

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Cervical carcinoma is a malignant tumor in the cervical region which is characterized by abnormal bleeding through the vagina. Most cases of cervical cancer (more than 95%) caused by the Human Papillomavirus (HPV). In Indonesia, cervical cancer is still the second most common cancer after breast cancer. Cervical cancer in general classified into epithelial tumors and non-epithelial tumors. The epithelial type is the most common type of tumor including Squamous Cell Carcinoma (SCC), Adenocarcinoma, and Adenosquamous Carcinoma. The purpose of the study was to determine the histopathological description of uterine cervical cancer patients at Raden Mattaher Hospital Jambi.

**Method :** This study is a descriptive study with a retrospective approach. The sample was taken from medical record data of patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2018-2021 using the total sampling method. The total sample was 84 patients with medical records that met the inclusion criteria. The results of the study were presented in the frequency distribution tables and cross tabulations.

**Results :** From 84 samples, the most common histopathological type was Squamous Cell Carcinoma (70.2%), the most age in Squamous Cell Carcinoma was 41-50 years (39.0%), in Adenocarcinoma was 41-50 years (38.9%) and 51-60 years (38.9%), and in Adenosquamous Carcinoma was 31-40 years (57.1%). The highest number of parities in Squamous Cell Carcinoma are multiparous (62.7%), in Adenocarcinoma are multiparous (66.7%), and in Adenosquamous Carcinoma are multiparous (100.0%). Most clinical stages of Squamous Cell Carcinoma are advanced stage (78.0%), in Adenocarcinoma are advanced stage (94.4%), and in Adenosquamous Carcinoma are advanced stage (85.7%).

**Conclusion :** The most common histopathological type was Squamous Cell Carcinoma, age 41-50 years, parity multiparous, clinical stage advanced.

**Keywords :** Cervical Cancer, HPV, Histopathology.

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang :** Karsinoma serviks merupakan tumor ganas di daerah serviks yang ditandai dengan perdarahan tidak normal melalui vagina. Sebagian besar kasus kanker serviks (lebih dari 95%) disebabkan oleh human papillomavirus (HPV). Di Indonesia, kanker serviks masih menempati urutan kedua kanker terbanyak setelah kanker payudara. Kanker serviks secara umum diklasifikasikan menjadi tumor epitelial dan tumor non epitelial. Tipe epitelial merupakan jenis tumor tersering seperti karsinoma sel skuamosa (KSS), adenokarsinoma, dan karsinoma adenoskuamosa. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran histopatologi penderita kanker serviks uteri di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi.

**Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Sampel diambil dari data rekam medis pasien yang terdiagnosa kanker serviks uteri tahun 2018-2021 dengan menggunakan metode total sampling. Total sampel adalah 84 pasien dengan rekam medis yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Hasil penelitian disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang.

**Hasil :** Dari 84 sampel penelitian didapatkan tipe histopatologi terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (70,2%), usia terbanyak pada karsinoma sel skuamosa adalah 41-50 tahun (39,0%), Adenokarsinoma 41-50 tahun (38,9%) dan 51-60 tahun (38,9%), Karsinoma Adenoskuamosa 31-40 tahun (57,1%). Jumlah paritas terbanyak pada karsinoma sel skuamosa adalah multipara (62,7%), Adenokarsinoma multipara (66,7%), Karsinoma Adenoskuamosa multipara (100,0%). Stadium klinis terbanyak pada karsinoma sel skuamosa adalah stadium lanjut (78,0%), Adenokarsinoma stadium lanjut (94,4%), Karsinoma Adenoskuamosa stadium lanjut (85,7%).

**Kesimpulan :** Tipe Histopatologi terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa, usia 41-50 tahun, paritas multipara, stadium klinis lanjut.

**Kata Kunci :** Kanker Serviks, HPV, Histopatologi.