

Analisis Faktor Risiko Terhadap Kejadian Mioma Uteri Di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Mioma uteri merupakan tumor yang paling umum pada traktus genitalia. Tumor jinak ini berasal dari otot uterus dan jaringan ikat yang menumpangnya. Faktor-faktor risiko seperti usia, paritas, umur menars, status haid dan riwayat keluarga ini yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya mioma uteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui analisis faktor risiko terhadap kejadian mioma uteri di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional dengan desain cross sectional yang dianalisis dengan uji statistik dengan tingkat kemaknaan 95% yang meliputi analisis univariat, bivariat dan multivariat terhadap variabel usia, paritas, umur menars, status haid dan riwayat keluarga terhadap kejadian mioma uteri di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang. Sampel dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 108 sampel rekam medik wanita periode Januari – Desember 2013.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara usia dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,045$), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara paritas dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,006$), tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara umur menars dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 1,000$), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara status haid dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,007$), tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara riwayat keluarga dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 1,000$).

Simpulan : Hasil penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa faktor-faktor risiko seperti usia, paritas dan status haid merupakan faktor risiko yang dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya mioma uteri.

Kata Kunci : Mioma Uteri, Faktor Risiko

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**Analysis of risk factors for the incidence of uterine myoma at RSUD
Tugurejo Semarang**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Myoma uteri is the most common tumor in the genital tract . This benign tumor derived from uterine muscle and connective tissue of his riding . Risk factors such as age , parity , age of menarche , menstrual status , and history of this family which can cause uterine myoma . This study aimed to determine the risk factors for incident analysis myoma uteri in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang .

Methods : This study is an observational study with cross-sectional designs are analyzed with statistical tests with a significance level of 95 % which includes univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyzes of the variables age , parity, age of menarche, menstrual status and history of this family of the incidence of uterine myoma in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang . The sample of the research were 108 samples medical records of women in period from January - December 2013.

Result : There is a significant relationship between age with incidence of uterine myomas($p = 0,045$), there is a significant relationship between parity with incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 0,006$), there is no significant relationship between age of menarche with incidence of uterine myomas($p = 1,000$), there is a significant relationship between menstrual status with incidence of uterine myomas($p = 0,007$), there is no significant relationship between family history with incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 1,000$).

Conclusion : The result show that risk factors such as age, parity and also still menstruating women are the factors that can cause uterine myomas.

Keywords : Uterine Myomas, Risk Factors.

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