

INTISARI

Kanker ginekologik adalah suatu keganasan yang terjadi pada organ genitalia wanita. Kasus kanker serviks uteri dan ovarium merupakan jenis kanker ginekologik yang banyak ditemukan dalam klinis. Pada umumnya kedua jenis kanker ginekologik ini terdiagnosis sudah dalam stadium lanjut, sehingga tujuan kuratif tidak dapat diupayakan lagi.

Menurut laporan registrasi kanker berdasarkan pada gambaran patologi di Indonesia, urutan 3 besar keganasan pada wanita yaitu urutan pertama kanker serviks uteri (26,5 %), diikuti kanker payudara (18,7 %) pada urutan kedua, dan kanker ovarium (7,6 %) pada urutan ketiga. Di Yogyakarta menurut registrasi yang sama, urutan 3 besar keganasan pada wanita ada sedikit perbedaan yaitu kanker payudara (24,5 %) pada urutan pertama, diikuti kanker serviks uteri (16%) pada urutan kedua, dan kanker ovarium tetap pada urutan ketiga.

Insidensi kanker ginekologik di RSUD PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta selama periode 1 Januari 1997 sampai 31 Desember 1999, dapat dikatakan masih tergolong rendah yaitu hanya 37 kasus yang ditemukan dalam kurun waktu 3 tahun. Dari 37 kasus tersebut persentase untuk masing – masing jenis kanker ginekologik yaitu kanker serviks uteri 43,24 %, kanker ovarium 43,24 %, kanker uterus 8,11 %, dan kanker vagina 5,41 %.

Kanker serviks uteri dan kanker ovarium mempunyai tingkat insidensi yang sama, tetapi keduanya berbeda pada pola distribusi menurut kelompok umur, paritas, stadium klinis, histopatologis, dan jenis terapi.

Kata kunci : Insidensi, Kanker Ginekologik, Kanker Serviks uteri, Kanker

ABSTRACT

Gynecologic cancer is a ferocity that occur in the female genitalia organ. The kind of gynecologic cancer that easy to be found in clinic are the case of cervical uteri cancer and ovarium cancer. In generally, both of the cancer are diagnosed when the cancer has already been in advanced stadium, so the curative purpose can't be efforted anymore.

According to the report of cancer registration that based on the pathology description in Indonesia, the big three ferocity order in female are : the cervical uteri cancer in the top order (26,5 %), and then followed by breast cancer (18,7 %) in the second order, the third order are placed by ovarium cancer. According to the same registration, in Yogyakarta there are a little differences in the big three ferocity order in female. The order are : the breast cancer (24,5 %) in the top order and followed by cervical uteri cancer (16 %) in the second order, the third order still placed by ovarium cancer (6,4 %).

The gynecologic cancer incidence in RSU PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta during the period 1 January 1997 to 31 Deccember 1999, it can be told that the case that occur in last 3 years are still low. During that time, the case that found is just 37 cases. From that cases, the presentage of each kind of gynecologic cancer are : the cervical uteri cancer is 43,24 %, ovarium cancer is 43,24 %, uterus cancer is 8,11 %, and vagina cancer is 5,41 %.

The cervical uteri cancer and ovarium cancer have an equal incidence but both of them have differences in distribution pattern according to the age group, parity, the stadium of clinic, histopathology, and the kind of therapy.

Key word : Incidence, Gynecologic Cancer, Cervical Uteri Cancer, Ovarium