

**KARAKTERISTIK PASIEN MIOMA UTERI DI RS PKU
MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA PERIODE 1 JANUARI 2011 - 31
DESEMBER 2011**

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Mioma uteri merupakan tumor jinak uterus yang paling sering ditemukan pada wanita. Mioma dapat mengenai sekitar 20-25% wanita usia reproduksi dan sering asimtomatik. Tumor ini jarang muncul sebelum pubertas dan dapat mengecil atau menghilang setelah menopause karena dipengaruhi hormon estrogen. Prevalensi mioma di Inggris dan di Italia dilaporkan semakin meningkat.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui karakteristik mioma uteri berdasarkan usia, paritas, riwayat abortus, keluhan utama, lokasi, anemia/tidak, jumlah mioma, dan penatalaksanaan.

Metodologi: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif-*cross sectional* untuk mengetahui karakteristik mioma uteri di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta periode 1 Januari 2011-31 Desember 2011. Data diambil dari data sekunder (rekam medik). Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *total sampling*.

Hasil: Pada 29 sampel, kasus mioma uteri terbanyak ditemukan pada kelompok usia 40-49 tahun (55,2%), sedangkan paling sedikit ditemukan pada kelompok usia 20-29 tahun (3,4%). Kasus mioma uteri banyak ditemukan pada pasien dengan paritas nullipara (P0) dan jumlah paritas 2 (P2) masing-masing (24,1%) sedangkan paling sedikit ditemukan dengan jumlah paritas 4 (P4), (13,8%). Kasus mioma tanpa riwayat abortus ditemukan sebanyak 89,66%, sedangkan dengan riwayat abortus 1-2 kali ditemukan sebanyak 10,34%. Keluhan utama terbanyak adalah benjolan perut sebanyak 58,7% dan diikuti perdarahan abnormal uterus sebanyak 13,8%. Sebanyak 68,96% tidak didapatkan keterangan mengenai letak mioma uteri dari data rekam medik. Hal ini merupakan keterbatasan penelitian. Namun, mioma intramural ditemukan sebanyak 10,34%. Sebanyak 51,7% pasien dengan mioma uteri disertai anemia. Sebanyak 65,52% didapatkan mioma dengan jumlah tunggal. Penatalaksanaan mioma uteri terbanyak adalah histerektomi total (55,2%).

Kesimpulan: Mioma uteri terbanyak ditemukan pada kelompok usia 40-49 tahun. Kasus mioma terbanyak ditemukan pada pasien dengan paritas 0/nullipara dan paritas 2 (P2). Sebagian besar kasus mioma tanpa riwayat abortus. Keluhan utama pasien terbanyak adalah benjolan perut. Lokasi mioma sulit untuk ditentukan karena sebagian besar tidak didapatkan keterangan. Jumlah mioma terbanyak mioma tunggal. Penatalaksanaan terbanyak adalah histerektomi total.

Kata Kunci: Mioma, Karakteristik.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF MYOMA UTERI PATIENT IN PKU
MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL PERIOD 1 JANUARY 2011
– 31 DECEMBER 2011**

ABSTRACT

Background: Myoma uteri are the most common uterine benign neoplasm found in the woman. Myoma is usually found about 20-25% of reproductive age, it is rare before puberty and may regress after menopause. Myoma uteri are often asymptomatic. Prevalence in the UK and in Italy are increased.

Objective: To know the characteristics of myoma uteri in the clinic based age, parity, abortion history, major symptoms, location, anemia or no, total of myomas, and management.

Methodology: This study is a descriptive observational-cross sectional study to examine the characteristics of myoma uteri in PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Hospital period 1 January 2011-31 December 2011. The data taken of secondary data (medical record). Sample selection using total sample.

Result: Of the 29 samples, myoma uteri are found in the age group 40-49 years (55.2%), while the least was found in the age group 20-29 years (3.4%). Myoma uteri are found in patients with parity nullipara (P0) and the number of parity 2 (P2) respectively (24.1%) while the least was found in patients with the number of parity 4 (P4), (13.8%). Patients without abortion history was found as 89.66%, while abortion history 1-2 times was found in 10.34%. The major symptoms patients myoma uteri are abdominal lump as much as 58.7% and followed abnormal uterine bleeding as much as 13.8%. A total of 68.96% obtained no information about the location of myoma uteri in medical record. This is a limitation of the study. Myoma intramural found as much as 10.34%. A total of 51.7% of patients myoma uteri accompanied anemia and 65.52% of patients had a single myoma. The most management of myoma uteri was total hysterectomy (55.2%).

Conclusion: Myoma is most found in the age groups 40-49 years. Increasing number of parity the less cases were found. Most patients myomas without a abortion history. The most major symptoms is abdominal lump. Location of myomas are difficult to determine. Most myomas are found with single myoma and the most management was total hysterectomy.

Keyword: Myoma, Characteristic.