

## ABSTRAK

Limfadenopati merupakan suatu keadaan pembesaran kelenjar getah bening dengan ukuran lebih besar dari 1 cm. Limfadenopati merupakan manifestasi klinis yang sering dijumpai dan memerlukan diagnosis yang cepat serta akurat sehingga dapat dimulai protokol pengobatan yang tepat sedini mungkin. *Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy* (FNAB) digunakan sebagai diagnosis awal dan langsung pada kasus limfadenopati, diagnosis konfirmasi pada limfadenopati colli dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan histopatologis. Tujuan penulisan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui hasil uji diagnostik pemeriksaan limfadenopati colli FNA-B terhadap gold standard histopatologi Blok Parafin untuk limfadenopati jinak dan ganas. Jenis penelitian ini *observasional descriptive* dengan mengambil data rekam medis (SIM-RS) penderita limfadenopati pada regio colli yang dilakukan pemeriksaan FNAB dan histopatologi di Instalasi Laboratorium Patologi Anatomi RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya periode Januari 2019 – Maret 2022. Hasil pemeriksaan FNAB kemudian dicocokkan terhadap data pemeriksaan gold standard histopatologi. Selanjutnya data diolah dengan *crosstabulation 2x2* dan dilakukan uji diagnostik untuk menentukan nilai sensitivitas, spesifisitas, nilai ramal positif, nilai ramal negatif, serta akurasi. Sampel yang digunakan dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* sebanyak 66 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akurasi uji diagnostik FNAB yaitu sebesar 86,56%, sensitivitas 80,48%, spesifisitas 96,15%, nilai ramal positif 97,05%, nilai ramal negatif 75,75%.

**Kata kunci :** Limfadenopati Colli, uji diagnostik *Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy* (FNAB), Histopatologi

## ABSTRACT

Lymphadenopathy is a condition of enlarged lymph nodes with a size greater than 1 cm. Lymphadenopathy is a common clinical manifestation which requires rapid and accurate diagnosis so that appropriate treatment protocols can be initiated as early as possible. Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy (FNAB) is used as an initial and direct diagnosis in cases of lymphadenopathy, confirmatory diagnosis of colli lymphadenopathy is carried out by histopathological examination. The purpose of this study was to determine the value of the FNAB diagnostic test for lymphadenopathy colli FNAB against the gold standard histopathology of Paraffin Block for benign and malignant lymphadenopathy. This type of research is observational descriptive by taking medical record data (SIM-RS) of patients with lymphadenopathy in the colli region who were examined for FNAB and histopathology at the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory Installation, RSPAL dr. Ramelan Surabaya for the period January 2019 – March 2022. The results of the FNAB examination were then matched against the histopathological gold standard examination data. Furthermore, the data was processed by 2x2 crosstabulation and diagnostic tests were carried out to determine the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and accuracy. The sample used was selected using the total sampling method that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, obtained as many as 66 samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The results showed that the accuracy of the FNAB diagnostic test was 86.56%, sensitivity 80.48%, specificity 96.15%, positive predictive value 97.05%, negative predictive value 75.75%.

**Kata kunci :** *Colli Lymphadenopatya, Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy (FNAB) diagnostic test, Histopatology*