



INTISARI

KESINTASAN HIDUP SATU TAHUN PASIEN KARSINOMA SEL HATI YANG MENDAPAT TERAPI DI RSUP DR. SARDJITO

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Latar Belakang: Karsinoma sel hati (KSH) adalah kanker primer hati yang paling sering ditemukan di dunia maupun Indonesia.

Tujuan: Studi ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan profil klinis dan kesintasan pasien KSH yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito sebagai rumah sakit rujukan tersier Indonesia pada tahun 2023-2024.

Metode: Studi kohort retrospektif dilakukan pada periode 2023-2024 di Rumah Sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Presentasi klinis pada saat diagnosis dicatat melalui rekam medis elektronik. Semua pasien KSH tersebut diikuti hingga pasien meninggal dalam periode pengamatan. Kesintasan satu tahun dinilai menggunakan uji log-rank dan dipaparkan dalam grafik Kaplan Meier. Faktor yang terkait dengan kesintasan diidentifikasi dengan analisis *Cox Regression* atau *Cox Proportional Hazard Model*.

Hasil: Sebanyak 166 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Mayoritas pasien adalah laki-laki (81,9%) dengan rerata usia $58,5 \pm 11,9$ tahun. Hepatitis B merupakan etiologi tersering (65,9%), dan kadar Alpha-Fetoprotein ≥ 200 ng/ml ditemukan pada 54,8% pasien. Saat diagnosis, sebagian besar pasien berada pada stadium BCLC D (60,2%), dengan status Child-Pugh B (52,4%) dan ECOG 3-4 (60,2%). Terapi yang paling banyak diberikan adalah best supportive care (56,6%). Tingkat kesintasan satu tahun keseluruhan adalah 10,2%. Analisis multivariat menunjukkan bahwa terapi Lenvatinib, status Child-Pugh, dan ECOG merupakan faktor independen yang memengaruhi kesintasan. Pemberian Lenvatinib berhubungan dengan perbaikan kesintasan satu tahun (HR 0,467; $p=0,017$).

Kesimpulan: Kesintasan hidup satu tahun pasien Karsinoma Sel Hati di RSUP Dr.Sardjito sebesar 10,2%. Terdapat pengaruh terapi *multikinase inhibitor* (Lenvatinib) terhadap kesintasan satu tahun pasien karsinoma sel hati ($p=0,017$; Hazard Ratio: 0,467).

Kata Kunci: Karsinoma sel hati, kesintasan, terapi.



ABSTRACT

ONE-YEAR SURVIVAL OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA PATIENTS RECEIVING TREATMENT AT DR. SARDJITO GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common primary liver cancer worldwide as well as in Indonesia.

Objective: This study aimed to describe the clinical profile and one-year survival of HCC patients treated at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, a tertiary referral hospital in Indonesia, during 2023–2024.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted between 2023 and 2024 at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. Clinical presentation at diagnosis was recorded from electronic medical records. All patients were followed until death during the observation period. One-year survival was assessed using the log-rank test and presented with Kaplan-Meier curves. Prognostic factors associated with survival were identified using Cox regression analysis or the Cox proportional hazard model.

Results: A total of 166 patients met the inclusion criteria. The majority were male (81.9%) with a mean age of 58.5 ± 11.9 years. Hepatitis B was the most frequent etiology (65.9%), and Alpha-Fetoprotein ≥ 200 ng/ml was observed in 54.8% of patients. At diagnosis, most patients presented with BCLC stage D (60.2%), Child-Pugh class B (52.4%), and ECOG performance status 3–4 (60.2%). The most common therapy was best supportive care (56.6%). The overall one-year survival rate was 10.2%. Multivariate analysis revealed that Lenvatinib therapy, Child-Pugh class, and ECOG status were independent prognostic factors influencing survival. Treatment with Lenvatinib was significantly associated with improved one-year survival (HR 0.467; $p=0.017$).

Conclusion: The one-year survival rate of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma at Dr. Sardjito National General Hospital was 10.2%. Multikinase inhibitor therapy (Lenvatinib) had a significant impact on one-year survival in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma ($p = 0.017$; Hazard Ratio: 0.467)

Keywords: hepatocellular carcinoma, survival, treatment