ABSTRACT

Breast lumps are the most common complaints in women with breast disease. The incident of breast tumor shows 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 breast tumor. The study has purpose to measure the accuracy of FNAB diagnosis and describe the profile of patients with breast tumor in Anatomy Pathology Installation, RSU dr. Saiful Anwar, Malang for a period of 2008 - 2010. The results showed that the youngest patients with breast tumors was 16 years old and the oldest was 90 years old with the highest rate of occurence of breast tumor was between 41-50 years and they were most found in the right breast. Also obtained that the most common benign breast tumors are *Fibroadenoma* and *Fibrocystic Change* and the most common malignant breast tumors are *Infiltrating Ductal Carcinoma*.The findings show that the study obtained 59 cases of patients with breast tumor that were treated with FNAB examination and followed up with the histopathotology examination for operation result. Based on the 59 cases, the obtained accuracy of FNAB examination was as follows: 93,22% for accuracy, 85,71% for sensitivity, 100% for specificity, 100% for positive prediction, and 88,57% for negative prediction. Based on this result, sensitivity and specificity values were high enough. However, surgeon should concern that there is possibility of false positive and false negative on FNAB examination. From the study it can be concluded that FNAB can be used as accurate preoperative diagnostic for breast tumor.

Keywords : Breast tumor, Diagnosis Accuracy, FNAB (Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy).