

## ABSTRAK

Sitologi dan histopatologi termasuk suatu pemeriksaan untuk mendiagnosis tumor payudara. Diagnosis stadium lanjut tumor payudara dapat menyebabkan berkurangnya pilihan dan keberhasilan terapi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran hasil pemeriksaan sitologi dan histopatologi penderita tumor payudara di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSUD Madani Medan periode tahun 2018-2022. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif retrospektif. Populasi penelitian adalah seluruh rekam medis pasien rawat inap yang didiagnosa tumor payudara. Sampel penelitian yaitu rekam medis dari penderita FAM dan *Carcinoma Mammae* diperoleh secara *consecutive sampling*. Hasil pemeriksaan sitologi dan histopatologi menunjukkan mayoritas penderita tumor payudara sama-sama berusia 17–25 tahun dengan persentase 42,9% dan 52,4%. Hasil pemeriksaan sitologi menunjukkan mayoritas penderita dengan diagnosa tumor jinak (85,7%), dan histologi (90,5%). Diagnosa tumor ganas dari hasil pemeriksaan sitologi (14,3%), dan histologi (9,5%). Berdasarkan hubungan usia dengan diagnosa tumor jinak dan ganas, hasil pemeriksaan sitologi menunjukkan penderita berusia 12–16 tahun, 17-25 tahun, dan 26-35 tahun seluruhnya mengalami tumor jinak (100%), penderita berusia 36–45 tahun mengalami tumor jinak (50,0%), dan tumor ganas (50,0%), serta penderita berusia 56–65 tahun seluruhnya mengalami tumor ganas (100,0%). Hasil pemeriksaan histopatologi, penderita berusia 12–16 tahun, 17-25 tahun, 26-35 tahun, dan 36-45 tahun seluruhnya mengalami tumor jinak (100%), penderita berusia 46–55 tahun mengalami tumor jinak (50,0%), dan tumor ganas (50,0%), serta penderita berusia 56 – 65 tahun seluruhnya mengalami tumor ganas (100,0%).

**Kata kunci :** Tumor payudara, sitologi, histopatologi, Ca mammae, FAM

## **ABSTRACT**

*Cytology and histopathology include examinations to diagnose breast tumors. Diagnosis of advanced stages of breast tumors may result in reduced therapeutic options and efficacy. This study aims to determine the results of cytological and histopathological examinations of breast tumor patients at the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory of RSU Madani Medan for the period 2018-2022. The type of research is retrospective descriptive. The research population was all medical records of inpatients diagnosed with breast tumors. The research sample, namely medical records from patients with FAM and Carcinoma Mammary, was obtained using consecutive sampling. The results of cytology and histopathology examinations show that the majority of breast tumor sufferers are aged 17–25 years with percentages of 42.9% and 52.4%. The results of cytology examination showed that the majority of patients were diagnosed with benign tumors (85.7%), and histology (90.5%). Malignant tumors were diagnosed from the results of cytology (14.3%) and histology (9.5%). Based on the relationship between age and the diagnosis of benign and malignant tumors, the results of cytology examination showed that patients aged 12-16 years, 17-25 years and 26-35 years all had benign tumors (100%), patients aged 36-45 years had benign tumors (100%). 50.0%), and malignant tumors (50.0%), and patients aged 56–65 years all had malignant tumors (100.0%). The results of histopathological examination showed that patients aged 12-16 years, 17-25 years, 26-35 years and 36-45 years all had benign tumors (100%), patients aged 46-55 years had benign tumors (50.0%) , and malignant tumors (50.0%), and patients aged 56 – 65 years all experienced malignant tumors (100.0%).*

**Keywords:** *Breast tumor, cytology, histopathology, Ca mammae, FAM*