

INTISARI

Christianti, M.I. 2021. Perbedaan Teknik Apus Konvensional Smear Dengan Sitologi Berbasis Cairan Untuk Deteksi Dini Kanker Serviks. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Kanker serviks menempati urutan kedelapan penyakit keganasan dan menyebabkan kematian di seluruh dunia. Di Indonesia tercatat sebanyak 37.319 kasus baru dan terjadi kematian sebanyak 21.003 jiwa setiap tahunnya. Kanker serviks tidak menimbulkan gejala dan umumnya baru terdeteksi ketika sudah memasuki stadium lanjut, di mana proses pengobatan yang dilakukan menjadi lebih sulit dan biaya pengobatannya menjadi mahal. Kanker serviks dapat dicegah, salah satu caranya dengan melakukan pemeriksaan deteksi dini kanker serviks baik dengan teknik apus konvensional smear ataupun sitologi berbasis cairan.

Tinjauan pustaka ini menggunakan metode studi literatur mini review. Pencarian artikel dilakukan melalui database PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, Google Scholar dengan publikasi antara tahun 2016 – 2021.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sitologi berbasis cairan lebih unggul dibandingkan teknik konvensional smear dan dapat digunakan untuk mengurangi atau menghilangkan kekurangan yang terjadi ketika pembuatan sediaan konvensional. Teknik apus konvensional smear masing sangat efektif diterapkan di negara berkembang seperti Indonesia untuk deteksi dini kanker serviks karena biaya pemeriksaannya lebih murah dan terjangkau, keakuratan hasil pemeriksaannya dapat disertai dengan pemeriksaan *Inspeksi Visual Asam Asetat (IVA)* sehingga lebih praktis, tidak dilakukan berulang-ulang dan memiliki validitas tinggi sebagai deteksi dini kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : kanker serviks, deteksi dini, konvensional smear, sitologi serviks berbasis cairan, effectiveness pap tes, biaya pap smear

ABSTRACT

Christianti, M.I. 2021. Differences Of Conventional Smear Technique and Liquid Based Cytology for Early Detection of Cervical Cancer. D4 Health Analyst Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University.

Cervical cancer ranks eighth malignancy and causes deaths worldwide. In Indonesia, there were 37,319 new cases and 21,003 deaths each year. Cervical cancer does not cause symptoms and is generally only detected when it has entered an advanced stage, where the treatment process becomes more difficult and the treatment costs become expensive. Cervical cancer can be prevented, one way is by conducting early detection of cervical cancer either with conventional smear techniques or liquid-based cytology.

This literature review uses the mini-review literature study method. Article searches were carried out through the PubMed, Science Direct, ProQuest, Google Scholar databases with publications between 2016 – 2021.

The results show that liquid-based cytology is superior to conventional smear techniques and can be used to reduce or eliminate deficiencies that occur when manufacturing conventional preparations. The conventional smear smear technique is very effective in applying in developing countries such as Indonesia for early detection of cervical cancer because the examination costs are cheaper and affordable, the accuracy of the examination results can be accompanied by an Acetic Acid Visual Inspection (IVA) examination so that it is more practical, not repeated and has high validity as an early detection of cervical cancer.

Keywords: cervical cancer, early detection, conventional smear, liquid-based cervical cytology, pap test effectiveness, pap smear cost