

INTISARI

Ferenina, A. 2021. Perbandingan Sensitivitas dan Spesifitas Metode *Pap smear* Dengan Pemeriksaan Histopatologi pada Kanker Serviks di Rumah Sakit Ulin Banjarmasin. Program Studi D4 Analis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Salah satu jenis kanker yang menjadi masalah kesehatan perempuan adalah kanker serviks, yang mana angka kejadian yang disebabkan kanker serviks sangat tinggi. Diagnosis laboratorium untuk mendeteksi lebih lanjut penderita yang dicurigai kanker serviks dapat dilakukan dengan berbagai metode yaitu dengan metode sitologi salah satu nya dengan metode *Pap smear*, selanjutnya jika ditemukan keganasan pada hasil *Pap smear* maka akan dilanjutkan dengan metode histologi.

Jenis penelitian pada skripsi ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*, mengambil data yang sesuai dengan kriteria saat melakukan penelitian. Pada saat penelitian didapatkan populasi penelitian sebanyak 101 pasien dan sampel penelitian sebanyak 40 pasien. Pasien yang masuk kedalam kriteria pemilihan pasien kemudian diolah data dan dianalisis sensitivitas dan spesifitas nya.

Hasil dari penelitian ini didapatkan data *Pap smear* yang diolah terlebih dahulu dan mendapatkan hasil ganas sebanyak 36 (90%) sampel dan tidak ganas 4 (10%) sampel. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan Histopatologi dan didapatkan secara pasti yang benar-benar menderita penyakit kanker serviks sebanyak 37 (92,5%) sampel, 3 (7,5%) sampel terdiagnosis penyakit lain yang menyerang serviks seperti kista. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan pengolahan data penentuan sensitivitas dan spesifitas, didapatkan sensitivitas 97,4% dan spesifitas 66,7%. Berdasarkan hasil maka dapat disimpulkan *Pap smear* cukup efektif sebagai pemeriksaan skrining diagnosis kanker serviks, namun untuk memperjelas penyakit secara spesifik harus dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan Histopatologi.

kata kunci : kanker serviks, pap smear, histopatologi, sensitivitas, spesifitas

ABSTRACT

Ferenina, A. 2021. Comparison of the Sensitivity and Specificity of the Pap smear Method With Histopathological Examination of Cervical Cancer at Ulin Hospital Banjarmasin. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Cancer is a chronic disease that begins with abnormal tissue cell growth that turns into cancer (Kemenkes, 2015). One type of cancer that is a women's health problem is cervical cancer, which has a very high incidence of cervical cancer. Laboratory diagnosis to further detect patients with suspected cervical cancer can be carried out by various methods, namely the cytology method, one of which is the Pap smear method, then if malignancy is found in the Pap smear results, it will be continued with the histology method.

This research uses descriptive method and cross-sectional research approach by taking data according to the criteria when conducting research. At the time of the study, the study population was 101 patients and the research sample was 63 patients. Patients who entered the patient selection criteria were then processed and analyzed for their sensitivity and specificity.

The results of this study obtained Pap smear data which was processed first and obtained malignant results as many as 36 (90%) samples and non-malignant 4 (10%) samples. Then proceed with histopathological examination and it was found that 37 (92.5%) samples of 3 (7.5%) samples were diagnosed with other diseases that attack the cervix such as cysts. Then proceed with data processing to determine sensitivity and specificity, obtained sensitivity of 97.4% and specificity of 66.7%. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the Pap smear is quite effective as a screening examination for cervical cancer diagnosis, but to clarify the disease specifically, it must be continued with a histopathological examination.

keywords: cervical cancer, pap smear, histopathology, sensitivity, specificity

