

ABSTRAK

Azizah, Sheila Nur. 2014. **Akurasi Diagnosa FNAB (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*) pada Tumor Kelenjar Getah Bening di Instalasi Patologi Anatomi Rumah Sakit Umum Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang Periode Tahun 2011 – 2012**. Tugas Akhir, Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing : (1) dr. Mudjiwijono HE MS, SpPA. (2) dr. Harun Al Rasyid, MPH

Insiden tumor kelenjar getah bening mengalami peningkatan dari tahun ke tahun. Seiring dengan perkembangan Ilmu Patologi Anatomi dalam bidang sitopatologi, maka dikembangkanlah diagnosa FNAB (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*), dimana diagnosa tersebut merupakan diagnosa preoperatif untuk tumor kelenjar kelenjar getah bening. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur akurasi diagnosa FNAB dan mengetahui karakteristik penderita tumor kelenjar getah bening di Instalasi Patologi Anatomi RSUD Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang periode Tahun 2011 – 2012. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di Instalasi Patologi Anatomi Rumah Sakit Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang periode Januari 2011 – Desember 2012 didapatkan karakteristik penderita tumor kelenjar getah bening terbanyak adalah berjenis kelamin perempuan sebesar 58,84% dengan rentang usia antara 21 hingga 30 tahun sebesar 21,79% ,berasal dari daerah Malang sebesar 70,83% dengan lokasi tersering pada *Colli dextra* sebesar 39,35%. Berdasarkan rekam medis pemeriksaan FNAB, kasus tumor kelenjar getah bening jinak tersering adalah *Limfadenitis Tuberkulosa* sebesar 58,23% , tumor primer ganas tersering adalah *Limfoma non-Hodgkin* sebesar 56,25%, dan untuk tumor sekunder ganas adalah *Undifferentiated carcinoma* sebesar 49,59%. Hasil penelitian didapatkan 46 kasus pasien tumor kelenjar getah bening yang dilakukan pemeriksaan dengan FNAB dilanjutkan dengan pemeriksaan histopatologi hasil *open biopsy* atau operasi. Berdasarkan 46 kasus tersebut diperoleh akurasi pemeriksaan FNAB adalah sebesar 84,78%, dengan sensitifitas 79,17%, spesifisitas 90,91%, prediksi positif 90,48%, prediksi negatif 80%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah FNAB dapat digunakan sebagai sarana diagnostic preoperative tumor kelenjar getah bening yang akurat.

Kata kunci : FNAB (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*), Tumor Kelenjar getah bening, *Limfadenitis tuberkulosa*, *Limfoma non-Hodgkin*, *Undifferentiated carcinoma*, Sensitifitas, Spesifitas, Nilai Prediksi Positif, Nilai Prediksi Negatif dan Akurasi Diagnosa.

ABSTRACT

Azizah, Sheila Nur. 2014. **The Accuracy of FNAB Diagnosis (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*) for Lymph Node Tumor in Anatomy Pathology Installation, Dr. Saiful Anwar Hospital, Malang for a Period of 2011 - 2012**. Thesis, Study Program of Medicine Faculty, Brawijaya University. Advisors (1) dr. Mudjiwijono HE MS, SpPA. (2) dr. Harun Al Rasyid, MPH

The incident of lymph node tumors show an increase each year. Along with the advance of Anatomy Pathology, especially in cytopathology field, the diagnosis of FNAB (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*) is being developed and such diagnosis serves as preoperative diagnosis for the lymph node tumors. The study has a purpose to measure the accuracy of FNAB diagnosis and describe the characteristic of patients with lymph node tumors in Anatomy Pathology Installation, RSU Dr. Saiful Anwar, Malang for a period of 2011 - 2012. The findings show that in Anatomy Pathology Installation, Dr. Saiful Anwar General Hospital in Malang from period of January 2011 - December 2012, have characteristic most of patient with lymph node tumors are 58,84% female , 21,79% with the range of age between 21 to 30 years old, from the region Malang became the most with 70,83%, the lymph node tumors have the most common predilections in the right neck area with 39,35%. From the medical records FNAB examination, *Lymphadenitis Tuberculosa* became the most common benign tumors with 58,23%, for the malignant primary tumors *Lymphoma non-Hodgkin* with 56,25% became the most common, and for the malignant secondary tumors are *Undifferentiated carcinoma* with 49,59%. The study obtained 46 cases of patients with lymph node tumors that were treated with FNAB examination and followed up with the histopathotology examination for open biopsy result or operation. Based on the 46 cases, the obtained accuracy of FNAB examination was as follows: 84,78% for accuracy, 79,17% for sensitivity, 90,91% for specificity, 90,48% for positive prediction, and 80% for negative prediction. From the study it can be concluded that FNAB can be used as accurate preoperative diagnostic medium for lymph node tumors.

Keywords: FNAB (*Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*), Lymph node Tumor, *Lymphadenitis Tuberculosa*, *Lymphoma non-Hodgkin*, *Undifferentiated carcinoma*, Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Prediction Value, Negative Prediction Value and Diagnosis Accuracy.