

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Tumor tiroid merupakan neoplasma sistem endokrin yang terbanyak dijumpai. Insiden pertahun di Amerika Serikat 68 per satu juta penduduk, sedangkan insiden tertinggi di Hawaii (119 per satu juta wanita dan 45 per satu juta pria) dan terendah di Polandia (14 per satu juta wanita dan 4 per satu juta pria) (Gheriani H, 2006). Proses inflamasi pada kelenjar tiroid mengakibatkan ditemukannya infiltrasi limfosit yang dapat menurunkan daya biosintesis sehingga mengakibatkan hipotiroid jangka panjang contoh Hashimoto disease (Wiseman, 2011).

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian dilakukan pada 40 pasien pasca isthmulobektomi di RSUP. H. Adam Malik Medan sejak Januari 2010 - Desember 2013. Data kemudian ditampilkan dengan menggunakan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase untuk mengetahui gambaran infiltrasi limfosit pada kelenjar tiroid dan kejadian hipotiroid pada pasien pasca isthmulobektomi di RSUP. H. Adam Malik Medan

Hasil Penelitian : Jumlah subyek keseluruhan adalah 40 pasien dengan 8 laki-laki dan 32 perempuan (Proporsi 1:4). Berdasarkan usia yang terbanyak adalah di rentang 30-60 tahun (85%). Dari 40 pasien diperoleh hasil bahwa terdapat gambaran infiltrasi limfosit pada kelenjar tiroid yaitu kelompok ada berjumlah 34 pasien (85%) dan kelompok tanpa infiltrasi limfosit berjumlah 6 pasien (15%). Serta terdapat kejadian hipotiroid pada 30 pasien (100%) pasca isthmulobektomi yang terdapat infiltrasi limfosit. Sedangkan 10 pasien memiliki kadar TSH pasca isthmulobektomi normal yaitu 4 pasien dengan infiltrasi limfosit (40%) dan 6 pasien (60%) tanpa infiltrasi limfosit.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat gambaran infiltrasi limfosit pada kelenjar tiroid dan terdapat kejadian hipotiroid pada pasien pasca isthmulobektomi

Kata kunci : Nodul tiroid, Infiltrasi limfosit, Hipotiroid, Isthmulobektomi

ABSTRACT

Background : Thyroid nodules is a neoplasm of endocrine system that most common happen in the world. Incidence rate per years in United States of America are 68 per one million people, besides that the highest incidence where happen in Hawaii (119 per one million woman and 45 per one million man) and the lowest incidence at Polandia (14 per one million womwn and 4 per one million man) (Gheriani H, 2006). Inflammation process at tiroid gland have been effected found limfositic infiltration which can decrease biosintesis process until have been made hipotiroid long stage , example hashimoto tiroiditis disease (Wiseman, 2011).

Methods : The study was conducted on 40 patients tiroid nodule pasca isthmulobectomi at RSUP. H. Adam Malik Medan since January 2010- December 2013. The data were show with frequent distribution and percentage to know deskriptive of the lymphocitic infiltration at thyroid nodules and incidence of hypothyroid pasca isthmulobectomy at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan.

Results : All subject study are 40 patients with distribution 8 man and 32 women (Proportion: 1:4). According to the age most common approximate 30-60 years (85%). From 40 patients have been founded the descriptive of the lymphocitic infiltration at thyroid nodules are two groups, one groups are 34 patients (85%) who have been founded, and the other groups who no founded are 6 patients (15%). Besides that this study have been founded the incidence of hypothyroid are 30 patients (100%) pasca isthmulobectomy and have lymphocitic infiltration, and the other 10 patients had been founded the TSH level pasca isthmulobectomy are normal 4 patients with limphocityc infiltration (40%) and 6 patients (60%) without limphocityc infiltration.

Conclusion: There is deskriptive lymphocitic infiltration at thyroid gland and there is incidence of hypothyroid in patients pasca isthmulobectomy.

Key word: Thyroid nodule, lymphocitic infiltration, hypothyroid, isthmulobectomy.