

**FREKUENSI LIMFADENITIS TUBERCULOSA PADA KELENJAR LIMFE  
LEHER DI RSUP. DR. SARDJITO  
PERIODE 2002-2004**

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**Intisari**

Di seluruh dunia terutama di negara berkembang, saat ini TBC merupakan penyebab utama kematian. Di Indonesia yang termasuk dalam kategori negara berkembang, tuberkulosis merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat dan penyebab kematian nomer tiga setelah penyakit jantung dan pernapasan. Insidensi tuberkulosis di Indonesia masih tinggi, limfadenitis tuberculosa adalah salah satu penyebab tersering limfadenopati dan merupakan bentuk paling umum dari tuberkulosis ekstra paru yaitu  $\pm$  35% dari seluruh kasus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui frekuensi limfadenitis tuberculosa di RSUP. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta serta perbandingan jumlah pasien di bagian Rekam Medis dan laboratorium Patologi Anatomi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian historis dengan menggunakan data retrospektif. Subyek penelitian adalah semua pasien yang pernah melakukan biopsi kelenjar limfe leher di laboratorium patologi anatomi dengan diagnosis limfadenitis tuberculosa dan tercatat dalam rekam medis selama periode 2002-2004. Data dianalisis dengan model uji Cross-Sectional Studies.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan berdasarkan jenis kelamin, di bagian rekam medis 35% laki-laki dan 65% perempuan, di bagian laboratorium patologi anatomi 23,63% laki-laki dan 76,36% perempuan. Berdasarkan kelompok umur, di bagian rekam medis limfadenitis tuberculosa terbanyak diderita oleh pasien umur 18-23 tahun, di bagian laboratorium patologi anatomi, limfadenitis tuberculosa terbanyak diderita pada umur 24-29 tahun. Berdasarkan perbandingan diagnosis awal dengan diagnosis akhir didapatkan 20 orang dengan diagnosis akhir limfadenitis tuberculosa.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan frekuensi limfadenitis tuberculosa yang menurun setiap tahunnya dan pemeriksaan pada biopsi kelenjar limfe leher sangat membantu dalam menegakkan diagnosis klinis limfadenitis tuberculosa.

**Kata Kunci : Frekuensi, Limfadenitis Tuberculosa, Biopsi Kelenjar Limfe Leher**

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## FREQUENCY OF LIMPHADENITIS TUBERCULOSE IN LYMPH GLAND OF NECK AT SARDJITO HOSPITAL PERIOD 2002-2004

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### Abstract

Over the world, mainly in developing country, currently TBC is main cause of death. In Indonesia, as one of developing country, tuberculosis is public health problem and third death case after cardiac and respiration disease. Incidence of tuberculosis in Indonesia is still high, lymphadenitis tuberculosis is one of most frequent cause for lymphadenopathy and it is most generous form of extra-lung tuberculosis, that is 35% of all cases. This research aimed to know frequency of lymphadenitis tuberculosis at Sardjito Hospital of Yogyakarta and comparison of number of patient in Medical Record Department and Laboratory of Anatomy Pathology.

This research is historical using retrospective data. Subject of this research is all patient who ever did biopsy of lymph gland of neck in anatomy pathology laboratory with diagnosis of lymphadenitis tuberculosis and recorded in medical record during period 2002-2004. Data was analyzed by Cross-sectional Studies test.

Result of research was found that based on gender, at medical record department, male was 35% and female was 65%, at anatomy pathology laboratory male was 23.63% and female was 76.36%. Based on age group, at medical record department, most frequency of lymphadenitis tuberculosis was suffered by patient with 18-23 year old in age, at anatomy pathology laboratory, most frequency of lymphadenitis tuberculosis was suffered by patient with 24-29 years old in age. Based on comparison early diagnosis and last one it was obtained 20 people with last diagnosis of lymphadenitis tuberculosis.

Result of this research showed that lymphadenitis tuberculosis decreased each year, and testing in biopsy of lymph gland of neck was helpful in enacting clinical diagnosis of lymphadenitis tuberculosis.

**Keywords:** *frequency, lymphadenitis tuberculosis, biopsy of lymph gland of neck*

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