

ABSTRAK

Laporan Kasus Akseptor Kb IUD dengan Fluor Albus dan Risiko Ca Serviks di Puskesmas Balongsari

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Latar Belakang: Fluor albus patologis merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan reproduksi yang sering terjadi pada akseptor IUD. Penggunaan IUD dalam jangka panjang dapat meningkatkan risiko infeksi dan gangguan serviks sehingga diperlukan deteksi dini melalui pemeriksaan kesehatan reproduksi.

Tujuan: Mendeskripsikan penerapan asuhan kebidanan pada akseptor IUD dengan fluor albus dan risiko kanker serviks di Puskesmas Balongsari Surabaya.

Metode: Laporan tugas akhir ini menggunakan metode case report pada Ny. A usia 34 tahun, P3A0, akseptor IUD dengan fluor albus patologis dan risiko kanker serviks. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, pemeriksaan penunjang, dokumentasi, dan pencatatan SOAP di Puskesmas Balongsari Surabaya pada April–Mei 2026.

Pembahasan: Hasil pengkajian menunjukkan pasien mengalami keputihan sejak dua minggu disertai gatal pada genetalia dan nyeri saat berkemih. Pemeriksaan IVA menunjukkan adanya infeksi sehingga dilakukan rujukan untuk pemeriksaan Pap Smear. Hasil Pap Smear menunjukkan spesimen adekuat, radang non spesifik, NILM (Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy), dan Papanicolaou Class II. Asuhan yang diberikan meliputi pemeriksaan, edukasi personal hygiene, serta kolaborasi dan rujukan. Evaluasi menunjukkan hasil skrining tidak mengarah pada keganasan serviks dan keluhan fluor albus berkurang.

Kesimpulan: Asuhan kebidanan pada akseptor IUD dengan fluor albus patologis dapat dilaksanakan sesuai standar pelayanan kebidanan melalui deteksi dini, edukasi kesehatan reproduksi, serta kolaborasi dan rujukan untuk mencegah gangguan serviks.

Kata kunci: Fluor albus; IUD; kanker serviks; IVA; Pap Smear

ABSTRACT

Case Report of an IUD Family Planning Acceptor with Fluor Albus and Risk of Cervical Cancer at Balongsari Public Health Center

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Background: Pathological fluor albus is one of the reproductive health problems commonly experienced by women, including intrauterine device (IUD) users. Long-term IUD use may increase the risk of infection and cervical disorders, making early detection through reproductive health screening essential.

Objective: To describe the implementation of midwifery care for an IUD acceptor with fluor albus and risk of cervical cancer at Balongsari Public Health Center, Surabaya.

Methods: This final project employed a case report design involving Mrs. A, a 34-year-old P3A0 woman, an IUD acceptor with pathological fluor albus and risk of cervical cancer. Data were collected through interviews, observation, physical examinations, supporting examinations, documentation, and SOAP recording at Balongsari Public Health Center, Surabaya, from April to May 2026.

Discussion: Assessment findings revealed that the patient had experienced vaginal discharge for two weeks accompanied by genital itching and dysuria. Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (IVA) indicated infection, leading to referral for a Pap smear examination. The Pap smear results showed an adequate specimen, non-specific inflammation, NILM (Negative for Intraepithelial Lesion or Malignancy), and Papanicolaou Class II. The midwifery care provided included examinations, personal hygiene education, collaboration, and referral. Evaluation indicated that the screening results showed no evidence of cervical malignancy and that the fluor albus symptoms had decreased.

Conclusion: Midwifery care for an IUD acceptor with pathological fluor albus can be implemented according to midwifery service standards through early detection, reproductive health education, collaboration, and referral to prevent cervical disorders.

Keywords: Fluor albus; IUD; Cervical cancer; IVA; Pap smear