

ABSTRAK

Judul : GAMBARAN KARAKTERISTIK SITOLOGI PASIEN
LIMFADENITIS TB DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM MADANI MEDAN TAHUN 2022-2024

Penyusun : Rawinder

NIM : 223307010015

Fakultas/Program Studi : Fakultas Kedokteran, Kedokteran Gigi dan Ilmu
Kesehatan/ Prodi Sarjana Kedokteran

Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. dr. Juliana Lina, Sp.PA

Limfadenitis tuberkulosis adalah manifestasi ekstrapulmoner dari infeksi tuberkulosis yang paling sering dijumpai dalam praktik klinis, terutama di negara berkembang. Penyakit ini ditandai dengan pembesaran kelenjar getah bening yang bersifat kronis dan tanpa rasa nyeri, sering menyerupai infeksi bakteri lain atau bahkan keganasan, sehingga membutuhkan diagnosis yang cepat dan akurat.

Studi ini dilakukan agar mengetahui gambaran karakteristik sitologi pasien limfadenitis tuberkulosis di Rumah Sakit Umum Madani Medan selama periode 2022–2024. Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif retrospektif dengan pengumpulan data sekunder melalui telaah rekam medis pasien yang telah diperiksa sitologinya di Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik pasien berdasarkan variabel usia, jenis kelamin, lokasi pembesaran kelenjar getah bening, dan hasil pemeriksaan sitologi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelompok usia terbanyak adalah 12–23 tahun sebanyak 14 kasus (41,2%), sedangkan paling sedikit pada usia 48–59 tahun sebanyak 1 kasus (2,9%). Berdasarkan jenis kelamin, perempuan dominan menderita limfadenitis TB sebanyak 21 kasus (61,8%) dibanding laki-laki 13 kasus (38,2%). Lokasi pembesaran kelenjar getah bening terbanyak berada pada regio leher kanan dan kiri dengan total 25 kasus (73,6%), diikuti regio aksila sebanyak 8 kasus (23,5%), dan paling sedikit pada regio telinga kiri sebanyak 1 kasus

(2,9%). Seluruh pasien menunjukkan hasil sitologi khas tuberkulosis berupa sel epiteloid, sel raksasa tipe Langhans, serta nekrosis kaseosa.

Hasil ini menegaskan bahwa limfadenitis tuberkulosis paling banyak ditemukan pada perempuan usia muda dengan predileksi utama di regio servikal, dan pemeriksaan sitologi FNAB berperan penting sebagai metode diagnostik cepat, akurat, dan minimal invasif dalam mendeteksi tuberkulosis ekstraparu.

Kata Kunci: Limfadenitis Tuberkulosis, Sitologi, FNAB, Karakteristik Pasien, RSUD Madani Medan

ABSTRACT

Title : Cytological Characteristics of Patients with Tuberculous Lymphadenitis at Madani General Hospital Medan in 2022–2024

Author : Rawinder

NIM : 223307010015

Faculty/Study Program : FACULTY OF MEDCINE, DENTISTRY, AND HEALTH SCIENS/UNDERGRADUATE MEDICAL STUDIES PROGRAM

Supervisor : Dr. dr. Juliana Lina, Sp.PA

*Tuberculous lymphadenitis is an extrapulmonary manifestation of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection that is most frequently encountered in clinical practice, particularly in developing countries. The disease is characterized by chronic, painless enlargement of the lymph nodes, often mimicking other bacterial infections or even malignancies, thereby requiring a rapid and accurate diagnostic approach.*

This study was conducted to describe the cytological characteristics of patients with tuberculous lymphadenitis at Madani General Hospital Medan during the period of 2022–2024. A descriptive retrospective design was employed, and secondary data were obtained from medical records of patients who underwent cytological examination in the Department of Anatomic Pathology. Data were analyzed descriptively to identify patient characteristics based on age, sex, location of lymph node enlargement, and cytological findings.

The results showed that the highest proportion of cases occurred in the 12–23-year age group, totaling 14 patients (41.2%), while the lowest was found in the 48–59-year age group with 1 case (2.9%). By sex, females predominated with 21 cases (61.8%) compared to males with 13 cases (38.2%). The most common sites of lymph node enlargement were the right and left cervical regions with a total of 25 cases (73.6%), followed by the axillary region with 8 cases (23.5%), and the least frequent in the left auricular region with 1 case (2.9%). All samples showed cytological features characteristic of tuberculosis, including epithelioid cells, Langhans-type giant cells, and caseous necrosis.

These findings indicate that tuberculous lymphadenitis predominantly affects young adult females, with the cervical region as the main predilection site. FNAB plays a crucial role as a fast, accurate, and minimally invasive diagnostic method for detecting extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

Keywords: Tuberculous Lymphadenitis, Cytology, FNAB, Patient Characteristics, Madani General Hospital Medan