

## Hubungan antara usia pasien dan derajat keganasan tumor ovarium tipe sel benih di Jakarta selama 10 tahun (1997-2006) = Association of patient's age and histological grade In primary ovarian germ cell tumours in Jakarta for 10 years (1997-2006)

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### Abstrak

Tumor ovarium tipe sel benih merupakan tumor tersering pada anak dan remaja putri. Di Indonesia, tumor ovarium merupakan permasalahan yang cukup berarti karena pasien umumnya datang dalam kondisi stadium lanjut akibat tidak adanya metode skrining yang memadai untuk mendeteksi kasus ini secara dini.

Tujuan: (1) mengetahui jumlah kasus baru tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih di Jakarta selama tahun 1997-2006; (2) mengetahui proporsi kasus tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih dengan tumor genitalia perempuan di Jakarta selama tahun 1997-2006; (3) untuk mengetahui proporsi tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih terhadap tipe lain tumor ovarium primer selama tahun 1997-2006. (4) untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan antara kelompok usia dengan derajat keganasan tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih.

Metode: Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode potong lintang pada data sekunder kasus tumor ovarium primer di Departemen Patologi Anatomi FKUI/RSUPN-CM tahun 1997-2006 dengan uji Chi-Square ( $p < 0,05$ ).

Hasil: jumlah kasus baru tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih di Jakarta adalah 578 kasus dengan subjek penelitian berasal dari kelompok usia 0-9 tahun hingga 80-89 tahun. Tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih merupakan 4,79% dari semua tumor genitalia perempuan. Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna ( $p < 0,000$ ) antara kelompok usia dan derajat keganasan tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih. Tumor sel benih merupakan 25,5% dari semua tumor ovarium primer.

Kesimpulan: terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara usia pasien dengan derajat keganasan tumor ovarium primer tipe sel benih.

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Germ cell ovarian tumour is the most common type of tumour found among children and adolescents in Indonesia. In Indonesia, ovarian tumour has become a major problem since most patients seek medical attention in their late stages because there is no adequate screening method to diagnose ovarian tumour in early stages.

Objectives: (1) To analyze the number of most recent diagnosed primary ovarian germ cell tumour's cases in Jakarta in the period of 1997-2006. (2) To analyze the proportion of primary ovarian germ cell tumours within all female's genital tumours. (3) To analyze the proportion of primary ovarian germ cell tumour within all primary ovarian tumours. (4) to know whether there is a relationship between age group and histological grade in primary ovarian germ cell tumours.

Methods: based on secondary data from RSCM's Department of Pathology and Anatomy, this research was conducted using cross-sectional method with Chi-Square statistical test ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Result: this research indicates that there were 578 new cases of primary ovarian germ cell tumour, in the RSCM's Department of Pathology and Anatomy for the period of 1997-2006. These cases were distributed among the age group of 0-9 years old until 80-89 years old. The research findings indicates a statistically significant correlation ( $p < 0.000$ ) between the histological grade of primary ovarian germ cell tumour and the patients' age group. Primary ovarian germ cell tumours were found in 4,79% among all the female's genital tumour. Germ cell primary ovarian tumours were 25,5% of all primary ovarian tumours.

Conclusion: there is a strong relationship between histological grade of primary ovarian germ cell tumour and the age of patients.