

Hubungan Usia, Usia menarche, Jumlah Paritas dan Riwayat Kontrasepsi Hormonal dengan Grading Histopatologi Pada Penderita Karsinoma Mammae di RSUD PROF. DR. Margono Soekardjo

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karsinoma *mammae* merupakan penyakit karsinoma dengan persentase kasus baru tertinggi, yaitu sebesar 43,3% dan persentase kematian akibat karsinoma *mammae* sebesar 12,9% di dunia, Insiden karsinoma *mammae* didunia relatif tinggi yaitu 20% dari seluruh keganasan. Sedangkan di indonesia jumlah kematiannya mencapai lebih dari 22 ribu jiwa. Faktor risikonya antara lain : usia, usia menarche, jumlah paritas dan riwayat kontrasepsi hormonal.

Tujuan: Tujuan umum penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara usia, usia menarche, jumlah paritas dan riwayat kontrasepsi hormonal dengan grading histopatologi pada pasien karsinoma *mammae* di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, yaitu dengan cara pengumpulan data sekaligus pada satu waktu tanpa ada *follow up* terhadap sampel penelitian. Pengambilan data secara retrospektif terhadap data sekunder berupa catatan rekam medik pasien terdiagnosis karsinoma *mammae* yang tercatat di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo pada tahun 2019-2023. Data dianalisis dengan uji *chi-square*.

Hasil: Dari 120 responden, paling banyak pada rentang usia ≥ 40 tahun, yaitu sebanyak 106 orang (88,3%). berdasarkan grading diklasifikasikan menjadi 3 kelompok, yakni grade I, II, III. Grade I sebanyak 22 (18,3%), Grade II sebanyak 27 (22,5%), dan Grade III sebanyak 71 (59,2%). Hasil uji Chi square karakteristik pasien menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan (p value 0,000) antara usia pasien dengan grading histopatologi pasien karsinoma *mammae*. Hasil uji Chi square karakteristik pasien menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan (p value 0,342) antara usia menarche pasien dengan grading histopatologi pasien Karsinoma *mammae*. Hasil uji Chi square karakteristik pasien menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan (p value = 0,784) antara jumlah paritas pasien dengan grading histopatologi pasien Karsinoma *mammae*. Hasil uji Chi square karakteristik pasien menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan (0,196) antara riwayat kontrasepsi pasien dengan grading histopatologi pasien Karsinoma *mammae*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara usia dengan grading histopatologi pasien karsinoma *mammae*.

Kata Kunci: Karsinoma *mammae*, Usia, Usia menarche, Jumlah paritas, Riwayat kontrasepsi hormonal, Grading Histopatologi Karsinoma *mammae*

**THE ACCOSIATION BETWEEN AGE, MENARCHE AGE, NUMBER OF PARITIES
AND HISTORY OF HORMONAL CONTRACEPTION WITH
HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES IN PATIENTS WITH MAMMARY
CARCINOMA AT RSUD MARGONO SOEKARDJO**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mammary carcinoma is a carcinoma disease with the highest percentage of new cases, which is 43.3% and the percentage of deaths due to mammary carcinoma is 12.9% in the world. The incidence of mammary carcinoma in the world is relatively high at 20% of all malignancies. In Indonesia the number of deaths reaches more than 22 thousand people. The incidence of mammary carcinoma in the world is relatively high at 20% of all malignancies. Risk factors include: age, age of menarche, number of parities and history of hormonal contraception.

Objectives: The general objective of this study was to determine the relationship between age, age of menarche, number of parities and history of hormonal contraceptives with histopathological features in patients with mammary carcinoma at RSUD Margono Soekardjo.

Methods: The research design used in this study was observational analytic research with a cross sectional approach, namely by collecting data at one time without any follow-up of the research sample). Data were collected retrospectively from secondary data in the form of medical records of patients diagnosed with mammary carcinoma recorded at RSUD Margono Soekardjo Data were analyzed using the chi-square test.

Results: Of the 120 respondents, most were in the age range ≥ 40 years, as many as 106 people (88.3%). based on grading classified into 3 groups, namely grade I, II, III. Grade I was 22 (18.3%), Grade II was 27 (22.5%), and Grade III was 71 (59.2%). The results of the Chi square test of patient characteristics show that there is a significant relationship (p value 0.000) between patient age and histopathological grading of mammary carcinoma patients. The results of the Chi square test of patient characteristics show that there is no significant relationship (p value 0.342) between the age of menarche of patients with histopathological grading of mammary carcinoma patients. The results of the Chi square test of patient characteristics show that there is no significant relationship (p value = 0.784) between the number of patient parities and the histopathological grading of mammary carcinoma patients. The results of the Chi square test of patient characteristics show that there is no significant relationship (0.196) between the patient's contraceptive history and the histopathological grading of mammary carcinoma patients.

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between age and histopathologic features of mammary carcinoma patients.

Keywords: Mammary carcinoma, Age, Menarche age, Number of parities, History of hormonal contraception, Histopathologic grading of mammary carcinoma.