

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR SOSIODEMOGRAFI DENGAN PENGETAHUAN DOKTER UMUM TERHADAP KANKER NASOFARING DI KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Karsinoma nasofaring (KNF) menduduki peringkat keempat tumor yang paling sering terjadi di Indonesia dan sering terdiagnosis dalam stadium lanjut. Gejala dan tanda karsinoma nasofaring tidak khas sehingga membutuhkan kemampuan dan pengetahuan dokter yang baik dalam mendiagnosis dini penyakit ini. Pengetahuan dokter tentang KNF dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yaitu karakteristik sosiodemografi berupa usia, jenis kelamin, lama bekerja, pendidikan, pengalaman menemui pasien KNF saat bekerja dan keikutsertaan mengikuti pelatihan atau seminar.

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan faktor sosiodemografi dengan pengetahuan dokter umum terhadap kanker nasofaring di kabupaten Banyumas

Metode: Metode analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan metode *total subject sampling* dengan menggunakan kuesioner daring *google form*. Jumlah sampel 190 dokter umum di Kabupaten Banyumas tahun 2022. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah uji *Chi Square* dan regresi logistik ordinal.

Hasil: Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi usia 41 - 60 tahun ($p: 0,010$), keikutsertaan seminar KNF ($p: 0,001$) dan hubungan yang tidak signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi jenis kelamin ($p: 0,825$), lama kerja (6-10 tahun & >10 tahun) ($p: 0,004$ & $0,332$), pengalaman kerja ($p: 0,571$), tempat bekerja (RSUD, puskesmas, klinik pribadi) ($p: 0,791, 0,541, 0,442$) dengan pengetahuan KNF dokter umum di Kabupaten Banyumas. Berdasarkan hasil uji analisis regresi logistik diketahui bahwa secara simultan, di antara usia, lama kerja, dan seminar tentang KNF, variabel yang memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pengetahuan tentang KNF adalah variabel seminar kewaspadaan tentang KNF ($p < 0,001$ & RR 2.074).

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi usia dan keikutsertaan seminar/pelatihan KNF, serta tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara karakteristik sosiodemografi jenis kelamin, lama kerja, pengalaman kerja, dan tempat bekerja responden dengan pengetahuan KNF dokter umum di Kabupaten Banyumas.

Kata kunci: pengetahuan, dokter umum, karsinoma nasofaring, kanker nasofaring, sosiodemografi

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT NASOPHARYNGEAL CANCER IN BANYUMAS REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Background: Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) ranks fourth among the most common tumors in Indonesia and is often diagnosed at advanced stages. The symptoms and signs of nasopharyngeal carcinoma are not specific, requiring doctors' proficiency and knowledge to diagnose this disease early. Doctors' knowledge about NPC is influenced by several factors, including socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender, years of practice, education, experience in encountering NPC patients, and participation in training or seminars.

Objective: To determine the relationship between socio-demographic factors and general practitioners' knowledge about nasopharyngeal cancer in Banyumas Regency.

Methods: An observational analytical method with a cross-sectional approach was employed. The sample was selected using total subject sampling method through an online Google Form questionnaire. The sample consisted of 190 general practitioners in Banyumas Regency in the year 2022. Statistical analysis used Chi-Square test and ordinal logistic regression.

Results: The analysis results indicated a significant relationship between socio-demographic characteristics such as age between 41 and 60 years ($p: 0.010$), participation in NPC seminars ($p: 0.001$), and an insignificant relationship between gender ($p: 0.825$), years of practice (6-10 years & >10 years) ($p: 0.004$ & 0.332), work experience ($p: 0.571$), workplace (hospital, community health center, private clinic) ($p: 0.791, 0.541, 0.442$) and general practitioners' knowledge about NPC in Banyumas Regency. Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis test, it is known that in simultaneity, among age, length of service, and seminars on NPC, the variable that has a significant influence on knowledge about NPC is the variable of a seminar on awareness about NPC ($p < 0,001$ & RR 2.074).

Conclusion: There is a significant relationship between socio-demographic characteristics such as age and participation in NPC seminars/training, while there is no significant relationship between socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, years of practice, work experience, and workplace of the respondents with the general practitioners' knowledge about NPC in Banyumas Regency.

Keywords: knowledge, general practitioners, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, nasopharyngeal cancer, socio-demographic factors