

**KEMENTERIAN KESEHATAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG  
JURUSAN TEKNOLOGI LABORATORIUM MEDIS  
Skripsi, Juni 2024**

Naldi Wahyu Tritama

**Perbandingan kadar *Carcinoembryonic Antigen* (CEA) pada pasien primipara dan pasien grandemultipara di RSIA Restu Bunda Kota Bandar Lampung**

xv + 25 halaman, 3 gambar, 4 tabel, 13 lampiran

**ABSTRAK**

Persalinan merupakan suatu proses kelahiran (pengeluaran) hasil dari konsepsi yang dapat bertahan hidup diluar rahim dengan melalui vagina menuju ke dunia luar. Pada saat proses persalinan janin akan keluar melalui serviks, yaitu penghubung antara rahim dengan vagina. Jika serviks mengalami persalinan secara terus menerus maka semakin beresiko tinggi untuk terkena kanker, salah satunya yaitu kanker serviks. Kanker serviks dapat didiagnosa dengan melakukan pemeriksaan kadar *Carcinoembryonic Antigen* (CEA) pada serum pasien. *Carcinoembryonic Antigen* (CEA) merupakan penanda tumor kanker yang paling umum digunakan untuk tes laboratorium untuk skrining, pemantauan pengobatan dan kekambuhan pada pasien kanker. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan kadar CEA pada pasien primipara dan grandemultipara. Jenis penelitian analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 10 responden primipara dan 10 responden grandemultipara yang memenuhi kriteria. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan rata-rata kadar CEA pasien primipara  $0,7 \pm 0,5$  ng/mL sedangkan rata-rata pasien grandemultipara  $1,2 \pm 1,3$  ng/mL. Hasil analisa data uji *Mann-Whitney* didapatkan  $p\text{-value}=0,405$  ( $P>0,05$ ) yang berarti tidak ada perbedaan signifikan kadar *Carcinoembryonic Antigen* (CEA) antara pasien primipara dan grandemultipara.

Kata kunci : CEA, Persalinan, Primipara, Grandemultipara

Daftar bacaan : 37 (2011-2023)

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**  
**TANJUNG KARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC**  
**MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT**  
Thesis, June 2024

Naldi Wahyu Tritama

**Comparison of Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels in primiparous and grandemultiparous patients at RSIA Restu Bunda, Bandar Lampung City**

xv + 25 pages, 3 images, 4 tables, 13 attachments

**ABSTRACT**

Labor is a process of birth (expulsion) of the results of conception that can survive outside the uterus through the vagina to the outside world. During the labor process, the fetus will exit through the cervix, which is the connection between the uterus and the vagina. If the cervix experiences continuous labor, the risk of developing cancer is higher, one of which is cervical cancer. Cervical cancer can be diagnosed by examining the levels of Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) in the patient's serum. Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) is the most common cancer tumor marker used for laboratory tests for screening, monitoring treatment and recurrence in cancer patients. This study aims to analyze the differences in CEA levels in primiparous and grandemultiparous patients. This type of analytical research with a cross-sectional design. The sample of this study was 10 primiparous respondents and 10 grandemultiparous respondents who met the criteria. The results of this study obtained an average CEA level of primiparous patients of  $0.7 \pm 0.5$  ng / mL while the average for grandemultiparous patients was  $1.2 \pm 1.3$  ng / mL. The results of the Mann-Whitney test data analysis obtained a p-value = 0.405 ( $P > 0.05$ ) which means there is no significant difference in Carcinoembryonic Antigen (CEA) levels between primiparous and grandemultiparous patients.

Keywords: CEA, Childbirth, Primiparous, Grandemultiparous  
Reading list: 37 (2011-2023)