

## **ABSTRAK**

**Pendahuluan:** Tumor sistem reproduksi wanita merupakan jenis sel tumor yang dapat tumbuh di berbagai organ sistem reproduksi wanita. Berdasarkan data Rikesdas, pravelensi tumor di Indonesia tahun 2018 terdapat 1.017.290 (1,79%) dari 278,8 juta penduduk. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui karakteristik penderita tumor sistem reproduksi wanita dengan pemeriksaan histopatologi di Rumah Sakit Umum Madani Medan Periode Tahun 2018–2022. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif retrospektif, sumber data yang diambil data sekunder yaitu rekam medik dengan metode *total sampling* sebanyak 234 orang. Analisis hasil penelitian dilakukan dengan analisis statistik frekuensi menggunakan SPSS. **Kesimpulan:** Berdasarkan kelompok usia terbanyak yang mengalami tumor sistem reproduksi wanita adalah usia 36-45 tahun sebanyak 103 orang (44,0%), berdasarkan diagnosa histopatologi terbanyak adalah Leiomyoma Uteri sebanyak 129 orang (55,1%), berdasarkan jenis tumor terbanyak adalah tumor jinak sebanyak 234 orang (100%), berdasarkan lokasi tumor terbanyak adalah tumor uterus sebanyak 131 orang (56,0%). Penderita Endometriosis mayoritas berada pada kelompok usia 26–35 tahun sebanyak 16 orang (14,6%), penderita Leiomyoma Uteri mayoritas berusia 36-45 tahun sebanyak 64 orang (62,1%), penderita Mucinous Cystadenoma Ovarii mayoritas berusia 36–45 tahun sebanyak 13 orang (12,6%), penderita Serous Cystadenoma Ovarii mayoritas berusia 36–45 tahun sebanyak 8 orang (7,8%), dan penderita Mature Teratoma mayoritas berusia 26–35 tahun sebanyak 9 orang (2,9%). Mayoritas penderita yang mengalami tumor jinak berada pada kelompok usia 36–45 tahun sebanyak 103 orang (100%). Mayoritas penderita yang mengalami tumor jinak adalah tumor Leiomyoma Uteri sebanyak 129 orang (100%).

**Kata Kunci :** Diagnosa Histopatologi, Karakteristik, Tumor Sistem Reproduksi Wanita

## **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Tumors of the female reproductive system are a type of tumor cell that can grow in various organs of the female reproductive system. Based on Rikesdas data, the prevalence of tumors in Indonesia in 2018 was 1,017,290 (1.79%) of the 278.8 million population. The purpose of the study was to determine the characteristics of patients with female reproductive system tumors with histopathological examination at Madani General Hospital Medan for the 2018-2022 period. **Methods:** This type of research uses a retrospective descriptive approach, the source of data taken is secondary data, namely medical records with a total sampling method of 234 people. Analysis of the research results was carried out by frequency statistical analysis using SPSS. **Conclusion:** Based on the age group, the most tumors of the female reproductive system were aged 36-45 years as many as 103 people (44.0%), based on the most histopathological diagnoses were Uterine Leiomyoma as many as 129 people (55.1%), based on the type of tumor most were benign tumors as many as 234 people (100%), based on the location of the tumor most were uterine tumors as many as 131 people (56.0%). Endometriosis patients were mostly in the age group of 26-35 years as many as 16 people (14.6%), Uterine Leiomyoma patients were mostly aged 36-45 years as many as 64 people (62.1%), Mucinous Cystadenoma Ovarii patients were mostly aged 36-45 years as many as 13 people (12.6%), Serous Cystadenoma Ovarii patients were mostly aged 36-45 years as many as 8 people (7.8%), and Mature Teratoma patients were mostly aged 26-35 years as many as 9 people (2.9%). The majority of patients with benign tumors were in the age group of 36-45 years as many as 103 people (100%). The majority of patients who had benign tumors were Uterine Leiomyoma tumors as many as 129 people (100%).

**Keywords:** Histopathology Diagnosis, Characteristics, Female Reproductive System Tumors