

ABSTRAK

Indonesia sampai saat ini menjadi peringkat ketiga dalam menanggung beban tuberkulosis dunia. Limfadenitis tuberkulosis merupakan jenis tuberkulosis ekstra paru (TBEP) paling sering diantara TBEP lainnya. Penegakkan diagnosis limfadenitis TB terbagi menjadi beberapa metode, salah satu lini utamanya adalah *Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy* (FNAB) untuk melihat gambaran sitopatologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat perbandingan gambaran sitopatologi FNAB Limfadenitis Tuberkulosis awal didiagnosis dan setelah pengobatan spesifik. Metode penelitian bersifat analitik komparatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dan diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yaitu rekam medik dan ekspertise Patologi Anatomi pada tahun 2016 - 2018. Data keseluruhan penelitian ini berjumlah 40 rekam medik dan ekspertise Patologi Anatomi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gambaran sitopatologi pasien awal diagnosis lebih banyak pada gambaran pola 1 (nekrosis dengan epiteloid granuloma) sebanyak 92,5% dengan gambaran tuberkel lengkap (nekrosis, epiteloid granuloma, limfosit, dan datia langhans) sebanyak 55%. Gambaran sitopatologi setelah pengobatan spesifik lebih banyak pada gambaran pola 1 (nekrosis dengan epiteloid granuloma) sebanyak 85% dengan gambaran komponen tuberkel lengkap (nekrosis, epiteloid granuloma, limfosit, dan datia langhans) sebanyak 45%. Uji *Marginal Homogeneity* dilakukan pada pengelompokan *cytological pattern* dengan nilai $p=0,17$ dan uji *McNemar* dilakukan pada pengelompokan komponen tuberkel dengan nilai $p=0,5$. Simpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perubahan yang signifikan antara gambaran sitopatologi sebelum dan setelah pengobatan spesifik di Laboratorium Klinik Pramita periode 2016-2018. Hal ini dapat disebabkan karena hipersensitivitas terhadap antigen mycobacterium tuberculosis yang masih tersisa di dalam kelenjar getah bening.

Kata Kunci: Awal Diagnosis, *Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy*, Limfadenitis TB, Setelah Pengobatan, Sitopatologi.

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is still in the third position in bearing the burden of tuberculosis in the world. Tuberculosis lymphadenitis is the most common TBEP among other TBEPs. The diagnosis of TB lymphadenitis is divided into several methods, one of them is Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy (FNAB) to see the cytopathological features. This study aims to compare the cytopathological features of FNAB lymphadenitis tuberculosis initially diagnosed and after specific treatment. The data used are secondary data, namely medical records and pathology expertise in the period of 2016-2018. The research method is comparative analytic with cross sectional approach and taken by purposive sampling technique. The overall data of this study amounted to 40 medical records and pathology expertise. The results showed that the cytopathological figure of patients early diagnosis was dominantly found in pattern 1 which consist of necrosis with ganuloma epiteloid for 92.5% with overview of complete tubercle components which consist of necrosis, epiteloid granuloma, lymphocytes, and datia langhans for 55%. Cytoplatological features after specific treatment was dominantly found in pattern 1 which consist of necrosis with ganuloma epiteloid for 85% with overview of complete tubercle components which consist of necrosis, epiteloid granuloma, lymphocytes, and datia langhans for 45% Marginal Homogeneity test is performed on cytological pattern grouping with $p=0,17$ and McNemar test is performed on tubercle component grouping with $p=0,5$. The conclusion of this study shows that statistically there is no significant difference between the cytopathological features before and after specific treatment at the Laboratorium Klinik Utama Pramita in the period of 2016-2018. This can be caused due to hypersensitivity to the remaining mycobacterium tuberculosis antigen in the lymph node.

Keyword: *After Therapy, Cytopathological, Early Diagnosis, Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy, TB Lymphadentis.*