

ABSTRAK

Rizel Antara Putra, Made. 2024. Gambaran Kromosom Pada Pasangan Dengan Keguguran Berulang (Studi Kasus). Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Dokter, Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. drg. Retno Dwi Wulandari, M.Kes.¹⁾ ; dr. Harya Narottama, Sp.OG.²⁾

Keguguran adalah penghentian kehamilan sebelum janin dapat hidup di luar rahim. Keguguran terdiri dari keguguran spontan dan keguguran karena proses induksi. Di Indonesia, angka keguguran mencapai sekitar 2 juta dengan 10-15% mengalami keguguran spontan. Keguguran yang terjadi 2 kali atau lebih didefinisikan sebagai keguguran berulang. Insidensi keguguran berulang semakin meningkat dan diperkirakan dialami sekitar 1-5% perempuan pada usia produktif. Keguguran berulang bersifat multifaktor, meliputi kelainan anatomi uterus, faktor autoimun, gangguan endokrin dan metabolisme, trombosis, serta kelainan genetik. Kelainan genetik mencakup kelainan kromosom atau mutasi pada gen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran kromosom pada pasangan dengan keguguran berulang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional. Analisis kromosom dilakukan pada sepasang suami istri (Tn. N dan Ny. V) dengan riwayat 3 kali keguguran spontan. Hasil pemeriksaan kromosom didapatkan karyotip tn. N dan ny. V adalah 46,XY dan 46,XX. Pada hasil analisis kromosom, tidak didapatkan adanya kelainan pada pasangan suami istri tn. N dan ny. V.

Kata Kunci: Keguguran, keguguran berulang, kromosom, genetik

ABSTRACT

Rizel Antara Putra, Made. 2024. Chromosomal features in a couple with recurrent pregnancy loss Skripsi, Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya university. Thesis, Medical Education Department, Faculty of Medicine, Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya university. Thesis Adviser: Dr. drg. Retno Dwi Wulandari, M.Kes.¹⁾; dr. Harya Narottama, Sp.OG.²⁾

Miscarriage is the termination of pregnancy before the fetus can live outside the womb. Miscarriage consists of spontaneous miscarriage and induced miscarriage. In Indonesia, the miscarriage rate reaches around 2 million with 10-15% having spontaneous miscarriages. Miscarriages that occur 2 or more times are defined as recurrent pregnancy loss. The incidence of recurrent pregnancy loss is increasing and is estimated to be experienced by around 1-5% of women in productive age. Recurrent pregnancy loss is multifactorial, including uterine anatomical abnormalities, autoimmune factors, endocrine and metabolic disorders, thrombosis, and genetic disorders. Genetic abnormalities include chromosomal abnormalities or mutations in genes. This study aims to determine the chromosome picture in couples with recurrent miscarriage. This study was a descriptive observational study. Chromosome analysis was performed on a couple (Mr. N and Mrs. V) with a history of 3 spontaneous miscarriages. The results of chromosome examination obtained karyotypes of Mr. N and Mrs. V are 46,XY and 46,XX. On the results of chromosome analysis, no abnormalities were found in the married couple Mr. N and Mrs. V

Key words: Miscarriage, recurrent pregnancy loss, chromosome, genetic