

**GAMBARAN WANITA PENDERITA MOLA HIDATIDOSA
DI BAGIAN OBSTETRI DAN GINEKOLOGI
RSUD DR. H CHASAN BOESOIRIE TERNATE TAHUN 2016 – 2021**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kejadian mola hidatidosa di Asia lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan negara-negara barat 1:120 kehamilan dan di Indonesia rata-rata dari 1:100-141 kehamilan. Mola Hidatidosa adalah kehamilan abnormal yang sebagian atau seluruh villi korialis mengalami degenerasi hidropik. Namun, belum ada penelitian terkait hal ini di Maluku Utara.

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran wanita penderita mola hidatidosa di bagian obstetri dan ginekologi RSUD Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie Ternate.

Metode: Penelitian deskriptif retrospektif pada 56 penderita mola hidatidosa yang dirawat sejak 2016 hingga 2021. Data terkait usia, usia kehamilan saat terdiagnosis, paritas, keluhan utama, pendidikan, dan riwayat mola hidatidosa didapatkan dari rekam medis dan dilakukan analisis univariat.

Hasil: Dari 56 penderita diperoleh 1,21% usia ≥ 35 tahun, 57,1% pada kehamilan trimester kedua, 53,6% paritas multipara, 65,8% keluhan utama perdarahan pervaginam, 51,8% tingkat pendidikan SMA, dan 100% tidak memiliki riwayat mola hidatidosa sebelumnya.

Kesimpulan: Gambaran wanita penderita mola hidatidosa yakni usia ≥ 35 tahun, usia kehamilan trimester kedua, paritas multipara, keluhan utama perdarahan pervaginam, tingkat pendidikan SMA, dan tidak memiliki riwayat mola hidatidosa sebelumnya.

Kata Kunci : Mola hidatidosa, kehamilan, villi korialis, paritas.

**AN OVERVIEW OF WOMEN WITH HYDATIDIFORM MOLE
IN OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGY DR. H CHASAN BOESOIRIE
GENERAL HOSPITAL TERNATE 2016 – 2021**

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The incidence of hydatidiform mole in Asia is higher than in western countries 1:120 pregnancies and in Indonesia, the average is 1:100-141 pregnancies. Hydatidiform mole is an abnormal pregnancy in which part or all of the chorionic villi undergo hydropic degeneration. However, there has been no research related to this in North Maluku.*

Objective: *To find out the description of women with the hydatidiform mole in the obstetrics and gynecology section of Dr. H. Chasan Boesoirie General Hospital Ternate.*

Methods: *A retrospective descriptive study on 56 hydatidiform mole patients who were treated from 2016 to 2021. Data related to age, gestational age at diagnosis, parity, chief complaint, education, and history of hydatidiform mole were obtained from medical records and univariate analysis was performed.*

Results: *From 56 patients obtained 1.21% aged 35 years, 57.1% in the second trimester of pregnancy, 53.6% parity multipara, 65.8% chief complaint of vaginal bleeding, 51.8% high school education level, and 100 % had no previous history of hydatidiform mole.*

Conclusion: *The description of women with the hydatidiform mole are more than 35 years old, second trimester gestational age, parity multipara, chief complaint of vaginal bleeding, high school education level, and no previous history of hydatidiform mole.*

Keywords: *Hydatidiform mole, pregnancy, chorionic villi, parity.*