

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR RISIKO DENGAN KEJADIAN MIOMA UTERI DI RSUD TUGUREJO SEMARANG

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Mioma uteri adalah tumor jinak otot polos uterus yang terdiri dari sel-sel jaringan otot polos, jaringan pengikat fibroid dan kolagen. Kejadian mioma uteri di Indonesia sebesar 2,39%-11,70% pada semua penderita ginekologi yang dirawat. Faktor-faktor risiko seperti umur, paritas, umur *menarche* dan status haid dapat menyebabkan terjadinya mioma uteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor risiko dengan kejadian mioma uteri di RSUD Tugurejo Semarang.

Metode: Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *survey analitic* dengan pendekatan *retrospective*. Waktu penelitian dimulai dari bulan Oktober hingga Desember 2011. Berdasarkan perhitungan, besar sampel minimal dalam penelitian ini adalah 68 orang yang diambil menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel *simple random sampling*. Analisis yang digunakan adalah uji statistik *Chi Square/ Fisher's Exact Test*.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara umur dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,007$), tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara paritas dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,186$), terdapat hubungan bermakna antara umur *menarche* dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,007$) dan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara status haid dengan kejadian mioma uteri ($p = 0,004$).

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian membuktikan bahwa faktor-faktor risiko seperti umur ≥ 40 tahun, umur *menarche* normal (≥ 10 tahun) dan juga wanita yang masih haid merupakan faktor yang dapat menyebabkan terjadinya mioma uteri.

Kata kunci: Mioma Uteri, Faktor Risiko

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Risk Factors Related to The Uterine Myomas Incidence at RSUD Tugurejo Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Background: Uterine myomas are benign tumors of uterine smooth muscle cells are composed of smooth muscle tissue, connective tissue and collagen fibroids. Incidence of uterine myomas in Indonesia at 2.39% -11.70% of all gynecological patients who were treated. Risk factors such as age, parity, age of menarche and menstrual status can lead to uterine myomas. This study aims to determine the relationship between risk factors with the incidence of uterine myomas in RSUD Tugurejo Semarang.

Metode: The design used in this study is a retrospective survey analytic approach. When the study began from October to December 2011. Based on the calculations, the minimum sample size in this study were 68 people taken using simple random sampling technique sampling. Analysis of statistical tests used were Chi Square/ Fisher's Exact Test.

Result: There is a significant relationship between age with the incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 0.007$), there is no significant relationship between parity with the incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 0.186$), there is a significant relationship between age of menarche with the incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 0.007$) and there is a significant relationship between menstrual status with the incidence of uterine myomas ($p = 0.004$).

Conclusion: The results show that risk factors such as age ≥ 40 years, age of normal menarche (≥ 10 years) and also still menstruating women are the factors that can cause uterine myomas.

Keywords: uterine myomas, Risk Factors

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