

## INTISARI

*Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)* merupakan tipe kanker paru yang paling sering ditemukan dan mencakup sekitar 85% dari seluruh kasus. Gambaran terapi yang diberikan pada pasien NSCLC perlu diketahui untuk memahami pola penatalaksanaan di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran modalitas dan regimen terapi pasien NSCLC di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta selama periode Januari–Desember 2025.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional* melalui data rekam medis pasien NSCLC tahun 2025 di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Kriteria inklusi mencakup pasien dewasa yang terdiagnosis NSCLC dan menjalani terapi baik kanker aktif maupun paliatif. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan metode *consecutive sampling* dan dianalisis secara deskriptif univariat untuk mengetahui distribusi frekuensi dan persentase karakteristik pasien, modalitas terapi, serta jenis regimen terapi. Sebanyak 98 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas pasien berusia  $\geq 60$  tahun sebanyak 51 pasien (52,04%) dengan proporsi laki-laki dan perempuan sama masing-masing 49 pasien (50,00%). Sebanyak 81 pasien (82,65%) memiliki diagnosis sekunder, terutama neoplasma dan metastasis sebanyak 33 kejadian (17,28%). Sebagian besar pasien berada pada stadium IV dan tipe histologi adenokarsinoma. Analisis mutasi menunjukkan EGFR *single variant* paling dominan ( $n = 45$ ; 45,92%) dengan exon 19 terbanyak ( $n = 26$ ; 57,78%). Gambaran modalitas terapi menunjukkan bahwa pada stadium awal dilakukan pembedahan dengan terapi adjuvan ( $n = 3$  pasien), sedangkan pada stadium lanjut terapi didominasi monoterapi sistemik berupa terapi target (29,59%) dan kemoterapi (14,29%), serta multimodalitas lainnya. Kemoterapi yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah cisplatin sebanyak 28 peresepan (32,56%) dengan kombinasi regimen terbanyak yaitu cisplatin dan paclitaxel pada 16 pasien. Pada terapi target, obat yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah afatinib sebanyak 24 peresepan (39,34%). Terapi suportif yang paling banyak diresepkan adalah codein (8,94%), ondansetron (8,70%), dan lansoprazole (6,76%).

**Kata kunci :** *Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)*, gambaran terapi, regimen terapi

## **ABSTRACT**

*Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer, accounting for approximately 85% of all cases. Understanding the therapies provided to NSCLC patients is crucial to understanding management patterns in healthcare facilities. This study aimed to determine the modalities and treatment regimens for NSCLC patients at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta during January–December 2025.*

*This study used a descriptive observational design with a cross-sectional approach using medical records of NSCLC patients collected in 2025 at Dr. Sardjito General Hospital, Yogyakarta. Inclusion criteria included adult patients diagnosed with NSCLC and undergoing therapy for either active or palliative cancer. Data were collected using consecutive sampling and analyzed descriptively using univariate analysis to determine the frequency and percentage distribution of patient characteristics, treatment modalities, and treatment regimen types. A total of 98 patients meeting the inclusion criteria were analyzed descriptively.*

*The results showed that the majority of patients were aged >60 years, as many as 51 patients (52.04%), with an equal proportion of men and women, each 49 patients (50.00%). A total of 81 patients (82.65%) had secondary diagnoses, mainly neoplasms and metastases as many as 33 incidents (17.28%). Most patients were in stage IV and adenocarcinoma histology type. Mutation analysis showed the most dominant EGFR single variant ( $n = 45$ ; 45.92%) with exon 19 most prevalent ( $n = 26$ ; 57.78%). The description of therapeutic modalities showed that in the early stages, surgery was performed with adjuvant therapy ( $n = 3$  patients), while in the advanced stages, therapy was dominated by systemic monotherapy in the form of targeted therapy (29.59%) and chemotherapy (14.29%), as well as other multimodalities. The most commonly prescribed chemotherapy was cisplatin with 28 prescriptions (32.56%), with the most common combination regimen being cisplatin and paclitaxel in 16 patients. In targeted therapy, the most commonly prescribed drug was afatinib, with 24 prescriptions (39.34%). The most commonly prescribed supportive therapies were codeine (8.94%), ondansetron (8.70%), and lansoprazole (6.76%).*

**Keyword : Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC), treatment patterns, regiment of therapy**