INTISARI

Pendahuluan: Kejadian *Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting* (CINV) merupakan salah satu efek samping yang paling ditakuti oleh pasien karena dampaknya pada kualitas hidup. Terapi pada pasien kanker ovarium di RSUP dr. Sardjito menggunakan kombinasi dari carboplatin dan paclitaxel yang merupakan *moderately emetic chemotherapy* (MEC) dengan potensi kejadian CINV yang cukup tinggi. Penelitian ini ingin melihat pengaruh dari *Body Mass Index* terhadap kejadian CINV. **Metode:** Pada penelitian ini dilakukan uji *cross-sectional* pada 47 pasien kanker ovarium di RSUP dr. Sardjito yang menggunakan terapi pacli-carbo. Data mengenai kejadian CINV, tipe histopatologi, stadium, dan umur dikumpulkan melalui analisa rekam medis pasien. **Hasil:** Sebanyak 15 (31,9%) pasien ditemukan mengalami CINV. Data yang diperoleh kemudian di uji secara statistik dan ditemukan nilai signifikansi pengaruh dari BMI terhadap kejadian CINV tidak signifikan (p=0.252). Variabel lain yang dihitung seperti tipe histopatologi (p=0.831), stadium (p=0.989), dan umur (p=0.147) juga ditemukan tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap kejadian
Kata Kunci: Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting, Body Mass Index, Kanker Ovarium.

Abstract

Background: Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting (CINV) is one of the most feared side effects by patients because of its impact on quality of life. Therapy for ovarian cancer patients at dr. Sardjito uses a combination of carboplatin and paclitaxel which is a moderately emetic chemotherapy (MEC) with a high potential for CINV events. This study wants to see the effect of Body Mass Index on the incidence of CINV. **Methods:** In this study, a cross-sectional test was conducted on 47 ovarian cancer patients at dr. Sardjito who uses pacli- carbo therapy. Data regarding the incidence of CINV, histopathological type, stage, and age were collected through analysis of patient medical records. **Result:** A total of 15 (31.9%) patients were found to have CINV. The data obtained was then tested statistically and found that the significant value of the effect of BMI on the incidence of CINV was not significant (p=0.252). Other variables calculated such as histopathological type (p=0.831), stage (p=0.989), and age (p=0.147) were also found to have no significant effect on the incidence

Keywords: Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting, Body Mass Index, Ovarian Cancer.