

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Mioma uteri adalah neoplasma jinak otot polos yang berasal dari otot uterus, dalam kepustakaan dikenal juga istilah fibromioma, leiomioma, ataupun fibroid. Mioma uteri adalah tumor panggul yang paling umum terjadi pada wanita. Insiden mioma uteri di dunia sekitar 20-35% dan di Indonesia mioma ditemukan 2,39-11,7%. Faktor resiko mioma uteri adalah umur, riwayat keluarga, etnik, berat badan, diet, dan paritas.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan paritas dengan kejadian mioma uteri di RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan desain potong lintang untuk mengumpulkan data dari 94 rekam medis pasien dengan mioma uteri di instalasi rekam medis RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode consecutive sampling dan didapat 47 pasien dengan mioma uteri dan 47 tidak. Teknik analisis yang dilakukan adalah uji statistik Chi Square.

**Hasil:** Didapatkan bahwa wanita multipara mengalami penurunan resiko bila dibandingkan dengan wanita nullipara. Mioma uteri paling banyak didapatkan pada wanita umur 41-50 tahun yaitu 23,4%. Tipe mioma uteri yang banyak ditemukan di RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan adalah intramural yaitu 53,2%. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara paritas dengan kejadian mioma uteri ( $p=0,001$ ) tetapi tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara umur dengan kejadian mioma uteri ( $p=0,953$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Wanita dengan umur 41-50 tahun dan nullipara beresiko mioma uteri. Tipe mioma uteri yang paling sering ditemukan di RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan adalah intramural.

**Kata Kunci:** mioma uteri; faktor resiko; paritas, umur; tipe

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Uterine myomas are benign smooth muscle neoplasm that typically originate from the myometrium. It is also called fibromyomas, leiomyomas, or fibroids. Uterine myomas are reported to be the most common benign gynecologic tumors. The incidence of uterine myomas in the world is 20-35% while in Indonesia is about 2,39-11,7%. Risk factors such as age, family history, ethnic, weight, diet, and parity can lead to uterine myomas.

**Method:** This study aims to determine the relationship between parity and the incidence of uterine myomas at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. A cross-sectional study was conducted to examine 94 medical records of patients with uterine myoma at medical record installation RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan. The consecutive sampling technique had been done, there were 47 patients with uterine myomas, and 47 patients were not. Chi Square were used for data analysis.

**Result:** The study shows that multiparous women were at reduced risk compared with nulliparous women. Uterine myoma were common found in woman age 41-50 years old with amount 23,4%. The type of uterine myoma commonly found at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan were intramural with amount 53,2%. There was a significant relationship between parity and uterine myoma ( $p=0,001$ ) but there was no significant relationship between age and uterine myoma ( $p=0,953$ ).

**Conclusion:** The women age 41-50 years old and nulliparous are at risk for uterine myoma. The type of the fibroids which mostly found at RSUP H. Adam Malik Medan is intramural.

**Keywords:** uterine myoma; risk factor; parity; age; type