 18 years, found 93 subjects experiencing cervical lymphadenopathy. These subjects underwent interviews and the diagnosis process observed.

Result: Prevalence of cervical lymphadenopathy is 1.5%. From 93 subject, 70% cervical lymphadenopathy is not the main complaint. The most often constitutional symptoms are fever (43%), malaise (37.6%) and weight loss (36.5%). Most of the lymphadenopathy are 1.1-2 cm in size, multiple, location in anterior, 25.8% felt to be conglomerated and fixed, only 2.1% are tenderness. Most common medical diagnoses were tuberculosis infections (35.5%), malignancies (20.5%) and only 2.1% are acute cervical lymphadenitis.

Biopsy was done to 28 subject (FNAB/open biopsy) 35,7% are tuberculosis infections, 25% are malignancies and 14,2% are non-specific chronic inflammation.

Conclusion: Prevalence of cervical lymphadenopathy in children is 1,5% and the most often medical diagnose and biopsy profile are tuberculous infection.