

## ABSTRAK

### HUBUNGAN USIA REPRODUKSI DENGAN KEJADIAN MIOMA UTERI DI RUMAH SAKIT BHAYANGKARA KEDIRI TAHUN 2025

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Mioma uteri merupakan tumor jinak yang paling banyak ditemukan pada perempuan, dengan kecenderungan risiko yang meningkat seiring bertambahnya usia, terutama pada wanita yang belum pernah melahirkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis cross-sectional dan bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara usia reproduksi dengan kejadian mioma uteri. Sebanyak 92 responden ditetapkan sebagai sampel melalui metode purposive sampling yang bersumber dari data rekam medis pasien di Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Kediri. Data yang terkumpul selanjutnya dianalisis menggunakan uji statistik Chi-Square. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berada pada kelompok usia lebih dari 35 tahun, yaitu sebesar 88%. Selain itu, lebih dari separuh responden (54,3%) teridentifikasi memiliki mioma uteri dengan ukuran kategori besar lebih dari 60 mm atau 6 cm. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik, diperoleh nilai  $p$  sebesar 0,000 ( $p < 0,05$ ), yang menunjukkan adanya hubungan yang bermakna antara usia reproduksi dan kejadian mioma uteri. Temuan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar pertimbangan dalam mengidentifikasi dan memetakan faktor risiko mioma uteri, khususnya yang berkaitan dengan usia reproduksi. Selain itu, hasil studi ini dapat mendukung upaya pencegahan serta deteksi dini melalui edukasi kesehatan bagi perempuan usia reproduktif yang memiliki risiko tinggi. Dari sisi pelayanan kesehatan, informasi yang diperoleh dapat dimanfaatkan oleh tenaga medis untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan yang lebih tepat sasaran dan profesional.

**Kata Kunci :** Usia Reproduksi , Kejadian Mioma Uteri

## ABSTRACT

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REPRODUCTIVE AGE AND UTERINE MYOMA INCIDENCE AT BHAYANGKARA HOSPITAL, KEDIRI, IN 2025

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*Uterine fibroids represent the most frequently occurring benign neoplasm among women, with the likelihood of their development increasing as age advances. Women who have never given birth are known to have a higher susceptibility to this condition with cross-sectional type. This study was conducted to analyze the association between reproductive age and the occurrence of uterine fibroids. A quantitative research approach was employed, utilizing medical record data of patients treated at Bhayangkara Hospital in Kediri over a one-year period. The sampling technique applied was non-probability sampling using a purposive method. A total of 92 respondents were included in the analysis, and data processing was carried out using the Chi-Square statistical test with SPSS software. The findings indicated that most respondents were over 35 years of age, accounting for 81 individuals (88%). In addition, the majority of uterine fibroid cases were classified as large fibroids more than 60 mm or 6 cm, involving 50 respondents (54.3%). The results of the Chi-Square analysis demonstrated a statistically significant association between reproductive age and the incidence of uterine fibroids, as evidenced by a p-value of 0.000, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05 ( $p < \alpha$ ). These results suggest a meaningful relationship between reproductive age and the occurrence of uterine fibroids among patients at Bhayangkara Hospital in Kediri in 2025. It is expected that the outcomes of this study can serve as valuable input for stakeholders in recognizing reproductive age as an important risk factor for uterine fibroids, thereby supporting efforts in prevention and early detection. Furthermore, this information may be utilized as educational material to raise awareness regarding uterine fibroid prevention, particularly among women of high-risk reproductive age groups. From a clinical perspective, healthcare professionals can apply these findings to enhance the quality, relevance, and professionalism of health services provided.*

**Keywords:** *Reproductive Age, Uterine Fibroids Incidence*