

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang :** Kanker serviks merupakan penyebab kematian tersering pada wanita Indonesia. Jenis kanker serviks yang sering ditemukan adalah *Squamous cell carcinoma* (SCC) dan *adenocarcinoma* (AC). Sistem imun tubuh kita akan menganggap sebagai benda asing, sehingga akan mengaktifkan limfosit T sitotoksik, sel NK (*natural killer*), dan makrofag untuk merusak dan membunuh sel kanker. Dalam tubuh kita akan terjadi proses kematian sel yang terdiri dari apoptosis dan nekrosis. Proses keganasan terjadi ketidakseimbangan antara proses kematian sel (apoptosis dan nekrosis) dengan proliferasi sel tumor. Proses apoptosis terhambat sedangkan proliferasi sel tumor tidak terkendali.

**Tujuan :** Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan reaksi limfosit dan kematian sel pada jenis kanker serviks.

**Metode :** Metode penelitian bersifat analitik observasional dengan studi *Cross Sectional*. Pengumpulan sampel dengan sediaan pulasan Hematoksin Eosin (HE) untuk melihat reaksi limfosit dan kematian sel pada jenis kanker serviks. Data yang diperoleh lalu diproses dengan *Mann-Whitney Test*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Total sampel berjumlah 54 preparat. Didapatkan hasil SCC sebanyak 39 sampel (72%) dan AC sebanyak 15 (27,8%). Hasil mean  $\pm$  SD limfosit pada SCC  $36,8 \pm 11,45$  dan AC  $9,8 \pm 2,39$ . Hasil mean  $\pm$  SD kematian sel pada SCC  $8,4 \pm 4,37$  dan AC  $16,8 \pm 7,83$ . Didapatkan hasil perbedaan rata-rata jumlah limfosit maupun luas kematian sel, bermakna secara statistik ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Terdapat perbedaan reaksi limfosit dan kematian sel pada *Squamous cell carcinoma* dan *adenocarcinoma* kanker serviks.

**Kata kunci :** Kanker serviks, *Squamous cell carcinoma*, *Adenocarcinoma*, Limfosit, Kematian sel.

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Cervical cancer is the most common cause of death in women in Indonesia. Types of cervical cancer are often found is Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and adenocarcinoma (AC). Our immune system will consider it as a foreign body, so it will mengaktifkan sitotoksik T lymphocytes, NK cells (natural killer), and macrophages to damage and kill cancer cells. In our bodies there will be a process of cell death and necrosis consists of apoptosis. But in the process of malignancy occurs imbalance between the process of cell death (apoptosis and nekrosis) with tumor cell proliferation. The process of apoptosis is inhibited while the uncontrolled proliferation of tumor cells.

**Purpose :** This study was to determine differences in lymphocyte reactions and cell death in cervical cancers.

**Method :** The research method is an analytical observational cross sectional study. Collecting samples with hematoxylin eosin staining preparations (HE). To see the reaction of lymphocytes and tumor cell death in the differentiation of squamous cell carcinoma. The data obtained were then processed by Mann-Whitney Test.

**Research Result :** Total sample amounted to 54 preparations. SCC showed a total of 39 samples (72%) and adenocarcinoma as much as 15 (27.8%). Results mean  $\pm$  SD of lymphocytes in the SCC  $36,8 \pm 11,45$  and AC  $9,8 \pm 2,39$ . Results mean  $\pm$  SD cell death in SCC  $8.4 \pm 4.37$  and AC  $16.8 \pm 7.83$ . Showed differences in the average number of lymphocytes and extensive cell death, statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion :** There are differences in lymphocyte reactions and cell death in Squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma cervical cancer.

**Key words:** Cervical cancer, Squamous cell carcinoma, Adenocarcinoma, Lymphocytes, Cell death.