

# PERBEDAAN ANTARA DIFERENSIASI TUMOR KARSINOMA SEL SKUAMOSA DENGAN REAKSI LIMFOSIT DAN KEMATIAN SEL KANKER SERVIKS

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Kanker serviks merupakan kanker tersering pada wanita. Jenis kanker serviks yang terbanyak adalah karsinoma sel skuamosa (KSS). Terdapat tiga diferensiasi sel tumor KSS yaitu, baik, sedang dan buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan antara diferensiasi tumor karsinoma sel skuamosa dengan reaksi limfosit dan kematian sel kanker serviks.

**Metode :** Metode penelitian bersifat analitik observasional dengan studi *Cross Sectional*. Pengumpulan sampel dengan sediaan pulasan Hematoksilin Eosin (HE) untuk melihat reaksi limfosit dan kematian sel pada diferensiasi tumor karsinoma sel skuamosa. Data yang diperoleh lalu diproses dengan *Mann-Whitney Test*.

**Hasil :** Total sampel berjumlah 39 preparat. Didapatkan hasil diferensiasi sedang sebanyak 24 sampel (62%) dan diferensiasi buruk sebanyak 15 sampel (38%). Hasil mean  $\pm$  SD limfosit pada diferensiasi sedang  $34,7500 \pm 13,15875$  dan diferensiasi buruk  $42,4000 \pm 8,82205$ . Hasil mean  $\pm$  SD kematian sel pada diferensiasi sedang  $8,8333 \pm 2,41060$  dan diferensiasi buruk  $10,2400 \pm 4,62428$ . Didapatkan hasil terdapat perbedaan rata-rata jumlah limfosit maupun luas kematian sel, namun tidak bermakna secara statistik ( $p > 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan antara reaksi limfosit maupun kematian sel tumor dengan diferensiasi tumor karsinoma sel skuamosa serviks.

**Kata kunci :** *kanker serviks, diferensiasi tumor, karsinoma sel skuamosa, limfosit, kematian sel*

***The Differences between the Tumor Differentiation of Squamous Cell Carcinomas and the Lymphocyte Reactions and the Cell Death of Cervical Cancer***

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Cervical cancer is cancer that the most common in women. Most types of cervical cancer are squamous cell carcinomas (SCC). There are three SCC tumor cell differentiation, that is, good, moderate and poor. This study aims to determine the difference between squamous cell carcinoma tumor differentiation with lymphocyte reaction and cervical cancer cell death

**Method:** The research method is analytical observational by using cross-sectional study. The collection of samples with preparation outward appearance Hematoxylin Eosin (HE) was applied to see the lymphocytes reaction and the death of cell in tumor differentiation of squamous cell carcinoma. The data obtained were then processed with the Mann-Whitney Test.

**Result:** Total sample amounted to 39 preparations. Differentiation results obtained were as many as moderate 24 samples (62%) and poorly differentiated as many as 15 samples (38%). Results mean  $\pm$  SD lymphocyte differentiation was  $34.7500 \pm 13.15875$  and poorly differentiated  $42.4000 \pm 8.82205$ . Results mean  $\pm$  SD of cell death in the differentiation was  $8.8333 \pm 2.41060$  and  $10.2400 \pm 4.62428$  poorly differentiated. The results obtained, there are differences in the moderate number of lymphocytes and extensive cell death, but not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** It was concluded that there is no difference between the reaction of lymphocytes and tumor cell death with tumor differentiation squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix.

**Key words:** cervical cancer, tumor differentiation, squamous cell carcinoma, lymphocyte, cell death