

INTISARI

Pradana, R.P.P. 2021. Gambaran hasil pada pemeriksaan pap smear konvensional dan *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) pada kanker serviks, Program Studi D4 Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan. Universitas Seria Budi Surakarta.

Kanker Serviks merupakan suatu keganasan sel yang disebabkan oleh *Human Papilloma Virus* sub onkogenik tipe 16 dan 18. Papsmear adalah metode skrining konvensional yang sederhana dan efektif, diciptakan oleh George N. Papanicolaou pada tahun 1950. *Liquid Based Cytology* merupakan metode pap smear yang sudah dimodifikasi, yang dianggap lebih unggul dibandingkan dengan metode konvensional. Penelitian ini bertujuan melihat gambaran hasil pada pap smear metode konvensional dan *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC).

Metode yang digunakan adalah studi *literatur review*, pencarian literatur dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari berbagai jurnal ataupun artikel internasional secara online melalui “*Science Direct*”, “*Google Scholar*”, “*SINTA*”, “*PubMed*”, dan aplikasi “*Publish or Perish*” yang mencakup variabel yang akan diteliti yaitu gambaran hasil papsmear konvensional *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC).

Dari studi literatur terdapat perbedaan antara metode konvensional dengan *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) pada pemeriksaan skrining kanker serviks. Metode *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) mempunyai tingkat sensitivitas dan spesifitas yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan metode konvensional. *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) dinilai lebih akurat dalam mendiagnosa sel squamosal dan LSIL, peraduan dan infeksi pada serviks. Pada pemeriksaan kanker serviks dengan metode *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) dihasilkan gambaran mikroskopis dengan latar belakang yang jernih dan sel tersebar dengan merata. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa metode *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) lebih unggul dan baik digunakan dalam menginterpretasikan hasil pada kasus kanker serviks.

Kata kunci : Kanker serviks, Papsmear, *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC).

ABSTRACT

Pradana, R.P.P. 2021. Description of the results in conventional pap smear and *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) examinations incervic cancer, Health Analyst D4 Study Program, Faculty of Health Sciences. Seria Budi University, Surakarta.

Cervical cancer is a cell malignancy caused by sub-oncogenic Human Papillomavirus types 16 and 18. Pap smear is a simple and effective conventional screening method, created by George N. Papanicolaou in 1950. Liquid Based Cytology is a modified pap smear method, which is considered superior to conventional methods. This study aims to see the description of the results on conventional pap smear and *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC) methods.

The method used is a literature review study, literature searches are carried out by collecting data from various international journals or articles online through "*Science Direct*", "*Google Scholar*". "SINTA", "*PubMed*", and the "*Publish or Perish*" application which includes the variables to be studied, namely the description of conventional pap smear and *Liquid Based Cytology* results.

From the literature study, there are differences between conventional methods and Liquid Based Cytology (LBC) in cervical cancer screening examinations. The Liquid Based Cytology (LBC) method has a higher level of sensitivity and specificity than conventional methods. Liquid Based Cytology (LBC) is considered more accurate in diagnosing squamous cells and LSIL, peradeuosa and infection of the cervix. In the examination of cervical cancer with the Liquid Based Cytology (LBC) method, a microscopic image is produced with a clear background and the cells are evenly distributed. So it can be concluded that the Liquid Based Cytology (LBC) method is superior and good to use in interpreting the results in cases of cervical cancer.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, Pap smear, *Liquid Based Cytology* (LBC).